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Asadha 31, 1902 (Saka)

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Third Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 22, 1980/Asadha 31, 1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पेट्रोल और डीजल की खपत

*633. **श्री राम विलास पासवान:** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल की कुल दैनिक खपत कितनी है; और

(ख) सरकारी कार्यालयों, अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों द्वारा की जाने वाली पेट्रोल की खपत की प्रतिशतता कितनी है और आम जनता द्वारा की जाने वाली पेट्रोल की खपत की प्रतिशतता कितनी है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The average daily consumption of petrol and high speed diesel oil in the country is about 4,300 tonnes and 28,600 tonnes respectively.

(b) No separate information about the consumption of petrol by Government Departments is available.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे खंड का जवाब तो मिला ही नहीं है। पहले वह जवाब दिलवाइये, नहीं तो मेरा एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्वश्चन चला जायेगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You must direct him to give an answer to the second part.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I would like to humbly submit this: The second part of the question, that is part (b) reads as follows:—

> "(b) the percentage of petrol consumbed by Government offices, Officers and Ministers and the percentage consumed by general public."

Now, Sir, I don't know how many vehicles are there; they can go to any petrol pump and they can get any amount of petrol. There is no rationing of petrol. There is no allocation of petrol to different States. There is no allocation of petrol to Ministries also. How is it possible for us to collect this information, Sir? If the hon. Member insists that I should collect the information I feel, Sir, it will take not less than 5 years to collect the information.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The hon. Minister can order a sample survey.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Is the Government accountable or not? That is the important question. Your departments and ministries may get as much petrol as they like. Do you make them accountable or not? Why not make them accountable?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as our Ministry is concerned, the responsibility is not only to supply petrol to Government departments, but to all people of the country, irrespective of whether they belong to Government or private companies or public sector or anything. They can get any amount of petrol. If they want me to collect this, I will have to write to the State Governments—every State Government, every department in the State Ministry, every department in the Central Ministry to collect that information. It will take nearly 5 to 6 years.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for time to collect the information.

लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, पाटिल साहब कि आप इसको फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमैंट से जहां से बिल जाते हैं, वहां से ले सकें?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I would humbly submit that in the year 1979 such a question was put to my predecessor Mr. Bahuguna. He was the Minister in charge of Petroleum. He said, he will collect the information, and supply it. That was only with regard to Ministries and Central Government offices. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that it took one year for him to collect that information and supply it to the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनसे जवाब तो दिलवाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into the pros and cons of this question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि यदि मंत्री महोदय की नीयत साफ भी हो, तो चूंकि इसकी सीधी चोट अफसर पर है, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकांश पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ अफसर के रख-रखाव पर, उसकी प्राइवेट गाड़ी पर और उसको रिसीव करने आदि पर खर्च होते हैं, इसलिए अफसर यह सूचना पांच साल क्या, पचास साल में भी नहीं देगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने तो बिल्कुल निराशा में डाल दिया है। जो आशा थी, वह भी आपने खत्म कर दी है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को और इस सदन को जानकारी होगी कि यदि कोई सीनियर आफिसर एयरोड्रोम से उतरेगा, तो उसको रिसीव करने के लिए सैकड़ों गाड़ियां जायेंगी। यह बात मंत्रियों पर भी लागू होती है। **(व्यवधान)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत अहम सवाल है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों पर निर्भर है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि माननीय सदस्य इसको हल्के ढंग से ले रहे हैं।

क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सब सरकारी कार्यालयों में अफसर की एक गाड़ी होती है और एक गाड़ी उसके घर पर होती है और उन दोनों के पेट्रोल के लिए ऐसा सरकारी खजाने से जाता है? क्या सरकार ने इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिए कोई कानून बनाया है या वह भविष्य में बनाने जा रही है? जिस तरह फर्टीलाइजर आदि सब चीजों के बारे में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अलग अलग आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं, उसी तरह क्या इस प्रकार के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जा सकते हैं कि उनके द्वारा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों पर कितना खर्च होता है, कितना सरकारी गाड़ियों पर खर्च होता है और कितना अफसरों की गाड़ियों पर? मैं समझता हूं कि वे रखे जा सकते हैं। सरकार इस फिजूलखर्ची में कटौती करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है? क्या सरकार अगले वर्ष से अपनी रिपोर्ट में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के कार्यालयों मंत्रयों और सरकारी अफसरों पर होने वाले पेट्रोल के खर्चे के आंकड़े भी सदन में पेश करेगी?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंटस और मिनिस्ट्रीज में और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस में पेट्रोल कितना खर्च होता है, इसका पूरा ब्योरा देना बहुत मुश्किल है, बहुत कठिन काम है, क्योंकि देश में पेट्रोल का राशनिंग नहीं है और कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी पेट्रोल पंप पर अपना व्हीकल ले जा कर जितना चाहे उतना पेट्रोल ले सकता है। हम पेट्रोल डीलर को यह नहीं कह सकते कि वे हिसाब रखें कि कौनसा व्हीकल गवर्नमेंट का है और कौनसा व्हीकल प्राईवेट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बिल तो गवर्नमेंट के पास जाते हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: अगर माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि प्रत्येक मिनिस्ट्री में कितना खर्च होता है, तो वह इनफर्मेशन तो हम जल्दी ला सकते हैं। लेकिन उनका सवाल यह है कि देश भर में गवर्नमेंट के जितने डिपार्टमेंट्स और मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, उन सब के खर्च का पूरा ब्योरा क्या है। उसके माने ये होंगे कि मुझे हर गवर्नमेंट और हर मिनिस्ट्री को खत लिखना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: जहां तक पेट्रोलियम कनजम्पशन कम करने का सम्बन्ध है, हमने 1979 में भी एक सर्कुलर लैटर लिखा था

कि पेट्रोलियम कन्जम्पशन कम होना चाहिए। इस बारे में हमने मिनिस्ट्रीज और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सर्कुलर लेटर भेजा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सरकार के पास इस समय कितने पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हैं, आसाम में जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है, उससे कितनी क्षति हुई है और सरकार इमर्जेन्सी क्वोटा में हमेशा कितने पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ रखती है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: मेरे पास इतने आंकड़ नहीं हैं लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकता हूं पेट्रोल के बारे में कि पेट्रोल की कोई कमी नहीं है, कोई डेफिसिट नहीं है। जितना पट्रोल चाहिए उतना पेट्रोल देने की हालत में आज मिनिस्ट्री है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैंने सीधा सा प्रश्न किया कि सरकार के पास में कितना पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ है। यह तो बिलकुल सीधा सा प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान) . . उन्होंने कहा कि सफिश्यंट है। सफिश्यंट क्या होता है?

MR. SPEAKER: Sufficient means without any restraint.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सरकार के पास में कितना है और उस के बाद आसाम के आन्दोलन के कारण कितनी क्षति हुई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The consumption of petrol is related to the price of petrol. If the Minister had all the information, he would have been in a position to appreciate the actual fact about consumption of petrol. I would like to know from the Minister whether the rise in price of petrol has had any effect on consumption of petrol in this country and whether it is a fact that it has had no effect on the consumption of petrol by Government, but has only squeezed the middle class of the country.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have the figures. The total consumption of motor spirt in the current year was 1.5 million matric tons. So far as consumption of motor spirit is concerned, there is absolutely no problem because it accounts for 5 per cent of the total petrol consumption. So far as the availability. . .

MR. SPEAKER: That was not his question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will repeat my question. Has the rise in prices of petrol had any effect on the consumption of petrol? Is it a fact that it has had no effect on the consumption of petrol by Government but that it has only squeezed the middle class?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The rise in price of petrol has had a very salutary effect. Its consumption is going down.

श्री मूल चंद डागा: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में एक बात कही। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले बहुगुणा जी ने एक फिगर दी थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में इतना पेट्रोल और डीजल खर्च किया गया है। उसके बाद वह जो पेट्रोल और डीजल पर खर्च होता था उस से कमी हुई है या उस से अधिक खर्च हुआ है? यह तो बता सकते हैं या नहीं बता सकते हैं? जो डाटा आलरेडी था इन के पास, जो कलेक्ट करके इन्होंने दिया था उस के आधार पर यह बता सकते हैं कि कितना कन्जम्पशन केन्द्रीय सरकार का पहले होता था और आज कितना होता है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: कन्जम्पशन फिगर्स मैं दे सकता हूं। जनवरी 80 से लेकर मई 80 तक की फिगर्स मेरे पास हैं। जनवरी 80 में 1 लाख 33 हजार, 200, फरवरी में 1 लाख 24 हजार 100, मार्च में 1 लाख 28 हजार 300, अप्रैल में 1 लाख 29 हजार 900 और मई में 1 लाख 47 हजार 400 । तो पेट्रोल का कन्जम्पशन ज्यादा नहीं है, इतना मैं कह सकता हूं।

श्री एम. सत्यनारायण राव: यह जितना भी कन्जम्पशन होता है, इस में गवर्नमेंट का कन्जम्पशन, जहां तक मेरी स्टेट का ताल्लुक है, 70 से 80 परसेंट कन्जम्पशन गवर्नमेंट करती है। इस सिलसिले में शायद आप ने पेपर में भी देखा होगा कि कन्जम्पशन कम करने के लिए सैटरडे को हालिडे डिक्लेयर करने की कुछ बात थी।

Has any decision been taken at a Cabinet meeting in this respect?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: No decision has been taken. The Hon. Member is under the impression that 70 per cent to 80 per cent of petrol is being consumed by Government Departments. I do not agree with him. I don't have the figures, but I don't think it is 70 to 80 per cent.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister has said there is no restraint, no limit on petrol consumption. May I know whether, in view of the abnormal rise in prices of petroleum and diesel, any restraint has been put on their consumption by Ministers and senior Government officers? Does the Minister know that the Ministers and the officers sometimes use their cars for joy rides, for sending their children to school, for marketing, and what not? Is there any restraint whatsoever, and will he consider imposing a limit on the consumption of petrol by senior officers?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: He has not put any question. He wants to know how much quantity of petrol the Ministers are consuming, how much quantity of petrol they are consuming, whether they are using it for private purposes. Is it possible for me to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: You repeat the first portion of your question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will he impose any restraint on the consumption of petrol? Whether it is a fact that the Ministers and the officers use their cars for joy rides and for sending their children to schools. Will he impose any restraint on them?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The restraint is already there because the cost of petrol has gone up. We have increased it by another 65 paise. Whatever limit is fixed for them, they will be within that limit. If they exceed the limit, then they have to pay from their pockets.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सत्य है कि कुल जितना पेट्रोल का कन्जम्शन होता है उसका 70 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों पर खर्च होता है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: जैसा कि मैंने अभी जवाब दिया यह 70 या 80 फीसदी की जो बात है वह आपका भी गेस वर्क है और मेरा भी गेस वर्क है। हमारे पास इसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं इन आंकड़ों का पता करना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है, बहुत समय लगेगा जमा करने में।

अधिक बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता

*634. **श्री के. पी सिंह देव:** क्या **ऊर्जा और कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की दस सूत्री अपील के अनुसरण में राज्य सरकारों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों में और अधिक तापीय और पन-बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिए स्कीमें तैयार कर ली हैं और भेज दी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने प्रस्ताव भेज दिए हैं और उनके विवरण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). While inaugurating the Conference of Power Ministers of States held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st June, 1980, the Prime Minister had indicated

that the new power generating capacity should be planned at 10 per cent ahead of the demand. No specific schemes have been received from States as a result of the Prime Minister's indication. However, as a part of the normal planning process, power generation schemes aggregating 28701 MW comprising of 9105 MW of hydro and 19596 MW of thermal and nuclear have already been sanctioned for providing benefits during the next 10 years. The Working Group on Power has been set up to draw a programme of power development for the period 1980-85 and a broad perspective up to 1985-90. The Prime Minister's advice on the planning for power would be kept in view while formulating these programmes.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, realising the fact that in the last few years the energy crisis has seriously affected the infrastructure and the industrial and agricultural output, the Prime Minister had appointed a committee in the Cabinet to monitor power development. It is rather strange that, even when more than a month has elapsed since the Conference of the Power Ministers was held, no specific scheme has been received from the States as a result of the Prime Minister's indication, as the Minister's reply indicates. I would like to know what initiative will the Central Government take on the action or any initiative from the State Governments to see that the efficiency and the commercial outlook of the State Electricity Boards increases and to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of energy? Since we have already had the installed capacity as for our requirement, because of the shortfall in the generation, there is a gap between the demand and supply. I believe there was a British as well as a German team which has gone into functioning of Badarpur as well as DVC and they have made certain recommendations. I would like to know the salient features of those recommendations and the reaction of the government.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I have already answered it. We have sanctioned 28,000 MW of power and the projects are under construction; and 10 per cent ahead of demand we are planning and we have set up a working group on power to draw a programme for power development. The Prime Minister's advice is the guiding factor and the 10 per cent supply will be made which will be more than the demand which will come during these days. So far as the British and German experts are concerned, they have given some recommendations regarding the problems arising out of the low capacity utilisation at Badarpur and DVC. So far as Badarpur is concerned, the team had given us certain recommendations and we are acting on them. The British team had gone to DVC....

AN HON. MEMBER: What are those recommendations?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: They are technical in nature, how the boiler should be made, what steps should be taken for maintenance of the plants, etc. These are all technical aspects. If you want we will give you the entire report and you can understand them.... (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: My main question has not been answered. I wanted to know, since no specific schemes have been received from the states, in the light of Prime Minister's suggestion that there should be ten per cent increase in generation, what initiative and steps have been taken by the Central Government, in the absence of such schemes from the states? I did not get an answer to this question.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): After that conference, we have had a series of meetings with different Chief Ministers; I personally have taken meetings with the Chief Ministers of

[Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

different states like Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, etc. and in those meetings various schemes had been discussed and we are clearing most of the schemes and we are putting emphasis on all the Chief Ministers to put a lot of emphasis on on-going projects. We are also requesting them to let us know: what are the difficulties that they are facing so that we can monitor their demands of steel. cement, etc. and we can help them. Already we have taken a lot of measures in that direction.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: In view of the fact that in the same context the Prime Minister also mooted the idea of super thermal power stations at the pit heads near the coalfields and the fact that hydel projects were a failure because of the failure of the monsoons last year, I would like to know; what are the steps taken by the government to see that Talcher super thermal power station is cleared immediately and the Rangoli, Lower Indravati and Upper Indravati and Bhimkund projects for Orissa are cleared immediately? What is the stage at which they are at present?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Talcher expansion scheme has been sanctioned and it will cost approximately Rs. 7859 lakhs. It will start giving benefits in 1980-81; it will give a benefit of 110 mws; in 1981-82 it will give another 110 mws. Rangoli is a hydel scheme costing about 2010 lakhs and it will start giving benefits in 1983-84. Upper Indravati will cost about 3,000 lakhs and it will start giving benefits in 1985-86; it will be of the order of 600 mws. These schemes have already been sanctioned.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: My question was about Talcher super thermal power station; he replies about Talcher expansion programme. If you do not give protection, Mr. Speaker, how will we get an answer?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered. Shri Yadav.

श्री डी. पी. यादव: अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री ने सुझाव दिया है कि कोल-पिट- हैडस के पास सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री के सुझाव के बाद कोई भी योजना उनके पास नहीं आई है। मैं एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के सुझाव के पहले जिन योजनाओं का उनके पास आगमन हो चुका था, उन पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो-चार उद्धारण पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं:

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस समय आप केवल सवाल कीजिये।

श्री डी. पी. यादव: मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप उन के नाम ले दीजिये।

श्री डी. पी. यादव: 1977 में बिहार सरकार ने इतनी मोटी रिपोर्ट "कहलगांव 3000 मेगावाट थर्मल पावर स्टेशन प्रोजेक्ट फिजिबिलीटि रिपोर्ट (1977)" सैन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी और सरकार को दी और कहा कि कहलगांव में बिजली-घर बनना चाहिये। 1977 से लेकर 1980 तक सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी ने एक बहाना या दूसरा बहाना कर कहलगांव के बिजली घर के मामले को दबा दिया। मंत्री जी आप क्षमा करेंगे, जब से आप आये है—आप का हर स्टेटमेन्ट कन्ट्राडिक्टरी है। कोयला बिहार का है, उस को आप 80 किलोमीटर दूर फरक्का ले जाना चाहते है, लेकिन पिट-हैडस से एवरेज 24 किलोमीटर पर कहलगांव है, वहां बिजली घर बनाने नहीं जा रहे है।

आप का जवाब क्या है—उसे देखिये। भागवत झा जी की आलोचना का उत्तर देते हुए इन्होंने कहा है—

"So far as Kahalgaon is concerned to start with my idea is 1000 mw."

अन्त में पुछड़ी लगा देते है--

The point here is whether coal availability is there or not

इस रिपोर्ट को देखिये कोल अवेलेबिल है, केवल कहलगांव के लिये ही नहीं, बरौनी, मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये भी है, लेकिन मंत्री जी हमेशा कतराने की कोशिश करते हैं। ता. 15 को सूरज भान जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में आप ने क्या कहा है और ता. 11 को आप क्या कहते हैं। ता. 11 को कहते हैं कि हम ने 1 हजार मेगावाट का सैंक्शन कर दिया है, लेकिन ता. 15 को कहते हैं।

subject to availability of coal we will think over it.

प्लानिंग कमीशन की एक चिट्ठी हमारे पास है, वे कहते हैं कि हम कम्पेरेटिव स्टेडी करेंगे और दिसम्बर, 1980 तक हमारी रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जायगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे हाउस का मूड ऐसा लगता है कि इस में सदस्यों की काफी दिलचस्पी है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप आधे घन्टे की बहस के लिये मोशन दें, मैं उसको एडमिट करूंगा।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The Working Group has been set up by the Planning Commission to draw up the programme of power development for the next decade. Normally it is a Five Year Plan What we are doing now is the planning for the next decade *i.e.* two Five Year Plans. In that the Prime Minister's intention of spending reserve of 10 per cent will be kept in view. That is one thing.

About Kahalgaon, I think I have been misunderstood. What I have said is this—about 1,000 mw there is no controversy. We have all accepted 1,000 mw super thermal power in Kahalgaon. What I wanted to say further is that if the coal deposit justifies, we will increase and make it 2,000 mw. That is all that I wanted to say. I have said clearly, categorically that about 1,000 mw there is no confusion. That we have agreed and we will do it.

Cost Audit Studies of Synthetic Fibre Industry

*635. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cost audit studies of the synthetic fibre industry *viz.*, nylon, polyester, terricot, terene and other types of products manufactured and marketed by it at the various stages, e.g. (i) manufacture of various types of filament yarn, and (ii) finished product as fabricated by the textile mills including blended fabrics have been carried out;

(b) if so, the margin of profit discovered;

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting such studies in view of the very high profit potential of this industry which is controlled by 5-6 Industrial Houses only; and

(d) whether he proposes ordering such studies now by some experts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERANDRA PATIL): (a) The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices carried out cost studies in respect of Polyester Staple Fibre, Polyester Filament Yarn and Nylon Filament Yarn in 1979. Textile Commissioner has not conducted any cost study for synthetic or blended fabrics;

(b) The profitability of the synthetic fibre industry was on the higher side in the past. However, due to import of various items under O.G.L. and competition, prices have come down. The present prices are not significantly higher than their fair selling prices.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: My question was put to the Ministry of Industry. In this question, it is written Law and Justice Ministry. But actually it is the Petroleum Minister who has answered. I am glad there is somebody to

answer question. My question has been routed through three Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER: What an importance is attached to it!

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: This synthetic fibre industry is in the hands of 5 or 6 people. It is their monopolistic concern and they are charging fantastic prices from the people. So, there is a crisis in the country so far as the supply of synthetic fibre yarn is concerned. In Punjab, at least 500 factories are closed down for want of supply of this fibre. Even the Punjab Chief Minister has written to the Centre about it that a fair selling price should be fixed and the price should be regulated. May I know whether the Minister has made any cost check of this industry and the high profitability of these concerns? If he has the figures, let him come out with the figures for the last three years of the profitability of these 5 or 6 monopolistic concerns.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is not correct to say that the synthetic fibre indusry is in the hands of only a few people. I have got figures. Nearly 9 firms are manufacturing nylon filament yarn. 9 firms are manufacturing polyester filament yarn and 7 are manufacturing polyester staple fibre. In my reply I have admitted that before 1978 they were making huge profits. That is why this fibre has been under the OGL. So, if they charge very high prices, anybody who wants to use this fibre can import it. The customs duty and excise duty are adjusted accordingly. If the local manufacturers are making huge profits we increase the excise duty and also decrease the customs duty. That is how we are adjusting it. After we took these steps, the prices have come down. The hon. member wanted to know about the prices. It is not a controlled commodity, but I am told that after February, 1980 the selling prices of these fibres have slumped down—Rs. 78 per kg in the case of polyester staple fibre, Rs. 140 per kg in the case of polyester filament yarn and Rs. 146 per kg in the case of nylon filament yarn. Import also is permitted under OGL for anybody who wants to use it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: He has not fully answered my question. He says that 9 people are manufacturing one fibre, 9 are manufacturing another fibre and 7 are manufacturing the third fibre. Does he know that the same houses are making the first fibre and the second fibre also? So, ultimately it is 5 or 6 people who are manufacturing them. So, please don't mislead the House in this manner. You must give us the correct answer. In his statement, he has mentioned 'fair selling prices'. What is the fair selling price? Is he prepared to allocate this raw material to the small-scale industry at that fair selling price which he has mentioned?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. member said that whatever may be the information that I have given with regard to the firms which are manufacturing these fibres, they are only a few. I have got the list with me and I am prepared to read out the list if he wants. But so far as the supply of filament yarn and fibre is concerned, there is no question of supplying it at a controlled price or reasonable price because it is not a controlled commodity. I have made it quite clear that it has been brought under OGL and therefore, anybody who feels that indigenous fibre is costlier is at liberty to import any quantity at any time. There is no difficulty.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Minister has admitted that the prices was fantastically high upto 1978-79 and as a result of that, he has brought it under OGL. May I know whether by bringing it under OGL the price in the country will become less? Does he guarantee that? Or, will he take some other action, as Mr. Bhatia said, for a controlled price and proper distribution in the country? What attempts will he make in this regard?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Before taking action, as I said just now, the price before 1978-79 was Rs. 250 per kg. It has come down to Rs. 140 per kg. I think, this price of Rs. 140 per

kg. is not an exorbitant price. If we feel that they are charging exorbitant price, we do not mind importing more quantities. As I have already said, it is open to the consumers to import any quantity.

SHRI BHAGWANT JHA AZAD : How can the small people import? Only the big persons can import.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर: सिंथेटिक फाइबर यार्न के बने कपड़े की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में यह सवाल पूछा गया है। इस यार्न से बने कपड़े के जो मालिक हैं वे पचास से साठ प्रतिशत तक का प्राफिट कमाते हैं। क्या शासन की ऐसी कोई नीति है ताकि कम कीमत पर उपभोक्ता को टैरीलीन और टैरीकाट का कपड़ा मिल सके?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: कपड़े का जहां तक सवाल है उसका मेरी मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक नहीं है। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक सिर्फ फाइबर से है, फैब्रिक से नहीं है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य अगर कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से यह सवाल करें तो कामर्स मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं।

Production Loss in Sindri Factory of Fertiliser Corporation of India

*636. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindri factory of the Fertiliser Corporation of India shut off since January 1980 for want of fuel oil has suffered a huge production loss;

(b) if so, the actual extent of loss suffered so far; and

(c) what steps have been taken to resume production in the factory?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Sindri Modernisation plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited has been closed since the evening of the 16th January, 1980 due to non-availability of feed stock, *viz.*, fuel oil/LSHS, following the closure of the Bongaigaon and Barauni refineries on account of the Assam situation.

(b) The production loss till the 15th July, 1980 is estimated at 50,850 ones of nitrogen.

(c) The plant will be re-started as soon as the feed stock becomes available.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The answer to Question No. (b) may be given in rupees. I want to know from the hon. Minister: what are the alternative steps that have been taken to continue the fuel oil supplies to these factories?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There is no possibility of taking any alternative step because all these plants depend upon the Bongaigaon and Barauni refineries' products. They are getting crude direct from Assam. Unless crude supply is resumed, it is not possible to supply fuel oil to these plants.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: How many fertiliser plants are lying idle on account of stoppage of fuel oil to these plants? What are the daily losses on account of the Assam agitation?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: On account of the Assam agitation, so far we have lost by way of crude oil more than Rs. 400 crores and by way of fertiliser, it is very difficult to say. If the hon. Member puts a separate question I will be able to supply the information.

The hon. Member has asked as to how many fertiliser factories have been affected as a result of the Assam agitation. According to my information—I do not have the detailed information—6 to 7 fertiliser factories have been affected because of the Assam agitation.

Appointment of Advisory Committee on Distribution of Petroleum Products

*637. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Advisory Committee on the distribution of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have appointed District-level Co-ordinators in the States to assist the District authorities in ensuring equitable distribution of petroleum products and in curbing malpractices; and

(d) if so, whether the representatives of the States are also being nominated to this Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) and (b) above.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The answer is very simple. When there are large scale malpractices in the distribution of petroleum products like hoarding, adulteration and all that, why is the Government not thinking of appointing advisory committees? What steps have been taken to curb these malpractices?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We have appointed State Coordinating Officers and District Coordinating Officers. They go round and inspect the petrol pumps, diesel pumps and also the dealers whether there is any malpractice. So far as distribution is concerned, I have made it clear on so many occasions that it is the responsibility of the State Governments. If there is any malpractice, they can bring to our notice. The State Governments themselves are in a position to take action. We are also in a position to take action. It is open to the hon. Members to bring to our notice any malpractice.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The country itself is facing scarcity of petroleum products. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is exporting the petroleum products, both indigeneous and imported, to other countries? If so, what is the reason and what is the loss incurred in terms of foreign exchange?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not have the information with me. But so far as my knowledge goes, we are importing crude oil and petroleum products from other countries. Then, where is the question of export?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कदाचार को रोकने के लिये और वितरण प्रणाली को संतुलित रखने के लिये आफिसर्स की एक कमेटी बनाई है, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या उस कमेटी में भी जन-प्रतिनिधियों को रखने का सरकार का विचार है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि आफिसर्स की कमेटी है। मैंने कहा कि हमारा आयल कंपनी का अफिसर रहता है, वह को-आर्डिनेट करता है स्टेट लैवल पर-रटेट लेबल पर स्टेट को-आर्डिनेटिंग आफिसर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-आर्डिनेटिंग आफिसर की हैसियत से आयल कपनी का एक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव काम करता है और वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एसिस्ट करता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों में गैस-सिलेन्डर भी शामिल हैं और गैस सिलेन्डर ज्यादातर मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उसमें जो कदाचार है, यह सर्वज्ञ है, सब जानते हैं, क्या सरकार ने गैस सिलेंडर वितरित करने के सिलसिले में किसी खास एजेन्ट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा महीने में कितने गैस सिलेंडर दिये जायेंगे, इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाई है? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: हाल में हमने एक योजना बनाई है। यह योजना एक एजेन्ट को कितने देने हैं, यह नहीं है, क्योंकि एजेन्ट्स बड़े-बड़े शहरों और टाउनों में भी

होते हैं इसलिये 2500 रीफिल से लेकर 6,000 रीफिल तक एक एजेन्ट को देना हमने तय किया है। डिटेल्स आप चाहें तो बाद में दे सकता हूं या हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को डिमांड्ज कल आ रही है, उस समय डिटेल में दूंगा।

I said just now that no petroleum product is exported. I have got the information that some time back some naptha was exported once when it was in excess and which was also highly aromatic. So, except that naptha and that too a certain quantity some time back, we are not exporting any petroleum products.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that when Mr. Bahuguna was Minister in charge of petroleum, he had appointed a non-official committee at the all-India level. I would like to know whether the Committee is functioning now or not.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is a fact that my predecessor, Mr. Bahuguna, wanted to constitute an Advisory Committee. In fact, he had constituted the Advisory Committee. By the time the Advisory Committee was constituted and it was about to meet, at that time the Ministry fell and that Advisory Committee could not meet. After I took over, I took a decision that there is no need for an Advisory Committee because the Parliamentary Consultative Committee is there. That Committee is enough for all.

राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पम्प लगाना

*638. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन:** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में जिला बाडमेर के किन-किन स्थानों पर पेट्रोल पम्प लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चोहातां थोरमिना, बयाटू, सिन्दबवी पंचायत समिति मुख्यालयों तथा सामदारी, मोकासल्सन, कल्याणपुरा तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर पेट्रोल पम्प न होने के कारण जिले के किसानों को डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल तथा पेट्रोल लेने के लिये 50-75 किलो मीटर दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है और बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों की दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उक्त स्थानों पर कब और किन-किन तारीखों तक पेट्रोल पम्प लगाये जायेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The undermentiond places in Barmer district of Rajasthan have been provided with retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps):—

Barmer
Gandave
Balotra
Siwana
Gunga

(b) Opening of retail outlets in a particular location depends upon its demand potential and economic viability of operation. Due to low potential, it is possible that consumers of some of these locations might have to travel long distances to get their requirements.

(c) Opening of retail outlets is a continuous process. If the feasbility study being carried out by the oil industry justifies retail outlet at any of these locations, the same will be included in their plans from 1981-82 onwards for opening retail outlets.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: बाडमेर जिले का क्षेत्रफल 27,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में बताया गया है कि सिर्फ 5 स्थानों पर पेट्रोल पंप हैं। मैंने जो स्थान बताये हैं, वे पंचायत समिति के मुख्यालय हैं और महत्वपूर्ण नगर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन स्थानों के बारे फीजिबिलिटी स्टडी करवाई गई हैं; यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: मेरे पास आयल कंपनी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके मुताबिक एस्टीमेटिड मंथली डिमांड आफ एच एस डी इस प्रकार है:

चोहटन : 30 किलो लिटर, थाथामीरा : 20 किलो लिटर,

बयाटू : 10 किलो लिटर, सिंदवरी: 40 किलो लिटर,

समदरी: 50 किलो लिटर, मकलसर 30 किलो लिटर, कल्याणपुर: 45 किलो लिटर

आयल कंपनी का गाइडलाइन है कि जहां कम से कम 50 किलो लिटर फी-महीना खर्च नहीं होता है, वहां कोई आउटलेट खोलना इकानोमिकली वायबल नहीं है।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन: पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन स्थानों के बारे में एग्जामिन करा लिया जाये . समदरी में पेट्रोल पंप बना हुआ है, मगर कोई एजेन्सी का डिस्पूट होने के कारण वह खोला नहीं गया है। चोहटन की मांग अधिक है। हमारे क्षेत्र के किसानों को साठ, सत्तर और अस्सी किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको एग्जामिन करा के उनकी मांग की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुकाम बताया है, मैं उसका फिर से सरवे कराऊंगा। जहां तक समदरी का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हो सके, तो नैक्स्ट ईअर, या इसी साल, एक आउटलेट वहां खोलने का पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am sure you must have visited Barmer, may be the Minister has not. He says that on the basis of economic viability his department agrees to open these pumps and outlets. But this is a special case, the area stretches over thousands of miles and is also a desert area. Therefore, economic viability should not be the only criterion for a place like Barmer. So, will you please take into account the difficulty and inconvenience caused to the farmers in that area and make an exception?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The question of opening outlets for remote areas is already engaging the attention of the Government. We are prepared to open any number of outlets, but the hon. Members must know the procedure also because for opening an outlet, the company, whether it is IOC, APC or BPC, spends only on tankerage about Rs. 60,000 and the dealers have to spend more than Rs. 1 lakh. After spending Rs. 1,50,000 if there is a return, certainly . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand the question. Would the Government like to take some steps on their own to provide facilities? That is the question.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is not the Government which opens the outlets, it is the oil companies We will tell the oil companies to open them, but some dealer must come forward. The procedure is that we are not running the pumps departmentally. It is for the dealers to come forward. If the dealers are prepared to come forward, we are prepared to open the outlets.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Apart from the question of dealers coming forward, because it is going to be profitable and so on, what arrangements have been made by the Government to see that kerosene oil is made available in these areas, from places which are not too far away from the ordinary poor consumers. This is a desert covering a huge area and people are dispersed over all these villages. What arrangements are being made by the Government and if they have not made any arrangement, do the Government propose to make any arrangement at all?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: This question is pertaining to petrol and diesel and not kerosene oil.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is about kerosene oil also. It seems that the Minister is obsessed with rich people, who use petrol and diesel.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the supply of kerosene oil is concerned, I share the feelings and sentiments expressed by hon. members. I want to assure them that I will discuss this matter with the officers and I will see that wherever possible, the outlets are opened. So far as the supply of kerosene oil is concerned, the Government of India makes bulk supplies to the States and the internal distribution is the responsibility of the States.

Scheme of Mahanadi Chitrotpata Delta, Orissa

*640. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme of Mahanadi Chitrotpata Delta in the State of Orissa has been cleared by Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has given its clearance;

(c) if so, when;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to obtain its clearance; and

(e) what is the estimate of the scheme and is it necessary to revise the original estimate sent by the State Government after the new schedule is introduced and accepted by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (e). The report on Mahanadi Chitrotpata Island Irrigation Project estimated to cost Rs. 1331.37 lakhs was received in Central Water Commission in January, 1979 for obtaining clearance of Planning Commission. The report was examined in Central Water Commission and comments were sent to the State Government in July, 1979.

In October, 1979 the State Government forwarded a recast estimate of Rs. 1873.29 lakhs based on 1979 schedule of rates alongwith replies to the comments. These were examined and further comments were sent to the State Government in January, February and March, 1980. Replies of the State Government has been received only on 24th June, 1980 and are presently under examination in Central Water Commission.

In order to expedite the clearance of the scheme, the State officers will be called for discussing and clarifying any outstanding points.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the Minister as to when this meeting with the State Government officials is going to be held? Though the revised estimate and the clarifications were sent by the State Government in October, 1979, why is it that this step to expedite the scheme was not taken up earlier?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: The meeting with the officials will be held very soon. Then we shall try to get the clearance from the Planning Commission. We have received the revised estimate of the scheme, about which I have already answered.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The second part of my question has not been answered. Why is it that this step of calling the State Government officials for getting clarifications with a view to expedite the scheme was not taken up earlier? After obtaining the clarifications from the State Government officials, what action is the Ministry going to take to get clearance from the Planning Commission?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: This is the usual procedure. We get a scheme from the State Government and then it is examined by the Central Water Commission and if there is anything lacking, the comments are called for from the State Government concerned. After that, it is sent to the Technical

Advisory Committee and then we get the clearance from the Planning Commission. So far as this scheme is concerned, the State Government has not included it in the Sixth Plan. It is only at the initial stage we are discussing. That is the present position about this scheme.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The hon. Minister has replied that the State Government has not included this project in the Sixth Plan. May I ment will examine it and try to see State Government requests the Centre to include it in the Sixth Plan, will the Centre agree to it?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: The Centre will examine that. If the State Government includes this scheme in the Sixth Plan, the Central Governmen will examne it and try to see that the work is taken up.

Demand of more electricity by Himachal Pradesh

*641. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has demanded greater share in electricity generated at Bhakra and Pong Dams, since both the projects are located on the soil of Himachal Pradesh and the entire catchment area in both the cases falls within the territory of that State;

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the issues involved call for detailed examination of the conflicting claims of the concerned States, a final decision will take time.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the importance of this matter for Himachal Pradesh which happens to be the youngest child who is always ignored by elder brothers, may I know the date on which the Himachal Pradesh State Government sent this proposal to the Central Government and also whether the hon. Minister will be kind enough to hold a dialogue with the State Government to expedite the matter at an early date?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As the matter involves three other States and a union territory, we will try our best to call them for a discussion and we will take early steps to see that justice is done. Regarding the date, I will give the date later on because I have not got it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the importance of this matter for the State of Himachal Pradesh, may I know whether the matter will be expedietd and settled within this very year?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We will try to settle the matter early.

Assistance to States for Irrigation Projects

*642. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much Central advance plan assistance was provided to the States during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 in respect of irrigation projects;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Orissa State has received minimum aid in comparison to the other States in this respect; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) During 1978-79, no Central advance plan assistance was provided for major and medium irrigation projects in any State. However, for minor irrigation projects in some States, such assistance was given, as detailed below:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	150.00
Himachal Pradesh	50.00
Karnataka	150.00
Madhya Pradesh	375.00
Maharashtra	400.00
Manipur	45.00
Orissa	80.00
TOTAL	1250 00

During 1979-80, such assistance was not provided for major, medium or minor projects.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Do not arise.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Arising out of the reply given by the hon. Minister, may I know what are the criteria to provide funds for irrigation projects and, secondly, whether the Central Government are considering seriously to sanction more funds for completion of irrigation projects in Orissa.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: The Government will consider this.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: What are the criteria for allotment of funds?

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: We have given the answer that in the year 1979-80 no assistance was given to any State for major, medium or minor irrigation.

All the States have got their own irrigation schemes and we give assistance for all the schemes, and the criterion is that it depends on the feasibility of the scheme and whether we have got sufficient funds to assist them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bonus for the Employees of D.G.S.&D. (HQ)

639. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a demand from the staff side of the Office Council (J.C.M.) of the DGS&D for payment of bonus at the rate of 20 per cent to the employees of DGS&D (HQ) on the same basis on which it has been paid to the employees of many private and public sector undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that DGS&D has been declared as a commercial trading organisation by many courts in the country which means that the employees of DGS&D should be given same treatment in the matter of bonus as employees of other commercial, private and public sector undertakings; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the demand of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, a few Sales Tax Authorities have registered DGS&D, as "dealer" for the limited purposes of collecting Sales Tax on disposal transactions.

(c) The demand of the employees is under consideration of the Department.

Salaries of Management Staff of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation

*643. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of the management staff of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation are being reduced;

(b) how many persons are affected by this; and

(c) what will be additional savings to the Corporations concerned by reducing the salaries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The salaries and perquisites of those members of the management staffs of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation who were in position at the time of the take over of the erstwhile Esso, Burmah-Shell and Caltex Oil Companies and who were therefore in receipt of emoluments much higher than those enjoyed by officers performing by and large similar functions in the IOC are being rationalised to bring them in line with the latter.

(b) About 1550 officers will be covered by this scheme of rationalisation.

(c) The rationalisation scheme will result in some savings which can be assessed only after the scheme has been fully implemented.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Engineers in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

*644. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Junior Engineers (Civil) and Assistant Engineers (Civil) in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the number of SC/ST out of them;

(b) whether quota reserved for SC/ST communities is complete in both the categories;

(c) if not, the reasons for the backlog;

(d) whether it is a fact that SC/ST Junior Engineers (Civil) have not been given the benefit of the service they have rendered in their previous offices;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such affected Junior Engineers (Civil) belonging to SC/ST; and

(f) whether Government propose to give them the benefit of their previous service for all purposes including promotion and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). It is a matter to be decided entirely by the Delhi Electric Supply Committee of Delhi Municipal Corporation who are competent to frame their recruitment and promotion rules. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have furnished the following information:

There is no post of Junior Engineer (Civil) in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU). There are 76 persons who are working as Overseers, out of whom, 6 persons belong to Scheduled Caste and there is no person belonging to Scheduled Tribes. There are 23 Assistant Engineers (Civil) working in D.E.S.U. at present and none of them belongs to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

As on 31-5-1980, the quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not be completely filled. The back-log could not be filled in the case of Assistant Engineers as no fresh recruitment/Fresh promotion has been done against these posts from 1st April, 1975. In the case of Overseers, the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes could not be filled up in spite of repeated open advertisements of the posts, for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, as requisite number of suitable candidates were not available in spite of relaxed standard of qualifications.

(d) to (f). The post of Overseer is filled by direct recruitment and the

benefit of service rendered previously is admissible in the case of Government Servants and employees of Municipial Corporation of Delhi in respect of age etc. However, the service rendered in D.E.S.U. only is counted for promotion.

Drug Units affected by Power Shortage

*645. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power shortage in the State of West Bengal has affected 700 drug units;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in a great shortage of drugs;

(c) what is the position of production of drug units operating in other States;

(d) whether the power shortage in the country has affected the drug production in other States as well; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). It is a fact that power shortage in West Bengal has affected the drug units in that State. However, this has not led to any great shortage of drugs.

(c) to (e). In other States also, power cuts have affected production in drug units as in other industrial units. However, it is not possible to quantise the extent of shortfall in production due to this factor alone, since (a) a number of units augmented power availability through diesel generators and (b) besides power cuts, other factors like raw material and fuel shortages etc. have also affected production.

Supply of Electricity to M/s. Ashok Leylands, Madras by Kerala State

*646. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has agreed to supply electricity to M/s. Ashok Leylands at Madras on a barter basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to this proposal;

(d) whether similar barter agreements between private sector and the State Governments or State-owned Corporations have been permitted in other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a)and (b). There is no direct barter deal between the Kerala Government and M/s. Ashok Leylands. The Kerala Government has requested Tamil Nadu Government to supply 3.32 million units of Energy to M/s. Ashok Leylands for getting in return supply of 420 chasis for Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The supply of energy will be made by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from supplies to their grid by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

(c) The Kerala Government has not so far received any formal concurrence to their proposal from the Tamil Nadu Government.

(d) and (e) According to information made available by the State authorities so far, Andhra Pradesh has agreed to supply 1.432 million units of energy to Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board for supply to M/s Ashok Leylands for delivery of leyland chassis to Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

बिहार में बिजली का उत्पादन और मांग

*647. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव:** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में बिजली का कितना उत्पादन होता है और कितनी मांग है;

(ख) क्या बिहार को बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी): (क) मई, जून और जुलाई 1980 के महीनों में, बिहार में विद्युत की आवश्यकता तथा विद्युत की सप्लाई की तुलना में विद्युत की सप्लाई की स्थिति नीचे दिए अनुसार थी:--

विवरण	मई, 80	जून, 80	जुलाई, 80
मांग (प्रत्याशित (जी०डब्ल्यू०एच०) . .	383	367	372
सप्लाई (जी०डब्ल्यू०एच०) . . .	162	166	178*
कमी (जी०ड यू०एच०) . . .	221	207	194
कमी % . . .	57.7	56.4	52.2

*जलाई 1980 के लिए सप्लाई (जी० डब्ल्यू० एच०) प्रत्याशित है।)

(ख) और (ग): बिहार में विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं, नामश: वर्तमान यूनिटों से अधिकतम उत्पादन करके उत्पादन क्षमता का अधिकतम उपयोग करना, विद्युत यूनिटों का सुस्थिर प्रचालन कार्य निष्पादन के अपेक्षा कृत अधिक ऊंचे स्तर पर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कमियों का पता लगाना तथा बहुविधा दलों द्वारा उनका सुधार करना तथा ईंधन की सप्लाई, फालतू पुर्जों की प्रापित, सलाहकारी सेवाएं देने, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने जैसे मामलों में राज्य प्राधिकारियों को सहायता देना। कुल 1145 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की विद्युत परियोजनाएं बिहार में स्वीकृत की गई हैं जिसमें 1980–85 की अवधि के दौरान 725 मेगावाट का लाभ उपलबध होने की संभावना है।

बिहार में वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता, यदि बिना किसी कठिनाई के कार्य कर सके, तो राज्य की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, बरौनी और पतरातू ताप विद्युत केन्द्र दोनों ही औद्योगिक संबंधों तथा कानूनों और व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी समस्याओं से ग्रसित हैं तथा ज्बरौनी में पंक-अप और जल और जल ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र संबंधी तकनीकी समस्याएं हैं और पतरातू के यूनिट पांच के उत्पादन ट्रांस्फार्मर में क्षति तथा फुटकर पुर्जों की कम उपलब्धता जैसी कठिनाइयां हैं जिनसे इन यूनिटों के कार्य-निष्पादन का स्तर नीचा रह जाता है। इन दोषों को सुधारने के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है।

Guidelines for allocation of Paper to fortnightly Magazines

*648. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) whether there are any guidelines for allocation of paper to fortnightly magazines published from Delhi and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether paper is allotted even to the new magazines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Newsprint is allotted under the provisions of Newsprint Allocation Policy. The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing year 1980-81 has been announced. A copy of the Public Notice No. I-PR-NP/80 dated July 2, 1980, regarding the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1980-81 was placed on the Table of the House on July 2, 1980.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details may kindly be seen in paras 2.1 and 2.2 of this Public Notice .

Workmen with Contractors in Chandrapur Power Station of D.V.C.

*649. SHRI A .K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AN COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the number of the contractors and the number of workmen engaged by them in the Chandrapur Power Station of the D.V.C. and the types of work done by them;

(b) whether most of the contractors' workers are villagers from around Chandrapur consisting of Harijans and Adivasis;

(c) whether most of the jobs done by the contractors workmen are of perennial nature; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for departmentalising contractors' workmen, if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The workmen employed by the contractors are generally villagers residing in the villages around Chanrapura Thermal Power Station. They also include Adivasis.

(c) No, Sir. Most of the jobs done by the contractors' workers are not perennial in nature.

(d) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Contractors in Chandrapura T.P.S.	No. of workmen engaged by them	The type of work done by them
1	2	3	4
1	M/s Om Prakash Sharma . . .	49	(Civil maintenance) Ash Plant cleaning.
2	M/s Baikenth Singh	18	Coal Mill Rejection.
3	M/s Javak Singh	26	Coal Handling Plant.
4	M/s Tafazal Hossain	23	Civil Maintenance.
5	M/s Om Prakash Sharma . . .	21	Power House Canteen.
6	M/s Pest Control Corporation . .	47	Colony cleaning, Colony Division.
7	M/s Om Praksh	8	Regular continued cleaning, sweeping of coal mill area of Unit VI.

1	2	3	4
8	M/s Baikenth Singh	6	Removing mill rejects from coal mills and wiping various oil leakages of Unit No. VI.
9	M/s Janak Singh	18	Wagon tripler upkeeping
10	M/s Sailen Biswas	18	Construction of Road.
11	M/s S.S. Tripathi	3	Intake pump house Civil Construction.
12	M/s T. Hossain	19	Construction of concrete road.
13	M/s Ram Raj Singh	19	Platform of 220 KV Switchyard.
14	M/s N.B. Raut	7	Fencing of 200 KV Switchyard.
15	M/s D.N. Roy	40	Earthwork of Railawy Siding extension.

National Film Policy Committee

*650. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by National Film Policy Committee; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Working Group on National Film Policy has submitted its report on 2-6-1980. It is under print. A copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House shortly. The recommendations contained therein will be examined and action taken in due course.

Applications from large companies for take-over of sick units

*651. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications from private sector large companies for taking over sick units in the private sector and the details of these proposals; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in giving Government's approval?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a)and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

It is presumed that reference to "private sector large companies" in part (a) of the Question implies undertakings which are registered/ registrable under the M.R.T.P. Act.

Take-over of industrial units (including sick units) by a company falling within the ambit of the M.R.T.P. Act is achieved by either (a) merger of a unit (whether sick or otherwise) with the M.R.T.P. company under Section 23(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act or (b) acquisition by the M.R.T.P. Company—by purchase, take-over or otherwise—the whole or part of an undertaking under Section 23(4) of the M.R.T.P. Act.

The various proposals pending under either of the above two provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act are as under:—

A. Applications under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 pending as on date.

S. No.	Name of applicant Company	Proposal	Remarks
1.	M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited.	Amalgamation of M/s Telesound India Ltd. with M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Hearing under Section 29 of the MRTP Act has been completed on 19-7-1980. Orders pending.
2.	M/s Aegis Chemicals Industries Limited.	Amalgamation of M/s Everest Refrigerants Limited with M/s Aegis Chemicals Industries Limited	Hearing under Section 29 of the MRTP Act has been fixed on 31-7-1980.
3.	M/s J.K. Iron Steel Co. Limited with M/s Raymond Woollen Mills Limited	Amalgamation of M/s J.K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. with Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	Further additional information called for from the company is awaited.
4.	M/s Reliance Textiles Industries Limited.	Amalgamation of M/s Sidhpur Mills Co. Ltd. with M/s. Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd.	Under active consideration.
5.	M/s Polyolefin Industries Ltd.	Amalgamation of M/s. Mindia Chemicals Ltd. with M/s Polyolefin Industries Limited.	Case fixed for hearing of under Section 29 of the MRTP Act on 26-7-1980.
6.	M/s Brooke Bond India Limited.	Amalgamaion of M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited with Brooke Bond India Limited.	Comments of the concerned Ministry/Department of the Govt. are awaitted.
7.	M/s Kalinga Tubes Limited with M/s Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Limited.	Amalgamation of M/s Kalinga Tubes Limited with M/s Indian Metal & Fsseo A[lolys Ltd.	–do–
8.	M/s Kothali Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. with M/s Kothari (Madras) Ltd.	Amalgamation of M/s Kothari Suagars & Chemicals Ltd. with M/s Kothari (Madras) Ltd.	–do–
9.	M/s Hindustan Polymers Limited and M/s Mc Dowell & Co. Ltd.	Amalgamation of M/s Hindustan Polymers Ltd. with M/s Mc Dowell & Co. Ltd.	Revisd scheme of amalgamation has been submitted by the company and the same has been circulated to concerned Ministries for comments.
10.	M/s New Standiad Engineering Co. Ltd.	Amalgamation of M/s Indian Furnace Co. Ltd. and M/s Indopol Ltd. with New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd.	Hearing under Section 29 of the MRTP Act has been fixed on 25-7-1980.
11.	M/s J. K. Traders Limited.	Amalgamation of M/s J.K. Commercial Corpn. Ltd. and M/s Share Dealer. Corporation Ltd. with M/s J·K. Traders Limited.	Comments of the concerned Ministries Department s have been called for and the same are awaited.;
12.	M/s. Indo-Swiss Synhetic Gem Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Amalgamion of M/s. Introc Pharmacutica lsLtd. with M/s Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	The application is being processed.

B. *Applications under Section 23(4) of the M.R.T.P. Act pending as on date.*

S. No.	Name of the applicant Company	Proposal of the Company	Remarks
1.	M/s Crompton Greaves Limited.	Acquisition of 3,75,000 eq- A city shares of Rs. 10/— each of M/s. Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd. repreesnting 57·61% of the equtiy- ital.	hearing in terms of Secion 29 of the MRTP Act has been given and the matter it under active cons ideration.
2.	M/s Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd	Aqu'sition by purchase of assets o Haryana Rangu- dyog and Subrat Orga..ic (P) Limited.	Hearing under Section 29 of the Act fixed for 29-7-1980.
3.	M/s Polyolefins Industries Ltd.	Acquisition of 40% equity shares of Mindia Chemi- cals Limited.	Hearing under Section 29 of the Act fixed for 26-7-1980.
4.	M/s Madura Coats Limited.	Acquisition of 50 06% eq- uity shares of Hyderabad Elect. Investments Limited	Hearing under Section 29 of the Act fixed for 28-7-1980.
5.	M/s Orissa Cement Limited.	Purchase of an i dustrial unit of New Centre-1 Jute Mills I td. namely Sahu Chemicals & Fertilizers at the cost of Rs. 345 lakhs	Hearing was given to the company under Section 29 of the Act. The matter is under advance stage of consideration.

नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई

*652. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** क्या **सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में नहरों के माध्यम से कुल कितने भू-क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की जाती है और सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए कितने प्रतिशत पानी का उपयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) शेष पानी का क्या उपयोग करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि शेष पानी का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डे): (क) भूतल जल साधनों से सिंचित क्षेत्र लगभग 28 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है। इस समय इस्तेमाल में आ सकने वाले भूतल जल संसाधनों के 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक जल का उपयोग सिंचाई के प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाता है।

(ख और ग): मोटे तौर पर अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फुट के कुल भूतल जल संसाधनों में से केवल लगभग 500 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल का लाभप्रद उपयोग किया जा सकता है। चूंकि 80-90 प्रतिशत भूतल जल साधन मानसून के दौरान उपलब्ध होते हैं, इसलिए उपयुक्त स्थलों पर पर्याप्त क्षमता वाले जल-संचयन बांधों का निर्माण किए बिना जल का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। परन्तु भूतल जल के उपयोग में मुख्य बांधा जल-संचयों के निर्माण के लिए पर्याप्त स्थलों का अभाव है।

सरकार का विचार 57 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की मौजूदा सिंचाई क्षमता (जून, 1980 की स्थिति) को बढ़ा कर सन् 2000 तक 110 मिलियन हैक्टेयर करने का है। सरकार ने जल साधनों के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य भी तैयार किया है जिससे सिंचाई क्षमता को और बढ़ा कर 135-140 मिलियन हैक्टेयर किया जा सकता है।

News reporting by Newspapers owned by Big Business

5063. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the newspapers owned by big business and industrial magnates publish distorted versions of political views and reviews to suit the whims of the proprietors;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to streamline the media with a view that the people at large get the correct and unadulterated versions; and

(c) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Some newspapers do publish versions of political views and reviews in line with the thinking of the proprietors.

(b) and (c) The Press Council of India, set up under the Press Council Act, 1978, on receipt of a complaint made to it or otherwise can take necessary action when a newspaper has offended against the standards of journalistic ethics or public taste or when an editor or a working journalist has committed any professional misconduct.

The question of diffusion of ownership of newspapers and their links with big industrial houses are matters which require to be studied in depth. The reconstituted Press Commission is likely to study, in all its aspects, the issue of 'Chain Newspapers', links with industry, their effect on competition and the readers' right to objective news and free comments.

Post of Adviser in Ministry

5064. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a post of Adviser in the Petroleum Department in his Ministry, if so, the functions attached to this post and powers vested in it;

(b) whether any rules have been framed as envisaged in the Constitution for appointment to this post, its tenure, scale of pay etc., if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the present incumbent was selected and appointed and on what terms and conditions; and

(d) the nature of cases handled by the Adviser and whether any assessment of the utility of the advice rendered has been made at any stage if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There are at present two posts of Advisers in the Department of Petroleum. The duties attached to the posts are given in the attached statement.

(b) Recruitment rules for both the posts of Advisers have been framed and published in the Gazette of India. In one case the rules provide for appointment by transfer/deputation or appointment on short-term contract, and in the other by transfer on deputation (including short-term contract) failing which by direct recruitment. The period of deputation/contract not to exceed five years. The scale of the pay of the posts is Rs. 2500—2750.

(c) The present incumbents of the posts have been appointed on deputation from Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Indian Pet. chemicals Corporation Limited. They are drawing Re. 1/ -per month from Government and their usual emoluments from

their respective undertakings.

(d) The Advisers are required to tender technical advice in matters referred to them. Their advice is considered necessary and useful.

Statement

(A) DUTIES OF THE POSTS OF ADVISER (PC).

1. Assess supply/demand of petrochemical products and possibilities of export and requirements of imports.

2. Examine problems of the industries on availability of raw material and other inputs; their indigenous availability, possibilities of promoting production in the country, initiating action for imports etc. Periodic review of plan targets to suggest modifications representing changing situation.

3. Examine validity of various forms of relief asked by the industry.

4. Follow up and initiate action on the R & D programme for the development of the industry.

5. Follow the selling prices of the petrochemicals products and of the secondary products made therefrom in order to maintain stable prices.

(B) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE POST ADVISER (R).

1. To examine the proposals relating to production and development received from organisations conducting oil refining in the country, assess their programmes and results achieved in technical and physcal terms and advise on future planning.

2. To assist the Department in the study and assessment of the technical data received from such organisations.

3. To assist the Department in the penditure estimates and proposals relating to procurement of equipment or new schemes such as schemes for increasing production.

4. To study oil refining data furnished by agencies having regard to specifications prescribed by ISI and the demand/supply in the country for various products; and

5. To advise the Government in the formulation of policies on the planning and development of oil refining capacity in the country.

Less Utilisation of Installed Capacity by Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.

5065. SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. in Trivandrum has utilised only less than 50 per cent of its installed capacity in recent years;

(b) what are the important industrial uses of Titanium dioxide in India at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid factory is not producing the Rutile Grade of TIO^2; and

(d) whether the Rutile Grade of TIO^2 is being imported now and if so, for what values and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a): Yes, Sir, Against the installed capacity of 24,500 tonnes per annum, the production of Titanium Dioxide by M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivendrum (a Kerala Government undertaking) during the recent years has been reported to be as under:—

Year	Production (in thousand tonnes)
1978	9.916
1979	8.380
1980	4.957

(for six months from January to July)

(b) Titanium dioxide is a versatile industrial white pigment finding application in a number of industries like paints enamels, textiles, printing inks, rayon, paper, rubber, soap, etc. Due to its superior pigmentary properties the industries have advantageously used titanium dioxide in place of other white pigments like zinc oxide and white lead.

(c) No Sor. The aforesaid factory has been producing small quantities of Rutile Grade Titanium Dioxide, the production of which during the recent years has been reported to as under:

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1978	576
1979	762
1980	Nil

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corpn. of India U.K., West Germany, Australia, Fin- the imports of Rutile Grade Titanium Dioxide during the last two years from U. K., West Germany, Austrialia, Finland, Italy and USA as under:—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (in crores of Rs.)
1978-79 . . .	5,947	5.03
1979-80 . . .	5,815	8.03

Incentives to enhance drug production

5066. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding its new policy to provide incentives to enhance drug production;

(b) whether pharmaceutical companies will be allowed to enhance their licensed production capacity; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the new drug policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The present drug policy of the Government which is based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals contain provisions for increasing drug production in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Pharmaceutical companies will be allowed to enhance their licensed capacities subject to the policy parameters laid down in the Drug Policy.

(c) Does not arise.

Sea Erosion in Karnataka

5067. SHRI OSCAR EERANDES. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious sea erosion taking place in Dakshina Kannada, the coastal District of Karnataka and about the fear amongst inhabitants of further sea erosion in the ensuing months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the measures contemplated by the Central Government to prevent sea erosion in this region; and

(d) whether the State Government has asked for Central assistance for schemes to prevent sea erosion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka has reported that sea erosion has taken place at 12 locations in the coastal areas of Dakshina Kannada.

(c) and (d) The State Government is preparing twelve schemes estimated to cost Rs. 22.47 crores to prevent sea erosion in this region and is also for-

mulating a proposal for seeking Central assistance.

Alleged Irregularities Committed by M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited

5068. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irregularities committed by M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited were brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action Government have taken against the management of the above mentioned firm?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) On receipt of complaint filed by M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, an inspection of the books of accounts of the company under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 was carried out. The complaint and the inspection report drew attention to certain irregularities on the part of the management. The major irregularities as brought out in the complaint and the inspection report taken together are as follows:—

(a) Grant of interest-free advance to certain trusts;

(b) Non-existence of two imported bailing presses;

(c) Appointment of product promoters and payment of commission to them without justification;

(d) Provision of residential accommodation and perquisites to the Managing Director and the Deputy Chief Executive of the company at a high cost and in excess of the prescribed limits;

(e) Purchase of silver vessels by the company for the use of Managing Director and his family members;

(f) Sale of by-products to certain parties at rates lower than the rates charged to others;

(g) Advances made to the handling agents without any provision to that effect in the agreement. The handling agents, have been appointed by the company for handling raw-materials purchased in consideration of a commission;

(h) Payment of reward and the travelling expenses to the employees for collection of proxies in favour of the Managing Director;

(i) Sale of undrawn waste at lesser rates and subsequently purchasing similar material at higher rates. Besides the above major irregularities, the inspection report has also brought out certain violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

As a result of the material brought out in the Inspection Report, the Company Law Board issued a Show Cause Notice under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, to the company on the 30th October, 1978. The proceedings under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, before the Company Law Board are still in progress.

Representation regarding Screening two Marathi Dramas

5069. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 15th February, 1980 from a body of persons from Thana (Maharashtra) regarding the screening of two Marathi dramas 'Nat Samrat' and 'Batatyachi Chade'; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation prospects of Tribal sub-plan areas in Orissa

5070. SHRI GIRIDAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) funds provided by the Government of Orissa for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the irrigation projects of tribal sub-plan areas;

(b) funds released by his Ministry to the Government of Orissa for these years for the tribal sub-plan irrigation projects;

(c) the money earmarked by his Ministry for irrigation of tribal areas projects of the country; and

(d) which of the States have earmarked the funds from the Irrigation Departments for tribal areas in Annual Plans since 1977 upto 1979?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Funds provided by Government of Orissa for major and medium irrigation schemes in Tribal sub-plan areas are as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Binar tribal sub-plan areas since 1978-79 IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(b) No funds are released by the Ministry of Irrigation to the Government of Orissa for the tribal sub-plan irrigation projects.

(c) Nil.

(d) The following States have been earmarking funds in their respective annual plans for tribal sub-plan areas in respect of major and medium irrigation schemes since 1977.

1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3 Bihar 4. Gujarat 5. Madhya Pradesh 6. Maharashtra 7. Manipur 8. Orissa 9. Rajasthan 10. West Bengal 11. Kerala.

The States of Himachal Pradesh and Tripura have earmarked funds for tribunal sub-plan areas since 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively.

आकाशवाणी के निर्माताओं का श्रेणीकरण (ग्रेडेशन) करने का प्रस्ताव

5071. **श्री टी. एस. नेगी:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के विशेषज्ञ वर्ग अर्थात निर्माताओं को सिलेक्शन ग्रेड, सीनियर ग्रेड और डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसर्स ग्रेड का लाभ देने संबंधी किस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है जिन को सिलेक्शन ग्रेड व सीनियर ग्रेड दिये गये हैं और डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसर्स के कितने पद बनाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या प्रोडेक्शन संवर्ग में प्रत्येक संवर्ग की वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार कर ली गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) और (ख) प्रोड्यूसरों की श्रेणी के लिए, सिलेक्शन ग्रेड के 36 पदों को सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, प्रोड्यूसर उप-मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र है। आकाशवाणी ने उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों के और पदों के सृजन का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रोड्यूसरों, उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों और मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों की प्रवरता सूची आकाशवाणी में मौजूद है।

Proposal for Narmada River Control Committee

5972. SHRI RAMKRISHNA SADASHIV MORE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a Narmada River Control Committee;

(b) if so, when do Government expect to establish the committee; and

(c) what would be the scope and objects of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The establishment of the Authority to be called the Narmada Control Authority requires an amendment to the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for which a suitable

amending Bill has been introduced in the Parliament. The Authority can be set up after the Bill is passed by the Parliament and is assented to by the President.

(c) The Authority has to be set up for the purpose of securing compliance with and implementation of the decision and directions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.

Capacity of Cuddapah Radio Station

5073. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that Cuddapah Radio Station is too weak to cover Anantapur, Tirupati and some parts of Chittoor District;

(b) whether the State Government recommended to have a Radio Station at Tirupati; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The 20 kw MW transmitter at Cuddapah covers only parts of Anantapur and Chittoor districts. Tirupati is not covered by this transmitter. A proposal to upgrade the power of Cuddapah transmitter to 100 kw is being considered for inclusion in the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to set up a local broadcasting station at Tirupati is being considered for inclusion in the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85. Its implementation would, however, depend on the final approval of the Plan and availability of resources.

Meeting with Minister of Power, Goa

5074. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territory of Goa's Minister of Power had met him during the Third week of June this year and requested him to urge Karnataka to restore its normal daily supply of 0.75 million units to the Union Territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The power supply position in Karnataka has improved with the onset of monsoon and the Government of Karnataka has agreed to supply 7.5 lakh units per day to Goa from end June, 1980.

Irrigation Project in Manoharthana, Distt. Jhalawar (Rajasthan)

5075. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manoharthana, District Jhalawar (Rajasthan) Irrigation Project is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the time by which work on the said project will start; and

(c) the total area of land, area-wise and village-wise, to be irrigated under the said irrigation project and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The Rajasthan State Government have informed that the report on Manoharthana irrigation project is under preparation.

(b) The work on the project is expected to be started by the State Government in the Five Year Plan period 1980-85.

(c) The project is expected to irrigate annually 37,500 hectares.

Documentaries on Thar Desert Expedition

5076. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 on the 25th March, 1980 regarding T. V. Team sent to film Thar Desert and state:

(a) whether the work pertaining to the production of two decumentaries for T. V. on the Thar Desert Expedition has been completed and if so, when they are going to be telecast,

(b) if not, why the films could not be produced during the last ten months; and

(c) the detailed break up of the total expenditure incurred, with particular reference to the cost of raw film exposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The documentaries have not been completed as the programme could not be edited so far on account of heavy pressure on the facilities available at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Arrangements are being made to get the Programme edited and scheduled for telecast at the earliest.

(2) (i)	TA/DA of Staff	1,687.00
(ii)	Contingent expenditure	1,455.00
(iii)	Cost of 6300 ft. film	2,400.00
(iv)	Positive print cost for 7000 ft,	1,265.00
	TOTAL	6,807.00

Termination of Indane Distributor by I.O.C.

5077. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) has any Indane distributor been terminated by IOC;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) have they been served with show cause notice and any enquiry was conducted;

(d) is there any appeal from LPG distributors Associations to delete or suitably modify clause 28 of their agreements with IOC terming them as one-sided and against natural justice; and

(e) if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain distributorships were terminated on various grounds like unsatisfactory operation, mis-appropriation/malpractices leading to loss of Corporation's loaned equipment, unsatisfactory customers service, violation of explosives regulations, dispute between partners, violation of the terms of appointment, etc.

(c) No show cause notice was served. Termination letters were issued after the distributors failed to improve despite caution warnings and sufficient charges were established against them through inspection/investigation enquires.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since clause 28 provides a reciprocal right for both the parties to terminate the agreement, this clause needs no deletion or modification.

Paper allotted to the Indian Nation and Aryavarta Group of Newspapers

5078. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of paper allotted to the Indian Nation and Aryavarta Group of Newspaper during the year 1978-79;

(b) the criteria fixing the newspaper quota for the various categories of newspaper;

(c) whether the quota of paper allotted was in accordance with the requirements; and

(d) if not, the amount of paper allotted in excess of the requirements with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Indian Nation and Aryavarta Group of Newspapers were allotted 2776.88 mts. of newsprint for the year 1978-79.

(b) Every year the Government announces its Newsprint Allocation Policy, containing criteria for fixing the newsprint quota for various categories of newspapers. According to the Policy pertaining to the year 1978-79, the newsprint entitlement of a newspaper/periodical was to be based on its actual consumption of newsprint including white printing paper during the previous year plus 5 per cent. However, there was a provision in the Newsprint Allocation Policy of the Year 1978-79 that newspapers could come up for upward revision of their entitlement twice during the year of the Policy on the basis of actual higher consumption during the year.

(c) and (d) Newsprint quota was allotted to Indian Nation and Aryavarta Group of Newspapers in terms of Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1978-79. However, the Groups entitlement was reviewed by taking into account its actual consumption upto September, 1979 and it was found that the Group was allocated 248.31 mts. of newsprint in excess of its entitlement. This was carried forward and adjusted against the Group's entitlement during the year 1979-80.

Issue of Licences to Multinational Drug Manufacturers

5079. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the Government's decision not to allow multinational drug manufacturers to enter into areas where know-how is indigenously available and where indigenous drug firms are capable of undertaking production, Government have since scrutinised the pending applications for manufacturing licences; and

(b) if so, the number and details of such applications from different multinational firms pending in the beginning of the current year and the details of the application/proposals accepted and the details of the licences issued so far to (i) such firms and (ii) indigenous firms?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The pending applications from the companies under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are scrutinised in terms of the relevant provisions of the Drug Policy. A Statement giving the details of the applications from Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) companies pending in the beginning of the current year as also their present position is attached. Another Statement giving the details of Letters of Intent/ Industrial Licences issued to non-FERA companies during the period 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1980 is also attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	SIA No. & date	Item of manufacture		Remarks
			Name	Capacity	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1979				
1	Ciba-Geigy	828(79) dt. 31-8-79	Dexamethasone Trimethyl Acetate	50 kg.	Under consideration.
2	Hoechst	827(79) dt. 30-8-79	Haemaccel	4·5 lakh litres	Under Consideration.
3	Hoechst	826(79) dt. 30-8-79	Prenylamine Lactate	4 Tonnes	Under consideration.
4	Roche	758(79) dt. 20-8-79	5—Fluorouracil	75 kg.	Under consideration.
5	Alkali & Chemical Corpn. Ltd.;	734(79) dt. 9-8-79	Anti-Surra Drugs (Vet)		
			1. Quinalpyramine Methyl Sulphate	3 T	Under consideration.
			2. Quinalpyramine Methyl Chloride	2 T	
			3. Formulations based on 1 and 2 above		
6	Pfizer	607(79) dt. 11-7-79	1. Morantel Tartarate	15 T	Under consideration.
			2. Pyrantel Pamoate	50 T	
			3. Formulations based on 1 & 2 above	50 T	
7	Ciba-Geigy	482(79) dt. 30-5-79	Hydrochlorothiazide	10 T	Closed pending clearance under MRTP Act.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	E. Merck	444(79) dt. 24-5-79	Vitamin E and its derivatives	34 T	Under consideration
9	Cyanamid	359(79) dt. 30-4-79	1. D—2-Aminobutanol	100 T	Closed for want of clearance under MRTP Act.
			2. Ethambutol	50 T	
			3. Formulations based on Ethambutol		
10	Ciba-Geigy	251(79) dt. 29-3-79	1. Ancletol	12 T	Under consideration.
			2. Formulation based on 1 above		
11	Roche	158(79) dt. 21-2-79	Sulphame thoxazole	70 T	*Prima-facie* rejected.
12	Alkali & Chemical Corpn. Ltd.;	127(79) dt. 15-2-79	1. Primaquine Phosphate	2·5 T	Under consideration.
			2. Chloroquin Phosphate	25 T	
13	E. Merck	38(79) dt. 17-1-79	Papain	50 T	Under consideration.
1978					
1	Burroughs Wellcome	1189(78) dt. 29-11-78	Allopurinol	3 T	Under consideration.
2	Glaxo	872(78) dt. 7-9-78	Betamethasone	650 kg.	Under consideration.
3	Sandoz;	738(78) dt. 10-8-78	Chloroquin Phosphate	30 T	Finally rejected.
4	Burroughs Wellcome	564(78) dt. 16-7-78	Dapsone	28 T	Under consideration.

5	Wyeth International	438(78) dt. 1-7-78	Prednisolone Hydrocortisone & esters	1·2 T.	Prima facie rejected.
			Dexamethasone its salts & esters	100 kg.	
			Norgestrel Isomers	140 kg.	
			Norethisterone Acetate	100 kg.	
			Mephentermine Sulphate	900 kg.	
			Oxethazaine	2·5 T.	
			Oxazepam	500 kg'	
			Lorazepam	200 kg'	
	1977				
1	Ciba-Geigy	1016(77) dt. 31-12-77	Norethisterone	150 kg.	Licence endorsed.
2	Cyanamid	976(77) dt. 20-12-77	Disophenol & Disophenol Parenterals	100—120 kg.	Under consideration.
3	Glaxo.	713(77) dt. 30-9-77	1. Oxyphenbutazone	14·67 T.	Under consideration.
			2. Norethisterone	180 kg.	
			3. Sotalol Hcl	1·9 T.	
			4. Perphenazine	415 kg.	
			5. Amitriptyline Hcl.	1·42 T.	
			6. Nandrolone Esters	60 kg.	
			7. Chlorpheniramine Maleate	620 kg.	
			8. Norethandrolone	160 kg.	
			9. Isopropamide Iodide	330 kg.	
			10. Buphenine Hcl.	160 kg.	
4	Smith Kline & French	690 (77) dt. 30-9-77	Poultry Vaccine	12 lakhs dose	Under consideration.
			Animal Vaccine	11 lakhs dose	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	E. Merck	689(77) dt. 21-9-77	Vitami K & its derivatives.	6 T.	Under consideration.
6	Hoechest	639 (77) dt. 24-8-77	Reagents for diagnosis	150,000 Units	Under consideration.
7	Geoffrey Manners	616(77) dt. 20-8-77	Xanthotoxin	500 kg.	Prima facie rejected.
8	Ciba-Geigy	461 (77) dt 15-6-77	Trimethoprim.	10 T.	Under consideration.
9	Roche	408(77) dt. 27-5-77	Vitamin A	100 MMU	Under consideration.
10	Bayer	254(77) dt. 6-4-77	Canesten Cream (Clotrimazole)	2·5 T.	Under consideration MRTP Act clearance also awaited.
1976					
1	Smith Kline & French	365 (76) dt. 30-6-76	Cephradine	500 kg.	Under consideration.
2	Burroughs Wellcome	339(76) dt. 11-6-76	Trimethoprim	30 T.	Under consideration.
3	Richardson Hindustan	270 (76)	Thymol	50 T.	Under consideration.
4	Pfizer	237(76) dt. 28-4-74	Zinc Bacitracin (Vet.) Bacitracin & Zinc Bacitracin (Pharm.) Polymixin Oleandomycin	1500 BU 70 BU 1000 BU 6000 BU	Under consideration.
5	Smith Kline & French	83(76) dt. 11-2-76	1. Phenothiazine (a) Chlorpromazine (b) Prochlorperazine Maleate (c) Trifluopromazine Hydrochloride.	7,000 Kilos	Under consideration.

			2. Diphenyl Pyraline Hydrochloride	500 Kilos	Under consideration.
			3. Phenyl propanolamine Hydrochloride	1,000 Kilos	
			4. Triamterene	3,000 Killos	
			5. Hydrochlorozin thiazide	5000 Kilos	
			6. Chlorpheniramine Maleate	1000 Kilos	
			7. Oxibendazole (for Veterinary)	3,000 Killos	
			8. Zoalene (for Veterinary)	5,000 Kilos	
6	Hoechst	72(76) dt. 9-2-76	Pentoxyphylline	8 T.	Under consideration.
7	E.Merck	85(76) dt. 13-2-76	Dolo-Neuroboon Tablets	110 Million tablets.	Under consideration.
	1975				
1	Hoechst	246(75) dt. 9-10-75	Ethacridine Lactate	30 T.	Closed.
2	Roche	19 (75)—FMC dt. 2-9-75	Nitrazepam	250 kg.	Finally rejected.

Statement

(I) *Letters of Intent*

S.No.	Name of the Company	Item	Annual Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	M/st. West Bengal Pharmaceu icals & Phytochemical Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Aspirin I. P.	1000 tonnes
2	M/s. The Bengal Immuni.y Co. Ltd.	(1) Magnesium Hydroxide Cake .	75 tonnes.
		(2) Cholic Acid.	240 kgs.
		(3) Dehydrocholic Acid . . .	120 kgs.
		(4) B.I. Diastase Powder . .	700 kgs.
		(5) Ox-Bile Extract . . .	480 kgs.
		(6) Phthalyl Sulphacetamide . .	300 kgs.
		(7) Aminoacridine Sulphadiazine) . } (8) Aminoacridine Hydrochloride	18 kgs.
		(9) Sulphanilyl Benzamide . .	3 tonnes.
		(10) B. Pertussis	60 Litres
		(11) B.I. Ominigen . . .	1000 Litres.
		(12) TAB Vaccine . . .	500 Litres.
		(13) TAB Cholera Vaccine . .	3000 Litres.
		(14) Cholera Vaccine . . .	6000 Litres
3	M/s. The State Indl. & Inv. Corpn. of Maharashtra Ltd.	(1) Chloroquin Phosphate. . .	50 tonnes
		(2) The ophylline & Aminophylline .	60 tonnes
		(3) Ephedrine Hydrochloride . .	30 tonnes
		(4) Xylocain	20 tonnes.
		(5) Dapsone	30 tonnes
		(6) Formulation	
4	M/s. Urvi Inv. Ltd. .	Chloroquine Diphosphate . .	45 tonnes.
5	M/s. Orient Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Diamino-Diphenyl Sulphone . .	24 tonnes
6	M/s. Gujarat Synthetics Drugs Ltd.	Doxycycline.	5 tonnes.
7	M/s. Sudha Drugs & Chem. (India) Ltd.	Ampicillin and its Salts. . . .	6 tonnes.
8	M/s. Cadila Labs. .	(1) Ampicillin Anhydrous . .	20 tonnes
		(2) Ampicillin Sodium . . .	5 tonnes
		(3) Amoxicillin Trihydrate . .	30 tonnes.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9	M/s. Gujarat Indl. Inv. Corpn. Ltd.	(1) Ampicillin Trihydrate (2) Amoxycillin Trihydrate (3) Cloxacillin Sodium (4) Methicillin Sodium (5) 6 APA	25 tonnes. 22 tonnes 35 MT.
10	M/s. The Pioneer Ltd.	Ampicillin	18 tonnes.
11	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(1) Sulphamethoxazole	30 tonnes. (after expansion)
		(2) Formulations in the form of Suspn.	25 Kilo Litres.
12	M/s. Indian Antibiotics Ltd.	(1) Ampicillin	25 tonnes
		(2) Semi-synthetics Penicillins :— (Amoxycillin, Epicillin, Oxacillin Cloxacillin, Carbenicillin, Methicillin;	24 tonnes
		(3) 6 APA	50 tonnes
13	M/s. Themis Pharm.	Rifampicin Bulk Drug	1 tonne
14	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs. Ltd.	(1) 3 lakh injectables (Amps.) based on 4·899 tonnes of Ioxitalamic acid bulk drugs.	
		(2) 75,000 injectables (Amps.) based on 0·828 tonnes of Maglumine bulb drug.	
15	M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	Formulation of Ampicillin in the form of Caps. and Granules Syrup	
		(i) Ampicillin Anhydrous	2898 kgs.
		(ii) Ampicillin Trihydrate	252 kgs.
16	M/s. Albert David Ltd.	(15-S)-15 Methyl-Prostage-landin F 2 Alpha Thamprositn 15 M (Corbo-prost Tromethamine Sterile Solution)	5 lakh Vials (10 ml. each)
17	Sri Vinod Kumar Jain	Ampicillin	50 tonnes
18	M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	*Formulation* Amoxicillin (250 mg)	20 lakhs Caps
19	M/s. Raptakos Brett. & Co. Ltd.	Benorylate (Basic manufacture)	50 tonnes
20	M/s. Andhra Citrates Ltd.	(1) Citric Acid BP/IP quality	680 tonnes (after expension)
		(2) Calcium Sulphate of Filter acid quality	1020 tonnes (after expansion)
21	Dr. Subhas A. Nerurkar	(1) Chloroquine Phosphate (2) Chloroquine Sulphate	18 tonnes 15 tonnes
22	M/s. Uniloids Ltd.	(1) Tinidazole	40 tonnes
		(2) Sulfamethoxazole	25 tonnes
		(3) 19 formulations	Corresponding to consumption of bulk drugs.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture	Annual Capacity
1	2	3	4
(II)	*Industrial Licences*		
1	M/s. Synbiotics Ltmited	Streptomycin Sulphate	170 tonnes
2	M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	Parazolandin Tablets	240 lakh Tabs.
3	M/s. Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceutical Limited.	Streptomycin Sulphate 1 gm dose 1·00 gm dose -Do- 0·75 gm dose Sod. Ampicillin 0·5 gm dose 1·0 gm dose	170 lakh vials 10 lakh vials 30 Lkh vials 30 ,,
4	M/s. Searle (I) Limited.	Gama Bemzene Hexachloride	1 ton
5	M/s. Unichem Labs. Ltd.	Duracyc in Syrup;	5,00,000 bottles (30 ml. each)
6	M/s. Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharm. Ltd.	40 formulations	
7	M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharm Ltd.	17 formulations	
8	M/s. Indian Dairy Corpn.	Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine;	25 million quadravalent doses
9	M/s. Sunil Synchem	L-Methyl Dopa	24 tonnes
10	M/s. Orient Pharm. Pvt. Ltd.	Valethamate Bromide (Bulk Drug)	300 kgms
11	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	*Tablets of* 1. Diazepam 2. Metronidazole 3. Chewable Vit. 'C'/Vitamin 'C'	85 Million Nos 100 ,, ,, 200 ,, ,,
12	-Do-	Methyl Dopa Tablets	50 Millon Nos.
13	M/s. Cadila Labs.	Ethambutol Hcl	15 tonnes
14	-Do-	Mebendazole (Bulk Drug)	10 to ne
15	M/s. Bakul Aromatics & Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	1. Theophylline & Aminophylline 2. Synthetic Caffeine 3. Acetic Acid (Bye Product)	114 tonnes 66 tonnes 200 tonnes
16	M/s. Cadila Labs.	Tinidazole (Bulk drug)	20 tonnes
17	M/s. I.D.L. Chemicals Ltd.	1. Astrafer (Iron Sorbitol Complex) 2. Iso Sorbide Di Nitrate (ISDN) 3. Terbutaline Sulphate 4. Prilocaine Hcl. 5. Lunelax Substance (Psyllium Husks) 6. Xylocaine	1,500 kgms. 500 , 100 ,, 3,000 ,, 250 tonnes 5,000 ,,

1	2	3	4
18	M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern) Limited	*Basic Substance* 1. Chlordiazepoxide .	800 kgs.
		2. Diazepam .	500 ,,
		3. Nitrazepam .	500 ,,
		4. Norgestrel .	10 ,,
		5. Ethinyl Estradiol & 5 formulations	20 ,,
19	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Gentamycin Sulphate .	1000 kgs.
20	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	40 formulations	
21	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Limited	5 formulations	
22	M/s. Fairdeal Corpn. Ltd.	*Bulk Drugs :—*	
		1. Iothalamic Acid B.P. (including its salts)	5 tonnes
		2. Iopanoic Acid B.P. (including its salts)	5 tonnes
		Formulations	
		3. Iothalamate Sod. Inj. 4. Iothalamate Meglumine Inj. 5. Iopanoic Acid B.P. Tablets	Corresponding to 70% production of bulk drugs
23	Uttar Pradesh Drugs & Pharm. Co. Ltd.	80 formulations	
24	M/s. Standard Or[illegible] Ltd.	1. 3-Amino 5-Methyl Isoxazole]	35 tonnes
		2. Sulphamethoxazole .	30 ,,
		3. Trimethoprim .	6 ,,
		4. Trimethoprim (80 mg) and Sulphamethoxazole (400 mg) Tablets	Consuming a maximum of 70% production of bulk drugs
25	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	5 formulations	
26	M/s. I.D.P.L.	1. Tablets of Trimethoprime & Sulphamethoxazole	50 Mill. Nos.
		2. Calcium Borogluconate (25% W/V Injectables)	90 Kls.
27	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	Oxytertracycline Hcl. I.P. Injection 20 cc vials	5 tonnes

1	2	3	4
28	M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd.	1. Suproxil Capsules 250 mg (each Cap. containing 250 mg Amoxycillin anhydrous as Amoxycillin Trihydrate)	3 Mill. Nos. } Corresponding to 2.7 tonnes of
		2. Suproxil Capsules 500 mg (each Cap. containing 500 mg Amoxycillin Anhydrous as Amoxycillin Trihydrate)	3 Mill. Nos. } Amoxycillin Trihydrate
		3. Suproxil Syrup (each 5 ml containing Amoxycillin Anhydrous 125 mg as Amoxycillin Trihydrate)	3 lakh bottles
29	M/s. Unique Chemicals	Tinidazole (bulk drug)	20 tonnes
30	M/s. Paushak Ltd.	Phenyl Butazone (Basic Drug)	25 tonnes
31	M/s. Uniloids Ltd.	23 formulations	
32	M/s. Unichem Labs. Limited	1. Tinidazole (Bulk Drug)	20 tonnes
		2. Tablets of Tinidazole	Corresponding to 70% of their own annual Production of bulk drug.
33	M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern) Limited	1. Amilobarbitone Sodium 2. Butabarbitol Sodium (Secobutabarbitone Sodium)	2,000 kgs (for item 1 and 2 together)
		3. Phenytoin Sodium	10,000 kgs
34	M/s. Raptakos Brett. & Co. Ltd.	Calcium Lactobionate (Bulk Drug)	50 tonnes
35	M/s. Lupin Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	1. Ethambutol Hydrochloride	15 tonnes
		2. Trimethoprim	5 tonnes
36	M/s. Searle (India) Limited	Norpace Chemical (Dilsopyramide Phosphate and its formulations)	1,000 kgs.
37	M/s. Unichem Labs. Limited	Prenylamine Lactate	500 kilograms

Conversion of L-Base into Chloramphenicol

5080. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costing and Pricing, besides conducting the cost examination of conversion of L-Base into chloramphenical of two small scale units, had also checked up their physical existence;

(b) what are the names and addresses of these units and their installed capacity for conversion of L-Base into chloramphenicol at that time;

(c) whether these units are in existence now also; and

(d) if so, what is their installed capacity and conversion cost at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

(BICP) undertook in March, 1978 a study of the cost of production of Chloram phenicol Powder manufactured ex-L-base. In connection with this study, the officers of the B.I.C.P., visited two small scale units engaged in the conversion of L-Base into Chloramphenicol Powder for the purpose of collection of data and discussion with their management.

(b) The names and addresses of the two units and their installed capacity for conversion of L-base into Chloramphenicol (as reported by the two units at that time) are given below:—

Name and address of Unit	*Installed (Capacity M.T.)*
M/s. Gratus Pharma 71/5, Najafgarh Road, *New Delhi*-110015	30
M/s. Pharm Chem. Bhagirath Palace, Delhi (Whrks: Modern Industrial Estate, Bahadurgarh-124507)	120

(c) and (d). BICP have not submitted any fresh report on the fair price of Chloramphenicol Powder manufactured ex-L-Base after the one referred to in part (a) above. No information is available regarding the present existence or otherwise, capacity and conversion cost of the two units referred to in part (b) above. However, one of the units, namely, M/s. Gratus Pharma has reported production of Chloramphenicol powder during the last three years as follows.

1977-78		450 kgs.
1978179	..	620 kgs.
1979-80		970 kgs.

No such details are available in regard to M/s. Pharm Chem.

मेहसाना जिले के नगरों में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनैक्शन

5081. **श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मेहसाना जिले में खाना पकाने की गैस की काफी बड़ी मात्रा उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद भी इस जिले के सत्तर हजार से भी अधिक जनसंख्या वाले पाटन कलोल आदि जैसे प्रमुख नगरों में गैस के कनैक्शन न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) खाना पकाने की गैस के कनैक्शन दिये जाने के लिए अपनाए गये मापदण्ड का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त नगरों में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनैक्शन कब तक दिए जाने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल). (क) मेहसाना जिले में गैस उपभोक्ताओं की वर्तमान संख्या स्थान के हिसाब से इस प्रकार है:—

मेहसाना	1342
वीसनगर	361
कालोल	427
सिधपुर	321
पाटन	562
काड़ी	22

(ख) नये शहरों में एल. पी. जी. का विपणन निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है:—

(1) पूरे वर्ष में पैट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता।

(2) सप्लाई का स्रोत।

(3) विभिन्न राज्यों में सम्भावित मांग।

(4) सप्लाई का संभार-तन्त्र।

(5) प्रक्रिया की व्यवहार्यता।

(ग) बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध गैस से तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस के उद्धरण की सुविधाओं के लगाये जाने तथा साथ ही मथुरा तथा कोयाली शोधनशालाओं से अतिरिक्त उत्पादों की प्राप्ति से वर्ष 1981 के शुरू से बड़ी संख्या में नये गैस कनैक्शन दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। पूरे देश में उत्पादों के उचित वितरण के लिए (ख) में दर्शाये गये विचारों के आधार पर एक योजना तैयार की जायेगी।

Fresh Capacity in Bulk Drug and Formulation under D.G.T.D.

5083. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Industry are granting fresh capacities in Bulk Drug and Formulations through registration with DGTD;

(b) whether is it a fact that this is working contrary to the Drug Policy of restructuring the drug industry: and

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has suggested necessary amendment to the Industrial Development Regulation Act to confirm to the new Drug Policy; if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Pending a final decision on the continuance of the scheme of Registration with D.G.T.D. for the Drug Industry, D.G.T.D. are registering fresh capacities for manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations subject to the policy parameters contained in the Drug Policy.

(c) Amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act necessary to implement the complex of decisions contained in the Drug Policy have been suggested. The proposed comprehensive Bill to amend the Act will cover these suggestions also.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Bombay City

5084. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of kerosene oil supplied to the city of Bombay in 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if sufficient quantity was supplied in time, what was the reason for scarcity; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avoid scarcity and blackmarketing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) My Ministry makes monthly allocation of Kerosene to the States/Union Territories. The break-up of the allocation between different districts/regions within the State is done by the State Government. Bombay city falls in the Bombay Rationing Area. The following are the details of allocation of kerosene for the Bombay Rationing Area (as decided by the Government of Maharashtra) and the actual sales (supplies) effected therein during 1978-79 and 1979-80:—

Year	Allocations	Sales (Supplies)
	KLs	KLs
1978-79 . . .	476660	461418
1979-80 . . .	460236	464446

(b) The marginal shortfall in sales (supplies) in 1978-79 as against allocation was due to hold up the berthing of oil tankers during the strike period in Bombay Port Trust, Refinery production etc. In 1979-80, the sales were more than the allocations. The Kerosene supplies were planned and directed by the Civil Supplies Department of the Maharashtra Government.

(c) Guidelines forthe rational and equitable distribution of kerosene have been supplied to the State Governments, including Maharashtra Government, and they have been requested to take effective steps to curb malpractices like blackmarketing and hoarding which are usually experienced in times of shortages. The oil companies have been instructed to tighten up the supervision over their retail outlets and to suspend supplies to the dealers against whom there is prime-facie case of malpractice, followed by termination of dealership.

Agitation of Advocates Bar Association of Allahabad High Court

5085. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the whole of Advocates Bar Association boycotted Allahabad High Court and launched an agitation;

(b) whether the situation in Allahabad High Court had so deteriorated as had warranted closure of the court even before commencement of summer vacations and position is still not normal; and

(c) whether all the advocates of Allahabad High Court are still boycotting the court and are on strike; if so, the action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) According to reports and representations received by Government the Advocates of the Allahabad High Court were on strike from 7th to 19th May, 1980. The State Government have informed us that this boycoott was only by a section of the Bar.

(b) and (c) According to information received from the State Government, the High Court was closed after the incidents of 7th May, 1980 for two days, that is 8th and 9th May, 1980. The following two days, that is 10th and 11th were holidays. From 12th May, 1980 the High Court closed for its summer vacation. According to the Report received from the Registrar, the High Court is functioning normally since its re-opening on 30th June, 1980.

सोडा-एश और कास्टिक-सोडा के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

5086. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर:**
श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्मस्त:

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कम्पनियों ने सोडा-एश के 1978 के 950 रुपये प्रतिटन के मूल्यों को बढ़ा कर 1980 में 2100 रुपये तथा 1978 के कास्टिक सोडा के 2000 रु. के मूल्यों को बढ़ा कर 1980 में 4000 रुपये कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस की मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सोडा एश 3000 रुपये प्रति टन और कास्टिक सोडा 6500 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से खुले रूप में काले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों की व्यापारिक संस्थाओं को 1800 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से आवंटित सोडा-एश सप्लाई किया है और वे संस्थाएं इसे 3000 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से बेचती हैं;और

(घ) क्या सरकार को त्रिपाठी समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं; यदि हां, तो उन का ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) निर्माताओं का सोडा एश का कारखाने से बाहर का मूल्य, जो जनवरी, 1978 में 825 रु. से 977 रु प्रति टन था अब वह 1 जुलाई, 1980 को 1280 रु. से 1850 रु. प्रति टन तक बढ़ गया है। इसी प्रकार निर्माताओं का कास्टिक सोडा का कारखाने से बाहर का अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य, जो मार्च, 1978 में कास्टिक सोडा की विभिन्न किस्मों के लिये 1790 रु. से 2190 रु. प्रतिटन तक था, वह अब सितम्बर, 1979 से 2580 रु. से 3180 रु. तक बढ़ गया है।

सोड़ा एश और कास्टिक सोडा के मूल्य पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है, अत: सरकार द्वारा उनके मूल्यों की मंजूरी दिये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) आम तौर पर 85 प्रतिशत सोडा एश और 90 प्रतिशत कास्टिक सोडा वास्तविक औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को निर्माताओं के मूल्यों पर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। शेष मात्रा को व्यापारियों द्वारा खुले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है। इन दो रसायनों की वर्तमान

कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुये बाजार में बेचे जा रहे माल के मूल्य निर्माता के मूल्यों से अधिक हैं। तथापि, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर इन मूल्यों में अन्तर हैं जो विभिन्न घटकों पर निर्भर हैं, जैसे स्थानीय कर, परिवहन लागत आदि। ये मूल्य समय-समय पर बाजार की स्थिति के अनुसार बदलते रहते हैं।

(ग) इस विभाग के सुझाव पर स्टेट केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया (सी. पी. सी.) द्वारा 19,100 टन हल्के सोडा-ऐश का आयात किया गया था, जिसे सी. पी. सी. द्वारा सीधे ही विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों और राज्य सरकारों को सयुक्त-पार की बिक्री के आधार पर 1950 रु. प्रति टन की दर से और गोदाम से बाहर की बिक्री के आधार पर 2206 रु. प्रति टन की दर से बेचा गया है। जिन राज्य सरकारों को यह आयातित माल बेचा गया था उन्होंने उसे अपनी एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से उठा लिया था, जैसे औद्योगिक विकास निगम आदि और उसे वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, विशेषकर अपने क्षेत्र के लघु उद्योग एककों में वितरित कर दिया था। वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को जिस मूल्य पर वह माल बेचा गया है, वह अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग हैं, जो परिवहन प्रभार, स्थानीय कर, बिक्रीकर, चुंगी, सेवा प्रभार, गोदाम का किराया, बीमा और रखरखाव प्रभाव पर निर्भर करता है, जिनको राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां। समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की जांच इस मंत्रालय द्वारा अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों के परामर्श से की जा रही है।

Irregularities in Assembly Election in Madhya Pradesh

5087. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in connection with the recent State Assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh, complaints of serious nature of bungling and irregularities have been received about the forcible capturing of polling booths and discovery of ballot papers of one constituency into the ballot boxes of another constituency and of more ballot papers than the specified number;

(b) whether such complaints have come to light in the Pauanala polling booth in Vidisha District and Oont Khana polling booth in Jaora town under Jaora constituency in Ratlam District; and

(c) the measures being adopted by Government to check such incidents and recurrence of booth capturing and incidents of preventing voters from exercising their votes?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir, except for three cases in which the Returning Officers reported that ballot papers of one constituency were discovered in the ballot boxes of another constituency. The ballot papers of this nature were 44 in the first case; 12 in the second case and only 9 in the third case.

(b) No such complaint has come to light in the case of Oont Khana polling booth in Jaora constituency in Ratlam District. In polling booth No. 64—Pava Nala of 249—Shamshabad assembly constituency (which is one of the aforementioned three cases), 44 ballot papers bearing No. 51701 to 51744 pertaining to 247-Basoda assembly constituency were discovered in the ballot box and they were rejected by the Returning Officer. No other complaint was received in respect of this polling booth.

(c) The Chief Electoral Officer, Madhya Pradesh has reported that adequate measures were taken to check incidentes of booth capturing and preventing voters from exercising their votes with the result that no such incident or irregularity had taken place in the State. In the aforementioned three cases, ballot papers of one

constituency were used in another constituency by reason of an inadevertent mistake. In the constituencies concerned, the number of contesting candidates was equal and consequently the size of the ballot paper was the same. While stitching the bundles of ballot papers in the press, the ballot papers of one constituency got mixed up with ballot papers of another constituency and got stitched. At the time of the issue of the ballot papers, this mistake was not detected. The Chief Electoral Officer, Madhya Pradesh has issued necessary instructions to the Returning Officers to be more careful in checking ballot papers at the time of their issue.

Misoppropriation of coal allotted to coal dealers of Jullundur (Punjab)

5088. SHRI SUNDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of complaints received by Government regarding misappropriation of coal allotted to coal dealers of Juliundur (Punjab);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A complaint has been received about the clandestine dealings in coal by certain coal dealers using forged documents for getting coal/coke released from Regional Office of coal India at Chandigarh with a view to blackmarketing in coal & coke.

(c) Coal India has started an investigation into these allegations and the matter has also been brought to the notice of Government of Punjab, for appropriate action at their end.

Profits and loss of Sindri Fertiliser Plant

5089. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise loss or profits of Sindri Plant of Fertiliser Corporation of India for the last four years;

(b) the factors which contributed towards the losses or profits;

(c) the action taken to rectify the same, if any; and

(d) whether the plant is working, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The year-wise loss of Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited for the last four years is given below:

Year	Loss (Rs. lakhs)
1976-77	1785
1977-78	2244
1978-79	1836
1979-80	4189 (Provisional)

(b) The factors that contributed to the losses are:

(i) Ageing of the old Sindri plants and consequent increase in operationed and maintenance cost.

(ii) Low utilisation of capacity arising due to ageing of plants, poor quality of raw materials, etc.

(iii) Initial stablisation problems and low utilisation of capacity in the new plants at Sindri due to raw material shortage and equipment problems.

(iv) Increase in prices of inputs and labour.

(c) The old Sindri plants have, except the ammonium sulphate plant, which has since been renovated, have been scrapped. This Sindri Moderni-

sation Plant with Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)/Fuel Oil as feed-stock and the Sindri Rationalisation plants, enabling use of better quality by product gypsum, have gone into commercial production with effect from the 1st October, 1979.

(d) The Sindri Modernisation plant is closed since the evening of 16th January, 1980, due to non-availability of LSHS/Fuel Oil on account of the Assam agitation. Consequently, the renovated Ammonium Sulphate plant of the old Sindri plant is also shut down for want of Ammonia from the Sindri Modernisation Plant. Sindri Rationalisation plant is working intermittently.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औषधियों की अत्यधिक कमी

5090. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य:** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेणों में औषधियों की अत्यधिक कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कुछ उपचारात्मक-उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

पेट्रोलियम और उर्वरक रसायन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दवाइयों की अत्यधिक कमी की कोई विशेष रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि कुछ ब्राण्ड नाम के उत्पादों की कमी के बारे में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से रिपोर्ट समय-समय पर प्राप्त हुई हैं लेकिन ऐसे उत्पादों के समान ही दूसरे उत्पाद आम तौर पर उपलब्ध होते हैं।

(ख) अनिवार्य दवाइयों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 10-6-1980 के लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-329 के उत्तर में बताया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposal to Change Name of Bhaba Hydro Electric Station, Himachal Pradesh

5091. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the name of Bhaba Hydro Electric Station in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the new name Government proposed to be given to this hydro electric station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Government of Himachal Pradesh have intimated that the project has been dedicated to the memory of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi and renamed as Sanjay Jalvidyut Pariyojana.

Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

5092. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the irrigation projects taken up in Karnataka State after 1957 with the Central Government aid;

(b) which are the projects completed so far;

(c) which are the projects still to be completed; and

(d) what are the reasons for the non-completion of the projects as per time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (d). There is no contrally aided scheme in the major and medium irrigation sector. Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their over-all developmental plans. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants. A statement showing the major and medium schemes taken up since 1957 in Karnataka is attached.

Statement]

A. Completed Schemes

Major Schemes

1. *Ghataprabha Stage II*

Medium Schemes

1. Kolchi Woir
2. Hathi Koni
3. Hebbahalla
4. Mangla
5. Nagathana

B. On-going Schemes (Approved)
Major Schemes

1. Tungabhadra LB Canal
2. Tungabhadra RB Canal
3. Tungabhadra HL Canal
4. Bhadra
5. Ghataprabha St. III
6. Malaprabha
7. Upper Krishna Stage I

Medium Schemes (Approved)

1. Rajolibunda
2. Tunga Anicut
3. Jambadahalla
4. Kanakanala
5. Dharma
6. Hagaribommanabhalli
7. Gundal
8. Taraka
9. Harinala
10. Sogaro Doddakere
11. Manchanbele
72. Chikhole
13. Amarja
14. Upper Mullamari
15. Lower Mullamari
16. Chulki Nala
17. Saudagar
18. Saskinala
19. Teetha
20. Votohole
21. Voorapur Tank
22. Upper Hirchalla
23. Gandolinala

New Schemes (Unapproved)
Major Schemes

1. Karanja
2. Bennithore
3. Hippargi Barrage

Medium Schemes (Unapproved)

1. Chandrampally
2. Narbhalla
3. Bachanki

Non-plan Schemes of Cauvery Basin
Major

1. Kabini
2. Harangi
3. Hemavathy

Medium

1. Suvaranavathy
2. Nallur Amanikere

राजस्थान की ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

5093. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** क्या ऊर्जा और खेयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्रिय सरकार को स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी हैं; वे किन तारीखों को भेजी गई हैं और उन जिलों तथा तहसीलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी ये योजनाएं अभी विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं; और

(ख) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण परियोजना के अंतर्गत कितने गांवों के विद्युतीकरण किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि किसी भी गांव के विद्युतीकरण का विचार नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) 30 जून, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रायोजित 6.44 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण परिव्यय की 20 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास जांच/अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित थीं। निगम में स्कीमें प्राप्त होने की तारीख तथा इनके अन्तर्गत आने वाली तहसीलों/ब्लाकों और जिलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-एक में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, निगम को प्राप्त 9.16 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण परिव्यय वाली 22 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के वापस भेज दी गई थी तथा 30 जून, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार संशोधन/स्पष्टीकरण के लिए उनके पास लम्बित थीं। निगम में स्कीमें प्राप्त होने की तारीख, राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को ये स्कीमें वापिस भेजने की तारीख तथा इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली तहसीलों/ब्लाकों तथा जिलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-2 में दिया गया है।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य में निगम द्वारा पहले ही स्वीकृत की गई/स्वीकृत की जाने वाली ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत चालू वित्त वर्ष (1980-81) के दौरान 1,115 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का अनन्तिम प्रस्ताव है। राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत और अधिक गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने की संभावना है।

विवरण I

30 जून, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, अनुमोदन/जांच के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास लम्बित राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के ब्यौरे देने वाला विवरण :

क्रम सं०	ब्लाक तहसील	जिला	ऋण परिव्यय (लाख रुपये में)	मूल स्कीम प्राप्त होने की तारीख	संशोधित स्कीम प्राप्त होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	भादेसर थाना	चित्तौड़गढ़	72.044	13-02-79	24-6-80
2.	कलोदी और बस्प थाना	जोधपुर	33.171	31-10-79	26-3-80
3.	बाजदेव और क्यूमेयसर थाना	चूरू	33.972	31-10-79	19-3-80
4	रामपुरा और बूचावास थाना	चूरू	32 261	31-10-79	18-3-80
5.	केकरी आर० ई० सी० एस० डी०	अजमेर	0.942	12-06-80	—
6.	देगेना आर० ई० सी० एम डो	नागौर	0.281	12-06-80	
7.	यूनियरा थाना	नोक	55.214	19-06-80	—
8.	दोग ओ एण्ड एम एस'डी-II	भरतपुर	2.767	20-06-80	
9.	श्री माधोपुर एस डी-II	सिकर	0 850	20-06-80	—
10.	सेंगवारा थाना	डुगरपुर	48 409	17-03-80	—
11.	गंगानगर थाना	एस मधोपुर	45.254	02-04-80	
12.	श्री माधोपुर थाना	सिकर	20 183	17-10-78	मार्च, 79
13.	रीनगस थाना	सिकर	50 246	31-01-79	सितम्बर, 79
14.	अहोरा थाना	जालोर	40 843	22-11-79	12-3-80
15.	बाली थाना	पाली	22 298	22-11-79	20-3-80
16.	थानगाजी थाना	अलवर	47 950	07-12-79	5-3-80
17.	रैनी थाना	अलवर	33 331	11-09-79	29-2-80
18	रैनीवाडा थाना	जालोर	63 201	06-02-80	—
19.	मन्दोरी थाना	जोधपुर	17.341	28-05-80	—
20	रेओधर थाना	सिरोही	23 190	06-06-80	—
		जोड	643 749		

विवरण—II

30 जून, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार संशोधन स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के पास लम्बित राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों का ब्यौरा देने वाला विवरण :

क्रम सं०	ब्लाक/तहसील	जिला	ऋण परिव्यय (लाख रुपए में)	प्राप्ति की तारीख	संशोधन स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के लिए टिप्पणियां भेजने की तारीख	अभ्युक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	डूंगला थाना	चित्तौड़गढ़	57.854	22-09-78	1-08-79	
2.	पूंदवा थाना	नागौर	67.726	06-02-80	6-05-80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	दीग ओ एण्ड एम० एस० डी-I	भरतपुर	0.729	08-02-80	20-02-80	
4	भरतपुर ओ एण्ड एम० एस० डी	भरतपुर	2.247	08-02-80	20-02-80	
5.	श्री-माधोपुर ओ एण्ड एम एस डी I	सिकार	0.642	05-02-80	20-02-80	
6.	शाहपुरा ओ एण्ड एम एस डी	भीलवाड़ा	0.365	19-02-80	25-02-80	
7.	लक्ष्मणगढ़ थाना . .	अलवर	76 963	29-02-80	08-05-80	
8.	शंकरा थाना . .	जयसलमेर	23.660	29-02-80	06-05-80	
9	सांप थाना . . .	जयसलमेर	25.029	18-04-80	06-05-80	
10.	प्रतापगढ़ थाना-I . .	चित्तौडगढ	88.545	05-02-80	04-03-80	
11.	प्रतापगढ़ थाना-II . .	चित्तौडगढ़	56.685	05-02-80	04-03-80	
12.	आरनोड थाना . .	चित्तौड़गढ़	85.452	05-02-80	04-03-80	
13.	चोहतान थाना-II . .	बाडमेर	88.282	25-02-80	03-05-80	
14.	चोहतान थाना-II . .	बाडमेर	63.484	25-02-80	02-05-80	
15.	केशोरायपाटन थाना .	बून्दी	71.546	26-02-80	26-05-80	
16.	सुलतानपुर थाना . .	कोटा	49.669	02-04-80	10-06-80	
17.	सगोद थाना . .	कोटा	25.505	02-04-80	03-06-80	
18.	चेचत थाना . .	कोटा	26.509	02-04-80	03-06-80	
19.	मेहाराना थाना . .	नागौर	38.971	10-10-79	15-01-80	
20.	सपोतरा थाना . .	एम० माधोपुर	25.116	25-09-79	18-02-80	
21.	तेलेरा थाना . .	बून्दी	14.491	05-03-80	26-05-80	
22	रामगढ़ . . .	अलवर	36.139	28-05-80	20-06-80	
		जोड़	915.609			

Import of Drugs and Chemicals

5094. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs and chemicals imported during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have explored the possibility of manufacturing these drugs and chemicals indigenously either through IPCL or the multinational drug companies operating in India; and

(c) if so, how far the objective has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Details of the imports of drugs and chemicals of value exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are enclosed. The details of imports during 1979-80 are being collected.

(b) and (c). Indian Petrochemicals Ltd. (IPCL) is engaged in the manufacture of Petrochemicals and not drugs or other basic chemicals. However, the Public Sector units like Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and Hindustan Organic Ltd. are implementing projects for expansion of their existing capacities and for taking up the production of additional items, which are now being imported. Besides, a number of companies in the Indian Sector have also been sanctioned capacities for manufacture of these items. Multinational companies will also be eligible for Industrial Licences for drugs and chemicals subject to policy parameters.

Statement

ESSENTIAL DRUGS

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	Unit	1977-78		1978-79	
			Quantity	Value in Rs.	Quantity	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Anaesthetics Antipyretics & Analgesics			
1	Oxyphenyl Butazone	Kgs.	1,424.260	4,68,420.000	14,128.210	42,93,709.00
2	Amidopyrin	,,	38,900.000	12,77,647.000	95,642.000	39,46,356.00
3	Ibuprofan	,,	6,500.000	19,85,490.000	12,100.000	39,42,148.00
4	Dextropropoxyphen & its salts	,,	2,921.000	15,40,310.000	4,722.000	23,81,805.00
5	Aspirin	,,	2,38,445.000	41,41,345.000	3,19,440.000	47,32,524.00
6	(a) Pyrithyldone	,,	14,000.000	47,37,933.000	15,550.000	20,13,954.00
	(b) Propyphenazone	,,	36,450.000	18,70,330.00	22,500.000	15,54,700.00
7	Codeine & its Salts	,,	1,500.000	1,28,327.00	2,555.000	2,99,780,95.00
ANTHELMINTICS						
8	(a) Piperazine Hexahydrate	,,	1,15,600.000	22,58,100.00	1,12,850.000	20,19,009.00
	(b) Thiabendazole	,,	11.426.500	19,37,053.00	12,451.000	20,72,223.00
ANTI-AMOEBIC DRUGS & OTHER DRUGS						
9	(a) Furazolidine	,,	39,191.000	25,41,520.00	84,129.250	54,78,480.00
	(b) Chloramphenicol Palmitate	,,	20,000.000	41,48,417.00	35,000.000	1,03,63,419.00

10	(a) Oxytetracycline	„	29,720.000	76,56,238 00	7,625.000	18,98,941.00
	(b) Tetracycline	„	1,47,438.000	3.50,99.901.00	88,476.000	2,12,76,373.00
	(c) Doxycycline Hcl.	„	9.346.000	1,51,01,597.00	7,569.200	1,41,03,519.00
11	(a) Penicillin G. MU Potassium . .	„	16,407.000	29,58,257.00	10,323.000	15,23,771.00
	(b) Ampicillin Trihydrate/Anhydrous Sodium	„	36.596.000	2,69.00,831.00	92,043.000	5,84,64,327.00
	(c) Cloxacillin Sodium	„	1,690.000	14,53,522.00	1,540.000	11,81,333.00
12	Streptomycin	„	29,000.000	95.15,411.00	76,125.400	2,80,12,269.00
13	(a) Grese of ulvin	„	26,969.000	2.03,89,833.00	5,494.000	35,34,404.00
	(b) T.A.O. Oleandomycline	„	354.000	4,87,598.00	1,571.300	27,41,294.00
	(c) Premycetin (Sterile & Oral Grade) .	„	1,221.000	18,37,239.00	1,702.000	24,64,879.00
	(d) Erythromycin Esters & Salts .	„	16,417.000	99,84,380.00	2,482.000	25,15, 000.00
14	Neomycin	„	7,049.300	33,73,220.00	10,453.000	46,97,542.00
15	Gentamycin Sulphate	„	2,70,000.000	98,53,882.00	334.000	51,61,561.00
16	Rifampicin	„	1,237.300	76,66,822 .00	1,687.000	95,25,653.00
	ANTI-HISTAMINIC DRUGS					
17	(a) Tripolidine Hcl	„	85.000	4,96,987.00	240.000	19,72,438.00
	(b) Dimethindone Maleate	„	127.49	13,59,473.00	145.000	17,50,296.00
18	Chlorpheniramine Meleate	„	7,150.000	27,15,532.00	12,122.000	49,75,685.00
	ANTI-LEPROSY DRUGS					
19	Clofazimine (Lapprene) . . .	Caps.	180(Bulk)	9,74,741.00	670(Bulk)	48,02,314.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANTI- T.B. DRUGS						
20	Isoniazid (INH)	Kgs.	11,60,580.000	—	23,815.000	12,42,524.00
20	(a) Ethambutol Hcl	,,	35,412.000	1,52,28,758.00	65,286.000	2,23,07,064.00
21	Ethionamide	,,	3,400.000	. 11,15,625.00	3,310.000	10,86,184.00
22	Pyrizinamide	,,	5,073.000	29,47,754.00	8,075.000	44,48,641.00
ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS						
23	Chloroquin Salts	,,	3,35,000.000	8,69,04,909.00	3,04,000.000	7,91,05,882.00
ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS						
24	(a) Methyl Depa	,,	12,500.000	61,22,302.00	13,700.000	64,37,518.00
ANTI TUSSIVE DRUGS AND COUGH EXPECTORANTS						
25	Pipazethate	,,	410.000	6.04,899.00	650.000	[10,61,263.00
NON-MERCURIAL DIURETIC DRUGS						
26	(a) Aminophylline	,,	27,924.000	21,34,345.00	25,953 000	21,93.557.00
	(b) Theophylline	,,	76,274.000	78,03,796.00	53,923.000	46,55,283.00
ENDOCRINES ADRENOCORTIC HORMONES						
27	(a) Doxymethazone & its salts . . .	,,	175.600	36,10.861.00	301.530	98,21,431.00
	(b) Triamoinolone & its salts	,,	31.000	18,27,437.00	33.000	10,36,194.00
	(c) Prednisone	,,	20.000	1,65,784.00	143.000	11,29,562.00
	(d) Prednisolone	,,	1,338.300	1,18,25,466.00	869.000	69,23,096.00
	(e) Hydrocortisone	,,	693.400	43.46.683.00	543.000	36,15.111.00

ADRENALINE & OTHER SYMPOTHOMIMETIC DRUGS						
28	Ephedrine & its salts	„	18.255.000	47.58,479.00	6.749.000	20,09,758.00
29	Phynyl Ephedrin Hcl	„	1,775.100	19,58,797.00	1,756.370	20,02,224.00
30	Salbutamol	„	103.300	7,71.616.00	1,772.050	16.16,520.00
VITAMINS						
31	Vitamin E	„	2 274.000	4,60.015.00	5,753.000	11,80,968.00
32	Vitamin A	MU	—	——	15,095.000	39,40,331.00
VITAMIN B COMPLEX GROUP						
33	(a) Vitamin B1	„	56.000.000	1.20,97,779.00	78,710.000	2,01,89,968.00
	(b Vitamin B2	„	16.000.000	60.85,393.00	28,338.000	1,09,70.442.00
	(c) Vitamin B6	„	42,400.000	1,39,11,424.00	42,908.500	1,61,220.00
	(d) Vitamin B12	Kgs.	180.000	55,23,022.00	190.000	55 07,917.00
PANTOTHENIC ACID						
	(e) Pantot-henates	„	29,070.000	26.02,864.00	32,360.000	32,92,199.00
	(f) Inositol	„	2,360.000	6.03.945.00	5,220.000	16,06,547.00
34	Ascorbic Acid	,	——	—	26,367.000	19.93,650.00
FEMALE SEX HORMONES						
35	(a) Ethisterone	„	2,298.000	20,02,894.00	243.000	13,32.914.00
	(b) Non-Ethisterone	„	93.400	24,25,742.00	162.400	37,01,643 00
	(c) Dydrogesterone	„	20.000	25.53.551.00	18.000	15,81,671.00
36	Oxytocin	MU	8.26.430.000	29.75.521.00	1,120.000	41,65,991.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ECBOLICS					
37	Alkaloids of Argot	Gms	23,750.000	62,45,935.00	17,455.000	73,36,811.00
	CORONARY VASODILATORS					
38	Dipyridamol	Kgs.	470.000	16,90,609 00	860.000	33,31,497.00
	TRANQUILISERS					
39	Trifluoperazine Base & Hcl . . .	Mcl	2,160.000	21,72,184 00	2,778.000	39,63,442.00
	X-RAY DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS					
40	Others	,,	—	39,28,831.00	—	84,72,338.00
	VACCINES ; WHOPPING COUGH VACCINES					
41	Other mixed Vaccines	,,	—	22,90,139.00	—	19,81,810.00
	SULPHA DRUGS					
42	(a) Phthalyl Sulphathiazole . . .	Kgs.	35,000 000	13,42,158.00	25,000.000	12,75,633.00
	(b) Sulphamethyl-diazine (Sulphamerazine)	,,	22,050.000	21,73,819.00	24,960.000	29,20,132.00
	(c) Sulpha-diazine	,,	—	—	34,060.000	28,52,446.00
	(d) Sulphamethoxy Phridazine . .	,,	12,500.000	20,51,253.00	11,000.000	19,60,745.00
	(e) Sulphadi-methoxine	,,	13,150.000	22,30,830.00	15,775.000	31,16,310.00
	(f) Sulphamethoxazole	,,	57.593.000	1,35,39,568.00	61.872.041	1,43 92,190.00
	OTHER HORMONES AND HORMONE INTERMEDIATES					
43	(a) Methendie-none (Dianobal)	,,	122.000	11,69,889.00	212.000	19.,20,350.00
	(d) Intermediate Dexamethasone .	,,	69.000	10,88,233.00	130.000	21,74,724.00

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND NEW DRUGS :						
44	Drugs for Veterinary use	Kgs.	18,242.000	14,47,863	28,406.000	24,92,882.00
45	Isoxouprine Hcl	,,	441.200	32,18,110	498.000	40,83 776.00
46	Iodine		55,000.000	20,53 714	61,530.000	26,64,717.00
47	Metha-carbamol	,,	2,775.000	7,94,330	5,373.000	13,59,909.00
48	Pyrithioxine (Encephadol) . . .	,,	1,256.000	32,47. 189	1,045.000	34,12,330.00
49	Metronidazole	,,	40,530.000	79,25,818	9,838. 000	14,74,552.00
50	Trimethoprim	,,	10,733.000	56,86,745	12,105. 100	63,37,710.00
DRUG INTERMEDIATES :						
51	L.Base (Aminodiel)	,,	87,150.000	62,11,636	55,257.000	1,54,49,072.00
52	Picolines (LBR)	,,	3,800.000	49,538	77,452.000	14,94,651.00
53	8-Hydroxy-quinoline	,,	66,429.000	45,82,280	88,896.000	65,25,352.00
54	4-7 Dichloro quinoline	,,	5,980.000	17,54,514	9,004.000	31,14,999.00
55	Norgestrel	,,	36.000	22,93,685	43.000	29,46,203.00
56	Morphazinamide	,,	2,250.000	8,82,718	3,850.000	13,05,482.00

Chemicals

S. No.	Description of chemicals	Imports (in lakh rupees)			
		1977-78		1978-79	
		Qty. tonnes	Value Rs./lakhs	Qty. tonnes	Value Rs./lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
Organic Chemicals					
1	Napthalene chemically or commercially pure	..	..	2867	120·92
2.	Methyl alcohol (Methanol)	..	..	497	61·77
3.	Sorbitol	..	..	2780	98·17
4	Carbolic acid (Phenol) commercial	873	49·59	2096	123·71
5.	Carbolic acid (Phenol) pure	2060	112.96	1160	58·40
6.	Cresols, n.e.s. and other salts	208	26·46	192	17·18
7.	Maleic anhydride	2133	114·38	1459	76·95
8.	Citric Acid	602	70·63	1113	123·22
9	Formaldehyde	..	..	352	17·56
10.	Acetylne black	989	151·27	1934	312·42
11	Plasticizers, n.e.s.	647	55·28	381	31·59
12.	Beta Naphthol	102	13·51	191	24·47
13.	Acetone	495	33·49	..	..
Inorganic Chemicals					
1.	Chlorine	N.A.	23·34	..	..
2.	Bromine	506	50·88	193	18·52
3.	Carbon Black, n.e.s.	727	71·98	594	67·68
4.	Titanium Dioxide anatase type	169	13·09	307	28·22
5.	Titanium Dioxide, rutile type	5133	388·63	5837	458·98
6.	Sodium hydroxide in agurous solution	..	..	47	12·79
7.	Aluminium Fluoride	2002	96·37	3061	176·26
8.	Natural Sodium Carbonate	..	..	23380	200·34
9.	Calcium Carbide	..	..	4054	100·74

Threat of floods in Gujarat

5095. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the districts in Gujarat State are facing great threat of floods due to heavy rains;

(b) if so, the names of the districts which are facing threat of floods;

(c) the names of rivers and dams which are flowing over its danger marks; and

(d) the details of help given to the affected area?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat has reported that during the current monsoon season, the following district have been subjected to floods:

1. Rajkot, 2. Surendranagar, 3. Jamnagar, 4. Amreli, 5. Junagadh, 6. Bhavnagar, 7. Kutch.

(c) The list of medium and minor dams and tanks that have been reported by Gujarat Government to have surplussed is given in the attached statement.

(d) The State Government has reported 62 villages were evacuated, 36,600 persons were shifted to safer places, 10,000 animals were rescued, 227 minor irrigation tanks were protected and 7 dams protected by repairs or by other measures. Gratuitous and cash relief have been sanctioned to affected persons on varying scale according to the loss sustained. Loans and subsidies have also been given to rehabilitate the people.

Statement

1. Sasoi
2. Moj
3. Ghee
4. Chhaparvadi
5. Bhogavo-1
6. Bhogavo-2
7. Limdi Bhogavo
8. Fulzer-1
9. Fulzer-2
10. Lalpuri
11. Demi
12. Shapda
13. Bhadar
14. Sankroni
15. Puna
16. Varpu
17. Phophal
18. Vari
19. Rudramata
20. Kankavati
21. Sanabhro
22. Suvi
23. Kanswati
24. Dhotathod
25. Gajod
26. Koyal
27. Singoda
28. Raval
29. Kalindri
30. Munjiara
31. Vachapari
32. Hiran
33. Sha-tranji
34. Khodiyar
35. Chatarvadi
36. Surajvadi
37. Forbhi
38. Madhuvanti

Power to big industries

5096. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of power, Government have reconsidered its policy of reducing the power supply to big industries;

(b) if so, what are the plans thereof; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to increase the power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) Formation of Task Forces to evolve and implement Betterment Programme and streamline maintenance management to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector. The State governments are also being assisted to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(ii) Expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector and advising the States to implement similar detailed project planning and monitoring systems. The construction of power projects in the country is also closely monitored and coordinated by the Central Electricity Authority and necessary timely assistance is being arranged from concerned sources for the commissioning of new units.

(iii) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.

(iv) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(v) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(vi) Additions of 19903 MW of new generating capacity is expected to be installed during the period 1980—85.

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Jammu and Kashmir State

5097. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Jammu and Kashmir State petrol and diesel pumps have not been allotted sufficiently so far;

(b) if so, the main reasons for not alloting more petrol pumps in the State of J. & K.;

(c) the number of the above mentioned pumps which have been allotted in the State during the last two years;

(d) what steps are being taken to allot more agencies during the current year;

(e) whether in comparison to other States, such allotments to the J. & K. State were very low; and

(f) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) are set up by the oil companies based on the demand potential assessed by its field staff keeping in view the viability of operations and the volume-distance norms prescribed for the purpose. The number of retail outlets in the State of Jammu & Kashmir as on 1-4-1980 was 90 including one awarded during the last two years.

(d) Oil companies have planned to open five retail outlets in the State of J & K during the current year.

(e) Considering the demand, the number of outlets in J & K in relation to other States does not appear to be low.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Strengthening of Cuddapah A.I.R. Station

5098. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cuddapah A.I.R. Station is very weak to cater to the seeds of Rayalaseema; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to strengthen the station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The 20 KW MW transmitter at Cuddapah does not cover the entire Rayalaseema area. The hilly terrain around Cuddapah is the chief reason for this inadequate coverage.

(b) A proposal to upgrade the power of Cuddapah transmitter to 100 KW/MW is being considered for inclusion in the 6th Plan (1980—85) proposals. Its implementation will, however depend upon the availability of resources and relative priorities.

Prices of Drugs

5099. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state how many times the prices of drugs have been increased during the last five years and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZARS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): There has been no general revision of the prices of either bulk drugs or formulations during the last five years. However, the prices of individual bulk drugs and formulations have during this period, undergone changes which include increases as well as decreases.

The enclosed statement indicates the price increases allowed for bulk drugs (which are price controlled under DPCO, 1979) during the period 1975-76 to 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1168/180]. After March, 1978 Government have not allowed any increases in the prices of bulk drugs except in the following cases:

S. No.	Name of the drug	Pre-revised price	Rs./Kg., Revised price under DPCO, 1979
1.	Sodium PAS	61·00 (for captive use)	65·02 (for captive use).
		63·61 (for sale to others)	67·18 (for sale to others).
2.	PAS Acid	75·85 (for capitive use)	69·87 (for captive use).
		68·00 (for sale to others)	72·02 (for sale to others)
3.	Calcium PAS	83·26 (for capative use & sale)	89·14 (for captive use & sale).
4.	Calcuium B PAS	65·28 (for captive use & Sale)	68·12 (for captive use & sale)
5.	Indomethacin	672·00 (Pooled price)	918·7[illegible] (pooled price).

As regards increases allowed in the prices of formulations during the period 1975-76 to 1977—78, since the number of formulations runs into thousands, the time and efforts involved in compiling details of such increases would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. After, March, 1978, Government have not allowed any increases in the prices of price controlled formulations except on account of special duty of excise at 5 per cent of the basic excise duty levied in the 1980-81 Budget proposal on all the patent and proprietary medicines.

Foreign Assistance for Oil Exploration in India

5100. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that many countries have now come forward to help and assist India in oil exploration;

(b) if so, which are the countries that have agreed to help;

(c) whether Canada is among them and has offered a loan to India for purchasing gas equipment etc.;

(d) if so, what are the other countries which have offered the loan; and

(e) to what extent this will help India in oil exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: (a) to (e): Information is being collected and will be laid on the tabe of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

5101. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया:** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) और (ख). गैस पर आधारित भावी उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिये सम्भावित स्थानों की जांच के लिये सरकार द्वारा गठित कार्य दल ने बताया है कि इनमें से एक संयंत्र मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किया जा सकता है। तथापि, एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के निर्णय इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की उपलब्धता कच्चे माल और तैयार उर्वरकों के परिवहन तकनीक तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित तकनीकी आर्थिक विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुये किये जाती है। भविष्य में कार्यान्वित किये जाने वाले उर्वरक संयंत्रों के निश्चित स्थान के बारे में निर्णय लेना तभी सम्भव हो पायेगा जब विस्तृत तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन पूरे हो जायें।

Shortage of L. P. in towns of Bihar

5102. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of L.P.G. for domestic use in Bihar towns;

(b) whether any plan is prepared for the supply of LPG to these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a back-log in refill supplies by the Indian Oil Corporation in Bihar Town due to the closure of Barauni refinery.

(b) and (c). To the extent possible assistance is being rendered by moving the product from the Haldia refinery.

Mixing of kerosene in Diesel

5103. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that earlier the prices of diesel and kerosene were kept at the same level to discourage mixing of kerosene in diesel;

(b) if so, whether present price difference of about Re. 1 per litre between diesel and kerosene will encourage the dealers to mix kerosene in diesel, to make huge profits; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to avoid kerosene mixing in diesel by the dealers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Before the recent price increase w.e.f. 8th June, 1980, price diesel was higher than kerosene by 11 paise and 4 paise per litre at Bombay and Delhi respectively.

(b) With effect from 8th June, 1980 the price of High Speed Diesel Oil is higher than that of kerosene by 82 paise per litre and 74 paise per litre at Bombay and Delhi respectively. Government is aware that increase in direct demand for kerosene for purposes other than cooking and lighting is likely, if unscrupulous elements resort to mixing High Speed diesel Oil in kerosene.

(c) Considering the above fact, the Government have instructed the State Governments/UT administration to maintain close vigil over the delivery of the product to the retailers as well as retail sale of the product by them. The State Government etc., have been requested to draw up detailed scheme to ensure that the entire product supplied by oil companies reaches the consumers. The oil companies have also been advised to be in touch with the State Governments and to extend all assistance to them for preventing substitution or adulteration of diesel by kerosene.

States without Television

5104. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where television has not been introduced so far; and

(b) when will Government be able to introduce T.V. in Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a): The States where television has not been introduced so far are, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

(b) The television station at Trivandrum is expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.

Prices of Petrol and Diesel varies from State to State

5105. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the selling price of petrol and Diesel varies from State to State; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for the same and the measure taken by Government to bring down the prices of petrol and diesel where it is so high?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difference in price is due to the State Government levies like sales tax at varying rates, local levies like Octroi charges and actual transport charges from the main pricing points to the up-country locations. Because the reasons are as above, there is no proposal to bring about uniformity in the prices.

Twin Scourge Droughts and Floods in Bihar

5106. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are evolving an abiding solution to the twin scourge of recurring droughts and floods in Bihar; and

(b) if so, detailed measures the Union Government have taken or propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDY): (a) and (b). As Irrigation and Flood Control are State subjects, the planning and implementation of such projects are handled by the State Governments out of their respective plan funds. The Union provides block loans and grants for the State plans.

To minimise the impact of drought in the long-term, it is necessary to increase the irrigation facilities in the drought-prone areas. In Bihar, as against the total irrigation potential of 2.45 million hectares created so far through major and medium project, the State Government propose to create an additional irrigation potential of 1.16 million hectares during the period 1980—85.

For Bihar, the major flood problems are caused by rivers that flow to India from Nepal. The long-term solution of the flood problems in Bihar would be in the creation of sufficient storage reservoirs on these rivers, suitable sites for these are located in Nepal. Talks have been going on and are continuing at various levels from time to time on the question of the development of water resources of such rivers to obtain multi-purpose benefits besides flood control. In the meanwhile, the Government of Bihar is continuing its efforts for other flood control measures which have so far provided reasonable protection to an area of 2.63 million hectares out of total flood prone area in the State of 4.3 millions hectares. The Bihar Government propose to provide protection to another 0.8 million hectares during the period 1980—85.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

5107. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received details from the Government of Orissa for rural electrification during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of projects out of them that have been cleared in respect of Orissa State and progress so far made and the cost of each project in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): According to the proposals made by the Orissa State Electricity Board for the Five Year period 1978—83, electrification of 11,50 villages and energisation of one lakh pumpsets/tubewells was envisaged involving a total outlay of Rs. 170.00 crores comprising Rs. 58.30 crores under Normal Development Programme of the State, Rs. 73.81 crores from REC financing and Rs. 37.89 crores under Minimum Needs Programme. The Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83, however, provides on outlay of Rs. 55.00 crores for rural electrification in Orissa comprising Rs. 20.00 crores under Normal Development Programme, Rs. 15.00 crores under REC Normal Programme and Rs. 20.00 crores under minimum Needs Programme.

(b) During the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (up to 30th June, 1980), the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 109 rural electrification schemes in Orissa involving a total loan assistance of Rs. 41.20 crores. These schemes envisage, on completion, electrification of 8,293 villages and energisation of 15,388 agricultural pumpsets. The loan sanction is released in instalments on the basis of phasing of the construction programme and the physical progress achieved in each scheme. The Corporation has disbursed loan instalments amounting to Rs. 18.04 crores in respect of schemes sanctioned in Orissa during the above period. These schemes are under implementation by the Orissa State Electricity Board. The cost of each of the 109 schemes sanctioned by the Corporation in the State of Orissa is given in the Statement attached.

Inclusive of the 109 schemes mentioned above, the Corporation has, up to 30 June, 1980, sanctioned, in all, 235 rural electrification schemes in the State of Orissa. Up to 31st March, 1980, 6,516 villages have been electrified and 4,136 agricultural pump sets energised under R.E.C. schemes in Orissa.

STATEMENT

THE COST OF SCHEMES AND LOAN AMOUNT SANCTIONED IN RESPECT OR RB SCHEMES APPROVED BY REC IN ORISSA DURING 1978-79, 1979-80 AND 1980-81 (UPTO 30-6-1980).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme (Blocks/Taluks)	District	Cost	Loan
1	2	3	4	5
	1978-79			
1.	Astarang	Puri	29·565	26·668
2.	Kantapada	Cuttack	14·636	12·752
3.	Dungrapatti	Bolangir	34·522	32·175
4.	Thakurgarh	Dhekanal	27·142	25·885
5.	Tangichoudwar	Cuttack	24·156	21·749
6.	Khaira	Balasore	43·220	36·741
7.	Bhanagar	Balasore	54·020	45·090
8.	Niali	Cuttack	23·949	22·025
9.	Rairkhol	Sambalpur	5· 521	5·381
10.	Naktideul	Sambalpur	7·281	7·116
11.	Binka	Bolangir	32·136	29·886
12.	Kendrapada	Cuttack	43·205	43·205
13.	Tirtol	Cuttack	46·194	41·442
14.	Rasulpur	Cuttack	19·010	18·789
15.	Chanabali	Balasore	67·373	64·620
16.	Sukinda	Cuttack	25·829	24·083
17.	Danagadi	Cuttack	24·358	19·429
18.	Bhanjanagar	Ganjam	48·972	13·833
19.	Khurda	Puri	49·984	12·523
20.	Ganjam	Ganjam	42 103	11·018
21.	Cuttack	Cuttack	49·731	13·729
22.	Kendrapade	Cuttack	23·467	7·083
23.	Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanj	43·813	40·834
24.	Phiringia	Phulbani	40·844	39.856

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kuarmunda	Sundergarh	23·154	22·782
26.	Gurundia	Sundergarh	33 402	30·012
27.	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj	28·674	26 930
28.	Bisoi	Mayurbharij	62 646	57·079
29.	Rayagada	Ganjanm	55·959	55·029
30.	Sadar Jhumpura	Keonjhar	85 906	78·795
31.	Raigarh	Koraput	57·316	55·653
32.	Sahar pada	Keonjhar	42·814	36·048
33.	Baripada	Mayurbhanj	24·755	23·261
34.	Nawarangpur	Koraput	58·347	56·461
35.	Ghatgaon	Keonjhar	65·537	65·972
36.	Daringbadi	Phulbani	68 020	66·902
37.	Betanati	Mayurbhanj	34·222	32·208
38.	Thuamal Rampan	Kalabandi	30·711	30 455
39.	Jaipatha	Kalahandi	54 636	53·019
40.	Tiring	Mayurbhanj	51·819	50 197
41.	Lephripada	Sundergarh	31 227	30 662
42.	Rajgangpur	Sundergarh	21 948	21 609
43.	Sarasbona	Mayurbhanj	63·297	60 849
44.	Govindpur	Sambalpur	36 655	33 070
45.	Kuliana	Mayurbhanj	55 616	54 020
46.	Golmunda	Kalahandi	11 433	10 812
47.	Tentulikhunti	Koraput	45.682	44.777
48.	Jharigaon	Koraput	81.888	79.747
49.	Narla	Kalahandi	57.497	55.926
	1979-80			
50.	Digapahandi	Ganjam	49.781	13.080
51.	Aska	Ganjam	34.737	9·102
52.	Baliapal	Balasore	22.870	7.281
53.	Basudevpar	Balsore	50.581	15.778
54.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	45.525	11.921
55.	Puri	Puri	49.471	13.677

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Jaipur	Cuttack	63·429	19 183
57.	Basta	Balsore	37 951	11·816
58.	Naktidual	Sambalpur	32 775	1 951
59.	Balianta	Puri	31 135	19 000
60.	Rairkhol	Sambalpur	50 602	48 000
61.	Koniha	Dhenkanal	43.414	36.957
62.	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	22 474	20 640
63.	Bahanga	Balsore	55 992	15 688
64.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	48 909	12 256
65.	Bhubaneshwar	Puri	45 679	12 024
66	Bhubaneshwar	Cuttack	8 250	4 600
67.	Derabisi	Cuttack	17 494	16 557
68.	Tentulikhunti	Bolangir	26 939	25 341
69.	Banpur	Puri	34 444	31 299
70	Jatni	Puri	13·580	12 535
71.	Joda	Keonjhar	77 762	76 931
72.	Lanjigarh	Kalabandi	66 495	65 340
73.	Boudh	Dhalbani	82 882	79 964
74.	Khunta	Mayurbhanj	70 745	69 868
75	Haribhanga	Phulbani	83 645	80 430
76.	Udala	Mayurbhanj	59 564	58 604
77.	Malkangiri	Karaput	39 806	33 884
78.	Mathili	Koraput	75 101	73·723
79.	Angul	Dhenkanal	45 351	11 840
80.	Jajpur	Cuttack	47 753	11 762
81.	Jagatpur	Cuttack	16 528	16 373
82.	Pipli	Puri	20 687	18 257
83.	Pallahara	Dhenkanal	44 678	39 732
84.	Reamal	Sambalpur	61 536	58·850
85.	Junagarh	Kalahandi	140 679	138 179
86.	Jaleswar	Balasore	172 910	172 910
87.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	147 720	145 220

1	2	3	4	5
88.	Phulbani	Phulbani	224 619	150 000
89.	Ramuna	Balasore	49 634	15 658
90.	Cuttack	Cuttack	81 122	7 876
91.	Ganjam	Ganjam	48 453	13 593
92.	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	29 811	29 676
93.	Jaypore	Koraput	16 993	4 623
94.	Kalahandi	Kalahandi	1 584	1 584
95.	Bolangir	Bolangir	2 270	2 270
96.	Ganjam	Ganjam	1 968	1 968
97.	Jamniker	Sambalpur	76 126	74 997
98.	Kusmi	Mayurbhanj	53 829	52 000
99.	Joda	Keonjhar	34 574	33 765
100.	Lathikata	Sundargarh	15 785	14 971
101.	Koira	Sundargarh	54 504	53 286
102.	Ravaganda	Koraput	81 497	78 708
103.	Sadar	Kalahandi	57 116	55 503
104.	Baliguda	Phulbani	44 755	43 451
105.	Koraput	Koraput	42 630	37 992
106.	Marampur	Kalahandi	54 241	53 056
107.	Tumdibandha	Phulbani	45 000	44 559
108.	Jeypore	Koraput	31 654	29 548
109.	Angul	Dhenkanal	51 962	26 492
	TOTAL		5185 592	110 702

Programme to Increase Irrigation Potential

5108. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any specific programme to increase the irrigation potential in the country in a phased manner; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). By June, 1980 total irrigation potential expected to be available is 57 million ha.—comprising 26.9 million ha. from major and medium schemes and 30.1 million ha. from minor schemes. The Government propose to increase the potential to 110 million ha. by 2000 A.D., out of which the potential from major and medium irrigation will be 58 million ha. Thus, the additional potential of about 31 million ha. from major and medium schemes is proposed to be created during the next four five year plans at the rate of 7.5 million ha. in each

of the plans, subject to the availability of financial resources.

Setting up of a T.V. Station in Saurashtra Region

5109. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up of a T.V. Station in Saurashtra region in near future;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering to set up a T.V. Station or relaying station in Saurashtra Region in view of the fact that Saurashtra region being a border region, it will be useful from education, defence, industry, economic and rural development point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) No specific proposal for a T.V. station at Saurashtra has been received in the recent past.

(c) A Perspective Plan for setting up TV Relay Centres at suitable locations with the help of P & T Microwave Links during the next 20 years is under formulation. This is likely to cover Saurashtra Region. The implementation of the Plan will, however, depend upon availability of resources and relative priorities.

Setting up a Lignite Target Plant in Kutch Gujarat

5110. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to build lignite based plant in Kutch-Gujarat with Hungarian assistance; if so, the details thereof;

(b) at what stage this scheme is lying at present and how much time it is likely to take to be commissioned; and

(c) whether there are any other mineral plants in Gujarat planned to be built during Sixth Plan; if so, the locations and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) No scheme for a lignite based power plant in Gujarat with Hungarian assistance has been received by the Government so far from Gujarat State Electricity Board. A scheme for lignite based thermal plant in Kutch (Gujarat) with two units 60 MW each has, however, been approved by the Planning Commission on 23rd September, 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7127 lakhs. These units are expected to be commissioned during 1985-86. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation on the basis that the supply of plant and equipment will be from indigenous sources.

(c) No other proposal for lignite based Thermal Power Plant has been received from the Government of Gujarat for implementation during Sixth Five Year Plan.

Thermal or Power Projects in U.P.

5111. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government has submitted any thermal or power projects to the Central Government for clearance; and

(b) if so, when the Central Government are going to give the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The present status of Thermal and Hydro Power Generation Projects from Uttar Pradesh submitted to the Central authorities is given below:—

Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt of the latest project Report	Present status
1	2	3	4
HYDRO PROJECTS			
1. Maneri Bhali St. II .	3x52	May 1977	Techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority has been accorded but the project sanction has not been given due to paucity of funds with the State Electricity Board.
2. Pala Maneri . . .	3x47·5	January 1979	The Central Electricity Authority has examined the project profile and has sought Clarifications from the Project authorities for further detailed examination Further technical examination is necessary.
3. Lakhwar Vyasi (Multi-purpose)	3x100+ 2x60	Sept., 1979	The project has already been approved for implementation but the work has been taken up by the State authorities in a very modest way. The revised estimates of the Project have been examined in CEA/CWC. Reply to their comments have not been received from the Project authorities.
4. Kishau Dam (Multi-purpose)	4x150	Aug., 1978	The project affects inter-State use of waters and, therefore, the inter-State aspects have first to be resolved.
5. Khara . .	3x27	June 1978	The p oject involves inter-State aspects which need to be resolved between States before clearance for implementation can be given.
6. Lohari Nagpala . .	3x9+	Feb., 1980	The project proposal thas yet to be techno-economically appraised by the CEA.
THERMAL PROJECTS			
1. Unchahar . .	2x210	Nov., 1977	The project has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the CEA. The investmet decision has no t yet been taken.
2. Anpara 'D' . .	2x500	April 1978	The coal linkage for this project has yet to be established.
3. Anapara 'C' . .	3x500	April 1980	This is a further extension of the Anpara 'B' project for which coal linkage is being examined. This project can be cleared only for a late time-frame.

1	2	3	4
4. Dohrighat . .	2x210	Jan., 1979	The site for this project is not appropriate for the setting up of a thermal power station. The project report has, therefore, been returned to U.P. State Electricity Board.
5. Panchha Extn. . .	2x210	June 1979	There is no coal availability for this project and the main project located at this site is under construction.
6. Posa . .	3x210	April 1980	The clarifications regarding land, water, chimney, cost estimates etc. have not been received from the U.P.S.E.B.
7. Jawaharpur . .	3x210	May 1980	U.P.S.E.B. has been requested to furnish clarifications regarding evacuation of power. Coal linkage for this project and its transportation arrangement are also to be established.

Artiste of Kasaragod Taluk in Mangalore Radio Station

5112. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facility is provided to the Artiste of Kasaragod Taluk of Kerala in Mangalore Radio Station;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the request of the Artiste from Kasaragod was refused by Mangalore Radio Station authorities; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps in future at least to give necessary instructions to the Mangalore Radio Station authorities to accommodate artistes from Kerala particularly from Kasaragod Taluk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mangalore Station utilises talent of Kasargod Taluk for Karnatak music, and for Kannada and Tulu spoken-word programmes.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Such instructions already exist. The Kasaragod Taluk has been put under the common zone of AIR Mangalore, (Karnataka) and AIR Calicut (Kerala).

Completion of Haldia Refinery

5113. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion work of Haldia Refinery is not likely to be completed within the scheduled time; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Presently, only the Feasibility Report on Haldia Refinery expansion is under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

Merger of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with Central Water Commission

5114. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with its staff has been merged fully with the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, why the order for merger of ministerial staff has not been issued so far; and

(c) the present status of the GBWRO?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Pursuant to the recommendation of Y. K. Murthy Committee in regard to avoiding any duplication and for proper co-ordination of technical work assigned to various Organisations of the Ministry of Irrigation, the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation was made an integral part of the Central Water Commission.

(b) The technical gazetted and non-gazetted cadres of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation have been merged with the corresponding cadres of Central Water Commission w.e.f. 23rd May 1978 and 3rd November 1978 respectively. Some officers of the Central Water Commission have filed a Writ Petition in the Court against the merger of the outside organisations with the Commission. The staff of Central Water Commission had also been representing against the merger of the technical posts in the Departmental council of erstwhile Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation. In these circumstances, decision on the proposal of merging the remaining staff (*i.e.* ministerial and Group 'D') of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the Central Water Commission has been deferred.

(c) The Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is at present functioning as a sub-ordinate office under the administrative and budgetary control of Central Water Commission.

Increase for further Prices of Petroleum Products

5115. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering to increase further the prices of petrol, high speed diesel oil and light diesel oil; and

(b) if so, the time by which the decision will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Television Centres as Health Hazards

5116. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the research conducted by a Foreign university has pointed out health hazards of Television; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). According to available information, research conducted abroad indicates no adverse effects on watching programmes on television sets at normal distance. The normal distance for a 20" screen TV receiver is about 10-15 feet.

Headquarters of Western Coalfields

5117. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that 75 per cent of the coal is produced in Madhya Pradesh but the headquarter of the Western Coalfield is at Nagpur;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to open office headquarter at Vilaspur which is in the middle of the coal area; and

(c) if so, when the headquarter at Vilasput is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Western Coalfields Ltd. are now operating through two divisions *viz.* one with Headquarters at Nagpur and the other with Headquarters at Bilaspur.

Indane Dealers in Tamil Nadu

5118. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of Indane dealers licensed in Tamil Nadu so far and the district-wise break up figures of the number of dealers in each district?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): There are 74 Indane distributor s operating in Tamil Nadu. District-wise break-up is as under:

District	*Number of distributors*
Chingalpet	3
Coimbatore	9
Kanyakumari	1
Madras	27
Madurai	4
Nilgiris	2
North Arcot	6
Pudukkottai	1
Salem	3
Ramanathapuram	2
South Arcot	6
Trichy	3
Tirunelveli	3
Tanjavur	4
TOTAL	74

Grant from Britain for New Mechanical Long-Wall Mining Technology

5119. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to introduce new mechanical long-wall mining technology in the mining of coal in the country to raise its output;

(b) whether Britain has agreed to provide grant of some crores of rupees to pay for the introduction of this technology; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to fully avail of this grant and gear up the existing machinery for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In order to raise coal production, a number of underground coal projects have been taken up for introduction of mechanised long-wall mining technology for winning of coal. Two faces with fully mechanised longwall mining equipment have been introduced in Monidih mine of Bharat Coking Coal Limited. For efficient operation and maintenance of these equipment, Indian specialists are being deputed to UK for on-the-job training. Simultaneously, UK experts have also been invited to India to impart training to our engineers. Three more longwall face equipments have been ordered during this year and are expected to be in position in 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir. Until now, the Government of UK has agreed to provide a grant of £21 millions to the coal industry on this account.

(c) Out of the grant of £21 millions, a sum of approx £10 millions, has been committed/disbursed by way of import of various equipments from UK. For utilisation of the balance amount, proposals for import of certain more items are under consideration of Coal India Limited.

Sea Erosion in Karnataka

5120. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made of the effect of the sea erosion of the coastal areas in South Kanara districts of Karnataka;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) what measures have been or are proposed to be taken to check this, both short-term and long-term?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Government of Karnataka has reported that action has been initiated for undertaking such a study.

(c) Local remedial measures, such as dumping of stones, are resorted to by the State Government for short-term protection against sea-erosion. For long-term protection, the State Government is formulating schemes for anti-sea erosion works after proper investigations and planning.

Increase in Price of Ethyl Alcohol

5121. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of an increase in the duty on molasses, Government are considering to increase the price of Ethyl Alcohol; and

(b) if so, to what extent the price rise will be effective and from what date?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The matter relating to the revision of the price of Ethyl Alcohol is under the consideration of the Government.

Rural Electrification in Colaba District of Maharashtra

5122. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra State Electricity Board has recommended to R.E.C. the names of villages for Central assistance for electrification from Mahad and Poladpur Talukas in Colaba district in Maharashtra State and names of such villages;

(b) whether the scheme has been approved and the amount sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has sponsored to the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance a rural electrification scheme for electrification of 89 villages in Mahad and Poladpur Talukas in Colaba district of Maharashtra State. The names of the 89 villages proposed to be electrified under the above scheme are shown in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) The scheme for electrification of 89 villages in Mahad and Poladpur Talukas has already been sanctioned by the Corporation for a loan assistance of Rs. 50.698 lakhs.

Statement

Names of villages proposed to be electrified under the rural electrification scheme in Mahad and Poladpur Talukas of Colaba Distt. in Maharashtra

S. No.	Name of Villages	Census Code No.
	MAHAD TALUK	
1.	Muthawali	93
2.	Heray	16
3.	Bhogaon T. Birwadi	33
4.	Wadghar KH	161
5.	Bhongajai	102
6.	Jite	137
7.	Walank (KH)	120

S. No.	Name of Villages	Cencus Code No.
8.	Adisti	69
9.	Ambivali (BK)	77
10.	Adhi	32
11.	Amdoshi	7
12.	Pavale	6
13.	Bhave	152
14.	Bheloshi	73
15.	Bheloshi	73
16.	Debhal	51
17.	Dhiwad	129
18.	Dapoli	15
19.	Devghar	24
20.	Dhamne	134
21.	Dongrolf	33
22.	Davhadi	110
23.	Gondale	41
24.	Gotawali	156
25.	Kadsari	12
26.	Lingana Karmar	1
27.	Kavel T Nate	3
28.	Khutil	76
29.	Kinjoli (BK)	38
30.	Kinjbli (KM)	40
31.	Kiye	153
32.	Kilare T Gavale	49
33.	Kothari	97
34.	Kurel	99
35.	Mandle	36
36.	Mangrun	21
37.	Maxeri	143
38.	Walan BK.	123
39.	Nizampur	9
40.	Sape T	47
41.	Panderi	18
42.	Pane	11
43.	Pangari	114
44.	Barachi	133
45.	Pather	126
46.	Pimpelwadi	162
47.	Savrat	2
48.	Rupawali	160
49.	Sanodoshi	5
50.	Wagheri	13
51.	Wagheri	13
52.	Kondmal usare	107
53.	Nigade	163
54.	Parwadi	30
55.	Punda T. Nate	4
56.	Ranwadil KH	124
57.	Waghali	20
58.	Talive	147
59.	Ambavoli KH	75
60.	Sav	82
61.	Wadi	10
62.	Sheltoli	142
63.	Khaire T. Birwadi	145
	POLADPUR TALUK	
1.	Ombali	78
2.	Borghar	25
3.	Wadhgar BK	20
4.	Ikade	21
5.	Isahulse	42
6.	Pobhil	43

S. No.	Name of Villages	Cencus Code No.
7.	Morsade	19
8.	Advale (BK)	26
9.	Advale (KH)	22
10.	Chikhali	29
11.	Tambane T. Kond	66
12.	Kinoshwai	17
13.	Khopad	31
14.	Dawale	31
15.	Charke	37
16.	Chandale	27
17.	Kamthe	24
18.	Haldule	40
19.	Newale	23
20.	Kanole	45
21.	Rankadasari	46
22.	hetaroai	72
23.	Kudpan (BH)	76
24.	Kudpan (KH)	79
25.	Govale	30
26.	Khandaj	28

Appeals involving Capital Punishment pending in High Courts

5123. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal apptals involving capital punishment are pending in various High Courts and the period for which they are pending;

(b) whether any steps have been taken or Government propose to take any steps to curtail law delays and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the recommendations made by Law Commission in this connection are implemented or Government propose to implement them and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) On a large number of recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission regarding Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other Appellate courts, action has to be taken by the High Courts themselves. Copies of the 79th Report have been sent to all the High Courts and State Governments for appropriate action. Those recommendations on which decisions have to be taken by the Central Government are under consideration of the Government.

Resolution for setting up of Radio and T.V. Centres at Kolhapur

5124. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the copy of Resolution No. 19 dated 30th November, 1978 from the Municipal Corporation of Kolhapur (Maharashtra) regarding the opening of Radio and T.V. Centres at Kolhapur, taking into account the importance of the city;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in regard to the demands made therein; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay and when Government propose to take action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). No such Resolution appears to have been received, but there have been requests from other quarters. The 20 kw mw

transmitter at Sangli provides primary grade coverage to Kolhapur city itself and about 25 per cent of the District lies within the primary grade day time service area of the Sangli transmitter Besides, there is a scheme in the draft 6th Plan (1980—85) to upgrade the power of the existing 20 kw mw transmitter at Pune to 200 kw which, when implemented, will provide primary grade day time service to the northern half of Kolhapur district. There is also a scheme in the draft 6th Plan (1980—85) to upgrade the power of the Dharwar transmitter from 10 kw mw to 200 kw. This scheme when implemented will provide primary grade service to the southern part of Kolhapur district.

As regards TV centre, it has not been possible to set up a TV station at Kolhapur due to constraint on resources.

Sanction of L.P Gas Agencies State-wise

5125. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the places wherefrom Government have received request for sanctioning LP Gas Agencies, State-wise, during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) the names of the places where these agencies have been sanctioned for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, J. & K. and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(c) the likely period by which these agencies would be sanctioned in the remaining places demanded in each case in these States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) I.P. Gas (Cooking Gas) agencies are sanctioned by respective oil companies and not by Government. Appointment of distributors is made by the oil companies in accordance with the policy|guidelines prescribed for the purpose, from among the applicants who apply in response to advertisements issued for this purpose. No record is maintained as regards individual requests made to the Government.

(b) Names of the places where LPG distributorships have been awarded by the oil companies during the last three years in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, J & K, Delhi and Chandigarh are as under:

State/Union Territories	Locations
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala and Simla
Punjab	Nil
Haryana	Bahadurgarh
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Srinagar
Delhi	Delhi
Chandigarh	Chandigarh

(c) New LPG distributorships will be opened in these areas depending upon product availability, demand potential, economic viability etc.

Sanction of Petrol Pumps State-wise

5126. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the places wherefrom Government have received a request for sanctioning Petrol Pumps, State-wise, during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) the names of places where these Petrol Pumps have been sanctioned for the States of H.P., Punjab, Haryana, J. & K. and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(c) the likely period by which these petrol pumps would be sanctioned in the remaining places demanded in each case in these States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) are sanctioned by respective oil companies and not by Government. Appointment of dealers is made by the oil companies in accordance with the policy/guidelines prescribed for the purpose from among the applicants who apply in response to advertisements issued for this purpose. No record is maintained as regards individual requests made to the Government.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) New retail outlets would be opened in these areas depending on demand potential and economic viability.

Sanction of Diesel-Pumps State-wise

5127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places wherefrom Government have received a request for sanctioning Diesel pumps, State-wise during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) the names of places where these diesel pumps have been sanctioned for the States of H.P., Punjab, Haryana, J. & K. and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(c) the likely period by which these diesel pumps would be sanctioned in remaining places demanded in each case in these States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLUEM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEREENDRA PATIL): (a) Retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel Pumps) are sanctioned by respective oil companies and not by Government. Appointment of dealers is made by the oil companies in accordance with the policy/guidelines prescribed for the purpose from among the applicants who apply in response to advertisements issued for this purpose. No record is maintained as regards individual requests made to the Government.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) New retail outlets would be opened in these areas depending on demand potential and economic viability.

Modified Report of Baghalati Project, Orissa

5128. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent the modified up-dated report of Baghalati Irrigation Project of Ganjam district in the light of the agreement with the Government of

Andhra Pradesh on Bahuda river water dispute for further action by the Centre;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by his Ministry to clear the project;

(c) if not, whether the Government of Orissa have made any programme to prepare up-dated project report of Baghalati in the year 1980-81; and

(d) the provision made for the same and when the report is likely to be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to the draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) prepared by the Government of Orissa no provision has been made for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of Burmese Refugees

5129. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Burmese refugees rehabilitated so far in India since independence and the number of such cases still pending;

(b) whether Government are aware of the problem of rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma in Dhanbad; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Out of about 70,000 families repatriated from Burma between 1-6-1963 till the end of 1979, over 68,000 families had been resettled till December, 1979.

(b) and (c). Government received representation in June 1979 from 26 Burma repatriates in Dhanbad District about grant of housing loans to them. While this matter was under examination in consultation with the State Government, Shri A. K. Roy, M.P. also wrote to the Prime Minister about their case in April 1980. The State Government were requested on 15-4-1980 to disburse the loan amount urgently to these families after assessing their requirements and satisfying themselves about the conditions of eligibility. The State Government are processing their case and the eligible repatriates should be getting their loans shortly.

Interim Relief for Drug Industry

5130. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug industry has sought some interim relief for the critical situation arising out of recent sugar and petroleum products price hike; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The drug manufacturers have individually as well as through their Associations voiced their demand for increase in the prices of bulk drugs and formulations consequent upon escalation in the cost of inputs including sugar and petroleum-based raw materials.

(b) Any price revisions where deserved can be possible only after the procedure and principles based on which such price revisions can be granted are finalised, which will take some more time.

Names of R.E.C. Schemes for Orissa

5131. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of R.E.C. schemes which are sent by the Orissa State Electricity Board in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 for approval and the estimated costs of each such project which have not yet been cleared by the Centre;

(b) the reasons for such delay; and

(c) the time by which the schemes will obtain the approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The details of the 40 rural electrification schemes sponsored by the Orissa State Electricity Board to the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto 30th June, 1980), which have not yet been approved by the Corporation, indicating the cost of each scheme are given in the statement attached.

Of the 40 rural electrification schemes referred to in the statement attached, 8 schemes were pending with the Corporation as on 30-6-1980 for examination/approval. The present position of these schemes is indicated in the statement. The remaining 32 schemes had been referred back to the Orissa State Electricity Board for revision/clarification and were pending with them.

(c) The schemes, which are presently pending with the Corporation and those which will be received from the Orissa State Electricity Board after revision/clarification, will be considered for sanction of financial assistance by the Corporation during 1980-81, if these are found to be technically feasible and financially viable, subject to availability of funds.

Statement

Details of Rural Electrification schemes sent by the Orissa State Electricity Board during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto 30-6-1980) to the Rural Electrification Corporation which have not yet been approved.

Sl. No.	Name of schemes/Blocks district	cost of the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan assistance sought for (Rs. in lakhs)	Present position of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Schemes received during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and pending with RFC for approval/examination :			
	1979-80			
	1. Angul block in Dhenkanal Distt. . .	42·858	39·185	1. Being submitted to Board of Directors for sanction.
	2. Kendrapara II in Cuttack Distt. . .	89·750	89·750	*2. System improvement Scheme (new)
	3. Lahnipada in Sundergarh Distt. . .	41·565	39·736	3. Being submitted to Board of Directors for sanction.
	4. Balasore Jadar in Balasore Distt. Jaleswar BED.	40·658	38 102	4. Ground water clearance from ARDC awaited.
	5. Phulbani E.D. in Phulbani Distt. . .	27·647	20·929	The scheme area, appraised in June 80. The observations of Appraisal Team are being sent to State Electricity Board.
		242·478	227·702	

*No funds had been alloted for sanction of new System Improvement Schemes and, therefore, this scheme could not be sanctioned.

1	2	3	4	5
	1980-81 (uqto 30-6 1980)			
	1. Chikili Block in Ganjam Distt. . .	24·127	21·303	Received in May, 1980. Programmed for appraised in July 1980.
	2. Balimela in Korapat Distt. . . .	56·000	56·000	
	3. Puri Sadar in Puri Distt. . . .	7·063	6·943	
		87·190	84·246	
II.	Schemes received during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and pending with Orissa State Electricity Board for revision.			
	1979-80			
	1. Basta Baliapala in Balasore Distt. .	21·692	17·831	Pending with Orissa State Electricity Board for revision.
	2. Anandpur in Keonjhar Distt. . .	54·690	47·134	
	3. Khandopada Gama in Puri Distt. .	29·153	26·157	
	4. Khalikote Garyain in Garvain Distt. .	26·487	23·684	
	5. Ghasipura in Keonjhar Distt. . .	73·493	40·427	
	6. Baripeda in Mayurbhanj Distt. . .	38·276	37·440	
	7. Balasore E. D. in Balasore Distt. . .	28·702	27·874	
	8. Rairakhal in Sambalpur Distt. . .	130·000	104·000	
	9. Rasgovindpur I in Mayurbhanj Distt .	13·947	13·875	
	10. Rasgovindpur II in Mayurbhanj Distt.	13·948	13·853	
	11. Suliapada in Mayurbhanj Distt. . .	15·735	15·639	
	12. Murda in Mayurbhanj Distt. . .	14·771	14·647	
	13. Bissam Cuttack in Koraput Distt. .	69·509	66·917	
	14. Bishra in Samdergarh Distt. . .	29·582	27·417	
	15. Korkunda in Koraput Distt. . .	78·209	75·776	
	16. Golomunda PS in Kalahandi Distt. .	74·373	68·585	
	17. Keygaon, Dharamarh, Junagarh in Kalahandi Distt.			
	18. Suriguda JED in Koraput Distt. . .	34·328	33·541	
	19. Sundergarh ED in Sundergarh Distt. .	29·970	22·214	
	20. Dasaralhpur Jaipur ED in Cuttack Distt.	23·646	23·038	
	21. Dhama ECD in Bergarh in Sambalpur District	25·054	21·678	

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Dhamnagar Bhendaripukuri in Balasore District.	54·727	50·578	Pending with Orissa State Electricity Board for revision
23.	Baripada ED in Mayurbhanj Distt. .	45·330	38·506	
24.	Ullanda Birmaharajpur ED in Bolangir District.	47·828	40·635	
25.	Jharsuguda Lakhanpur SED in Sambalpur District.	23·374	19·506	
26.	Bolangir I ECD in Bolangir Distt. .	28·780	22·030	
27.	Sadar Block DED Chainpal Dhenkanal District.	44·285	18·564	
	TOTAL	1069·889	912·104	
	1980-81 (upto 30-6-1980)			
1.	Barkote in Sambalpur Distt. . .	42·442	38·903	Pending with Orissa State Electricity Board for revision
2.	Niakul in Sambalpur Distt. . .	56 369	53·109	
3.	Loisinga in Balangir Distt. . . .	41·707	33·827	
4.	Sonepur Bolangir ECD in Bolangir Distt.	42·904	32·653	
5.	Gendia in Dhenkanal Distt. . .	49·450	33·809	
6.	Odapada in Dhenkanal Distt. . .	37·574	27 141	
	TOTAL	270·446	219·442	

Artistes engaged by Madras T.V. Station

5132. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the same artistes are given engagements at the Madras T V. Station often; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to encourage new artistes and provide opportunities to new talents at the T.V. Station, Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The Station maintains a panel of approved artistes, who are offered assignments depending upon the requirements of various programmes. During the last year, only 17 such Artistes were booked more than twice in a month, and that too for serial programmes like Adult Education, Musical Meet or for reading the news.

(b) To scout new talent, Doordarshan Kendras are conducting auditions for various programmes from time to time. In 1979, Doordarshan Kendra, Madras conducted 15 auditions and 175 artistes were selected. During the current year, 6 auditions have so far been conducted and 49 persons empannelled.

बिजली के खम्भों पर बल्ब न होने के कारण गौतमपुरी के निवासियों को असुविधा

5133. श्री दिनेशमणि डोगा: क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यमुनापार के गौतमपुरी शाहदरा, दिल्ली-53, के अप्राधिकृत कालोनियों के निवासियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि बिजली के खम्भों पर बल्ब नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिजली के खम्भों पर शीघ्र ही बल्ब तथा ट्यूबों को लगाये जाने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कालोनियों के निवासियों को यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा गौतमपुरी की मुख्य सड़कों पर स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। तथापि इस कालोनी की गलियों में अभी तक स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि गलियों में स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था के लिए, सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार दिल्ली नगर निगम से विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी ।

Sale of Land in Bombay by M/s Bengal Chemicals, Calcutta

5134. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the present management of the Bengal Chemicals, Calcutta, is negotiating for the sale of a part of the land that the Company owns in Bombay for the construction of residential flats;

(b) whether the move will cause a serious set back to the development of the Company and its expansion scheme; and

(c) if so, whether Government would intervene in the matter and stop the negotiation as it is against the Company's interest which is sick and will be made sicker after this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited, Calcutta are not negotiating for the sale of land that the Company owns in Bombay.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of a Lignite Coal based Thermal Power Plant in Bikaner Distt. of Rajasthan

5135. SHRI VIRDHI CHAND JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a lignite coal based thermal power plant in the village Palana in Bikaner district in Rajasthan State has since been approved; if so, when it was approved,

(b) the progress made so far in regard to its implementation and the allocation made therefor for 1980-81; and

(c) the details in regard to the phases in which it is proposed to be implemented and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Scheme for installation of lignite based thermal power plant (2x60 MW) in Palana in Bikaner District has been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority in May, 1980 and the scheme has been recommended by the Ministry of Energy to the Planning Commission for investment decision. The project is expected to be completed in five to six years' time.

बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों को गृह-निर्माण अग्रिम

5136. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी:** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री 8 जुलाई, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3412 के उत्तर के संबंध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों को गृह-निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 के बजट में कोई भी प्रावधान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उक्त प्रश्न के (ख) भाग में सन्दर्भित किये गये शेष दो व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें अब तक अग्रिम नहीं दिया गया है, अग्रिम देने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और उन्हें कब तक अग्रिम मिल जाने की संभावना है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) प्रत्येक सरकारी विभाग के लिए गृह निर्माण अग्रिम राशि के लिए बजट प्रावधान निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित अनुदानों में केन्द्रीकृत होता है। विद्युत विभाग द्वारा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को प्रस्तावित किए गए कुल 45 लाख रुपये के प्रावधान में 6 लाख रुपये की राशि बदरपुर विद्युत केन्द्र और परियोजना में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए शामिल है। संसद द्वारा उक्त मंत्रालय को अनुदानों की मांगें पारित कर दिए जाने के बाद अन्तिम आवंटन के बारे में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

(ख) विद्युत विभाग को अन्तिम आवंटन की सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद उनके मामलों पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Fall in capacity utilisation in Man-made Fibre Industries

5137. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the man-made fibre industries, where there has been a fall in capacity utilisation during 1979 and 1980 (up till 31st May, 1980) and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that the margin of profit in the man-made fibre industry is very high;

(c) whether this under-utilisation is deliberate;

(d) whether at any stage any action has been initiated to have the cost of manufacture vis-a-vis the profit margin of the man-made fibre industry evaluated, with a view to pass on the excess margin to the consumers;

(e) if not, whether he will have the needful done by either referring it to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices or through some independent committee of experts; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (c). There has been no significant fall in capacity utilisation of synthetic fibre industries during 1979 and 1980 (upto 30th Aprli, 1980).

(b), (d), (e) and (f). Studies with regard to the cost of production of some selected synthetic fibres have been carried out by BICP. Most of the synthetic fibres are now allowed to be imported under OGL and this serves as a check over the prices of indigenously produced fibres.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई स्थिति

5138. **श्री जैनुल बशर:** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत तीन महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें सामान्यत: समूचे उत्तर प्रदेश में और विशेषकर राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है:

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या इस समय इनकी सप्लाई की स्थिति संतोषजनक है?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जैसा सूचित किया गया है, हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच. एस. डी.) की मांग के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं:--

महीना	एच० एस० डी० की मांग	मिट्टी के तेल की मांग
अप्रैल 1980 . . .	85,000 और 1,00,000 मी० टन के मध्य	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रति मास 42,000 मी० टन की मांग दिखाई गई थी।
मई 1980 . . .	1,00,000 मी० टन	
जून 1980 . . .	किसी विशेष मात्रा का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था।	

उत्तर प्रदेश को अप्रैल-जुलाई 1980 महीनों के लिए किया गया हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन उनके द्वारा किया गया। इन उत्पादों का विक्रय और पिछले वर्ष के तदनुरूपी महीनों का विक्रय निम्न प्रकार है :—

महीना	एच० एस० डी०			मिट्टी का तेल		
	वर्ष 1980 में आवंटन	वर्ष 1980 में विक्रय	वर्ष 1979 में विक्रय	वर्ष 1980 में आवंटन	वर्ष 1980 में विक्रय	वर्ष 1979 में विक्रय
अप्रैल . .	90000	86000	80208	32270	32220	28421
मई . .	100000	91672	89502	34000	34757	30866
जून . .	88800	78717 (अस्थाई)	80707	30870	29641 (अस्थाई)	29628
जुलाई . .	88800	महीना पूरा नहीं हुआ	73936	34580	महीना पूरा नहीं हुआ	33516

जैसा उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है, हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन और विक्रय पिछले वर्ष के तदनुरूपी महीने, केवल जून 1980 में हाई स्पीड डीजल के विक्रय को छोड़कर (अस्थाई आंकड़ों के आधार पर) के विक्रय से अधिक हुआ है।

7(ग8) उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई स्थिति गत कुछ महीनों में काफी सुधर गई है और हाल ही में राज्य सरकार से इसकी कमी की कोई शिकायत नहीं की गई है ।

Commissioning of Caustic Soda Factory (Bihar)

5139. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the proposed caustic soda factory in Garhwa, District Palamau, Bihar is not likely to be commissioned in the near future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). M/s Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd., Garhwa Road, District Palamau, Bihar were issued an Industrial Licence on 21st March, 1980 for setting up a new unit at Garnwa Road for the manufacture of Caustic Soda/Chlorine etc. The original letter of intent was issued in favour of M/s Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation but with the permission of the Central Government the project is now being implemented by them in the joint sector with M/s HINDALCO, Gwalior Rayons and Pilani Investment Corporation Limited.

The party's application for the import of capital goods was cleared by the Capital Goods Committee on 5th December, 1978. In their six monthly progress report submitted to the DGTD, the party have indicated that they expect to implement their project by 1982-83.

It has been reported that the party are facing difficulty in arranging for the required power for the project from the Bihar State Electricity Board at concessional rates.

Suggestion for a Multi-Member Election Commission

5140. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been suggested to Government to have a multi-member Election Commission;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present; and

(c) when Government expect to take a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Tarkunde Committee on Electoral Reforms has recommended that the Election Commission should be a three-member body.

(b) and (c). The recommendation is yet to be considered by the Government.

Allotment of Diesel and Petrol Pumps in Punjab

5141. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any letter from the Government of Punjab regarding allotment of petrol/diesel to the persons who have put up their own pumps in villages in Punjab in the month of November, 1979; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allotments of petrol/diesel pumps outlets is made as per the policy and procedure laid down for the purpose. The Government of Punjab is being advised accordingly.

Construction of Dam on River Datardi

5142. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Indian Society of Nationalists has appealed to the Prime Minister to stop construction of a dam river Datardi which will

entail felling of a large number of the forest trees and will ruin the ecology of the whole area which is the only place for Indian lions to breed and grow;

(b) on what basis the former Government had sanctioned this scheme; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to stop the construction which will spell a disaster to the fauna of the area?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Datardi project has not been received in the Central Water Commission for obtaining clearance of the Planning Commission. However, there is a mention of this project in the Annual Plan document 1980-81 of Gujarat. No funds for this project have been recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission during 1980-81.

Increase in Coal Production

5143. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in coal production from January to June, 1980 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, to what extent as well as the names of the Coal mines in which this increase is being improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coal production in January—June, 1980, was 56.74 million tonnes which is 2.93 million tonnes more than the coal production of 53.81 million tonnes achieved in January—June, 1979. Compilation of data of colliery-wise increase in production would involve voluminous amount of work. Six to seven collieries are however, normally grouped into one area. Area-wise increase in production in January—June, 1980, compared to January—June, 1979, is in the annexed statement.

STATEMENT

Area-wise increase/decrease in production during January-June '80 as compared to the production during January-June '79 (L. S. Un. S. Quesion No. 5143).

(*Figures in lakh tonnes*).

Area	Production during		Increase(+) decrease(—)
	January-June '79-	January June '80 (Provisional)	
I. *Eastern Coalfields Ltd.*			
1. Pandaveswar	11.14	11.35	(+)0.21
2. Bankola	12.77	12.29	(—)0.48
3. Kenda	8.03	8.48	(+)0.45
4. Kajora	13.32	12.05	(—)1.27
5. Kunstoria	14.13	11.69	(—)2.44

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Area	Production during		Increase(+) Decrease(—)
	January-June, 79	January-June-80 (Provisional)	
1 2	3	4	5
6. Satgram	10.78	10.50	(—)0.28
7. Sripur	9.68	9.48	(—)0.20
8. Dishergarh	12.34	12.06	(—)0.28
9. Salanpur	7.68	6.25	(—)1.43
10. Mugma and Salanpur Mines	14.16	15.10	(+)0.94
	114.03	109.25	(—)4.78
II. *Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.*			
11. Barora	11.93	12.51	(+)0.58
12. Mohuda	3.51	3.33	(—)0.18
13. Govindpur	8.65	9.01	(+)0.36
14. Katras	10.97	12.08	(+)1.11
15. Sijua	11.42	13.31	(+)1.89
16. Kusunda	9.95	11.50	(+)1.55
17. Bhagaband	7.59	6.79	(—)0.80
18. Kustore	6.24	7.40	(+)1.16
19. Bastacolla	9.10	9.30	(+)0.20
20 Lodna	7.34	6.73	(—)0.61
21. Bhowra	6.55	7.11	(+)0.56
22. Chanch—Victoria	6.32	6.38	(+)0.06
23. Central Jharia	3.60	4.02	(+)0.42
TOTAL B.C.C.L.	103.17	109.47	(+)6.30
III. *Central Coalfields Ltd.*			
24. Barkakana	15.94	17.35	(+)1.41
25. Argada	13.45	13.55	(+)0.10
26. Hazaribagh	9.97	10.20	(+)0.23
27. North Karanpura	13.21	15.92	(+)2.71
28. Kargali	16.81	12.51	(—)4.30
29. Kathara	12.39	16.85	(+)4.46
30 Orissa	8.32	9.20	(+)0.88
31. Singrauli	26.32	29.45	(+)3.15
32. Ramgarh	2.38	2.30	(—)0.08

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Kuju	4.07	7.95	(+)3.88
34.	Dhori	3.77	8.05	(+)4.28
	TOTAL (CCL) . .	126.63	143.33	(+)16.70
IV.	*Western Coal fields Ltd.*			
35.	Wardha	10.93	13.33	(+)2.40
36.	Nagpur	11.66	12.91	(+)1.2
37.	Patharkhera	6.30	6.73	(+)0.43
38.	Pench	10.13	9.62	(—)0.51
39.	Kanhan	8.68	8.07	(—)0.61
40.	Korba	17.96	20.38	(+)2.42
41.	Sohagpur	19.14	21.17	(+)2.03
42.	Chirimiri	14.59	17.43	(+)2.84
43.	Baikunthpur	14.25	14.54	(+)0.29
44.	Jagrakhand	9.37	11.92	(+)2.55
45.	Ib Valley	5.59	5.58	(—)0.01
	TOTAL (WCL) . .	128.60	141.68	(+)13.08
V.	*North Eastern Coalfields*	3.10	2.79	(—)0.31
	Total (CIL—I+II+III+IV+V) : . .	475.53	506.52	(+)30.99
VI.	47. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. . . .	46.92	45.96	(—)0.96
VII.	48. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (Captive Mines)	10.82	10.32	(—)0.50
VIII.	49. India Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (Captive Mines)	3.95	4.00	(—)0.05
IX.	50. D. V. C.	0.84	0.53	(—)0.31
	GRAND TOTAL . .	538.06	567.33	(+)29.27

Exploration of oil by O.N.G.C.

5144. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the target laid down for the exploration of oil by Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the years 1980-81 and how far it is expected to be achieved;

(b) whether the production in Ankleshwar oilfields is expected to decline and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what positive steps have been/are being taken to transport crude from Assam and expand the Oil-India pipe-line;

(d) how much oil is expected from the well sunk under Indo-Iran agreement in case its commercial potential is promising; and

(e) whether any similar ventures are being embarked upon or explored in collaboration with Libya, Gulf Emirates and some other countries and if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The target for exploration during 1980-81 is given below:—

A. *Drilling Meterage*

	Exploratory
Onland	1,25,400 m
Offshore	43,200 m

B. *Geoscientific Surveys*

Onland	Offshore	Total
60	2	62

From the progress made so far achievement of the targets in the onshore areas in the Eastern Region may not be possible because of continuing disturbed conditions in Assam, Cachar and Tripura. However, no difficulty is envisaged in achieving the target set in the onland Western and Central region and in the offshore areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. Production is being kept at such a level as would ensure continued availability of feed stock which can be derived only from the Ankleshwar Crude in this area for the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda.

(c) The present pipeline has already been expanded by the laying of loop lines, etc. and is considered adequate for transportation of crude under normal conditions.

(d) Nil.

(e) No, Sir, except for submission of two bids, by ONGC for an exploration concession in 2 blocks in Algeria in March, 1980, response to which is still awaited.

Ship for Exploration Sea Beds

5145. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a ship in its possession with sophisticated equipments which can be used for exploration of crude oil and other minerals in the territorial waters of India;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that for exploring the sea beds India has to hire or take on contract ships from the foreign countries; and

(c) if so, by when Government propose to acquire the ship well equipped for exploratory missions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the public sector enterprises under this Ministry. Oil & Natural Gas Commission has one Geophysical Survey vessel namely 'MV ANWESHAK' and one Drilling rig namely Sagar Samrat for oil prospecting only in the off-shore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For the present O.N.G.C. has no proposal for owning additional Geo physical Survey Vessel. Two Jack up rigs, one from Japan and another from France have, however, been ordered. These rigs are expected to be in position in Bombay High by December, 1980 and April, 1981 respectively for undertaking drilling. Proposal for purchase of additional two Jack-up rigs is under examination.

The question of Oil India Ltd. owning seismic/drilling vessels will arise only after the current exploration programme results in discovery of oil/gas.

Violation of Child Marriage and Dowry Act

5146. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government regarding violation of the Child Marriage and Dowry Act during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; Statewise; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the problem in detail and in all its ramifications and introduce necessary amendments to these Acts and provide for stringent punishment for violation of these Acts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Governments are in charge of the enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. A statement giving the required information in respect of the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir and the 9 Union territories Administrations is enclosed. The information in respect of remaining State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, has already been amended in 1978, to raise the minimum age of marriage from 15 to 18 years in the case of females and from 18 to 21 in the case of males and to make offences under the Act cognizable for the limited purpose of investigation. Hence no further amendments are under consideration for the present.

Proposals for amending the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 so as to make the provisions thereof more stringent are under consideration.

Statement

The Cases of Violation under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 during the 3 years viz. 1977, 1978 and 1979 as received from the State Governments/Union Territories.

Name of the State/Union Territory	Child Marriage Restraint Act.			Dowry Prohibition Act		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Jammua and Kashmir	—	—	—	Act not applicable		
Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	27	13
Gujarat	112	98	180	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	8	20	14	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	1	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	8	4	17	—	1	—
Rajasthan	—	6	12	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil	2	2	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Union Territory						
Arunachal Pradesh	Act not applicable			Act not applicable		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chandigarh	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mizoram	Nill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Manufacture of Insecticides

5147. SHR K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items being manufactured as well as the names of the multinationals which are manufacturing insecticides along with the capacities of each concern;

(b) whether any new company has also come forward and applied for licence for manufacturing insecticides or for increasing its manufacturing capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Names of companies in the Organised sector, having more than 40 per cent direct foreign equity, manufacturing technical grade pesticides together with their respective installed capacities are as follows:—

Name of the Company	Items of technical grade pesticides	Installed capacity (Tonnes)
1	2	3
1. Ciba Geigy of India Limited, Bombay.	Phosphamidon, D.D V P , Ziram and Monocrotophos	1296
2. Indofil Chemicals of India Limited, Bombay.	Nitrofen/ Zineb Maneb } Propanil	1500 2500
3. Union Carbide India Limited, New Delhi.	Methyl Isocyanate based pesticides	5000

1	2	3
4. Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay.	Methyl Parathion Fenitrothion Metasystox Fenthion	1700 500 250 200
5. Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay	Malathion	1400
6. Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta.	R. H. C. Tniram/Ziram Paraquat	5200 600 500
7. Sandoz India Limited, Bombay-	Quinalphos	200 (They have also been granted temporary permission to produce additional 500 tonnes).
8. BASF India Limited, Bombay.	Bavistin Basalin	135 200

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of the applications received from new companies having more than 40 per cent direct foreign equity in the Organised sector as well as from existing such companies for manufacturing new items of pesticide/ increasing their manufacturing capacity are as follows:—

Name of the Company	Items of technical grade pesticides	Capacity Tonnes	Action taken by Government
1. May and Baker India Limited, Bombay.	Cypermethrin Permethrin	150	Under Consideration
	Isopropuron	500	Under Consideration
2. Borroughs Wellcome and Co., Bombay.	Cypermethrin Permethrin	150	Under Consideration
3. Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay	Fenitrothion Phorate Abate	300 450 25	Industrial Licences issued.
4. BASF India Ltd., Bombay	Calixin	50	Industrial Licences issued.
5. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.	Decamethrin	90	Under Consideration.
6. Union Carbide India Limited, New Delhi.	BPMC/MIPC Tribunil Propoxur	300 200 50	Under Consideration.
7. Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India.	Cypermethrin Permethrin	150	Under Consideration.
8. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Tribunil Methul Parathion (Expansion from 1700 to 3000 tonnes)	400 1300	Under onsideration.
9. Sandoz India Limited, Bombay.	Metroxuran	1500	Under Consideration.

Sanction of rural electrification schemes of Orissa

5148. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural electrification schemes sanctioned in the State of Orissa up to December, 30, 1979;

(b) the details regarding the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether the amount which was sanctioned has been properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Rural electrification Corporation Limited had, up to 31st December, 1979, sanctioned 185 rural electrification schemes in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The amount of loan sanctioned by the Corporation for the 185 schemes of Orissa State is Rs. 72.60 crores, against which Rs. 54.63 crores has been disbursed up to 31st March, 1980, according to the phasing of the construction schedule and the progress achieved in respect of each scheme. On the basis of provisional reports received by the Corporation, an expenditure amounting to Rs. 43.77 crores has been booked up to 31st March, 1980 against the 185 schemes. The balance amount of Rs. 10.86 crores, by and large, represents the cost of material lying in stock or advance payments for the material for which purchase orders have been placed by the Orissa State Electricity Board.

Opening of Radio Stations in Orissa

5149. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the opening of some more Radio Stations in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa has also requested the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Requests were received from the State Government of Orissa for setting up of Radio Stations at Bhawanipatna, Berhampur and Bhubaneshwar.

Day time primary grade service is at present available to 81 per cent of the population in Orissa from Cuttack, Jeypore and Sambalpur Radio Stations. Proposals for setting up a 100 k.w. medium-wave transmitter at Bhawanipatna and 1 k.w. at Berhampur for increasing the coverage in the State were considered for inclusion in the Rolling Plan 1978—83; but were dropped due to severe financial constraints However, proposals for setting up Radio Stations at Bhawanipatna. Berhampur and Rourkela are again being considered for inclusion in the Sixth Plan (1980—85). Keonjhar has also been tentatively selected for setting up a local Radio Station. The implementation of these schemes will depend on the final approval of the Plan and the availability of financial resources.

Indrabati Project, Orissa

5150. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much time and money has already been spent on "INDRABATI PROJECT" of Orissa; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Upper Indravati Project (Irrigation Part) in Orissa State was approved by Planning Commission on 3-5-1978 for an estimated cost of Rs. 77.66 crores. Upto March 1980, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 2.63 crores. For

the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 2.80 crores has been allocated by the State.

(b) The scheme is only in its initial stages. Land acquisition for the Dam has commenced. Preliminary works on the dam and Canals are likely to be started during the current financial year.

Cases of malpractices by companies referred to M.R.T.P. Commission

5151. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of cases of malpractices by companies referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission during the years 1977 to 1979;

(b) in how many cases the charges were proved and which are the cases where no charges were established;

(c) what action was taken against the companies found indulging in malpractices; and

(d) what are the cases at present under examination?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The M.R.T.P. Commission is concerned *inter-alia* with enquiries relating to monopolistic and restrictive trade practices. During the calendar years 1977 to 1979, the M.R.T.P. Commission instituted 33 enquires relating to restrictive trade practices on the basis of complaints/references made under Sections 10(a)(i), 10(a)(ii) and 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. In addition 76 enquiries were instituted by the Commission *suo-moto*.

Of the above 109 cases, the Commission has passed "Cease and Desist" orders in respect of 22 cases; in 26 cases orders were passed with the consent of the parties concerned not to indulge in restrictive trade practices; in 13 cases the charges were not established and the remaining 48 cases are, at present, under examination. A list of the cases where charges were not established and those which are pending is attached.

With regard to monopolistic trade practices, no references were made during the said period.

Statement

(A) List of cases where charges were not established in respect of enquiries relating to restrictive trade practices instituted during the years 1977 to 1979.

Sl No.	Names of parties
1	2
1.	Union Carbide India Limited.
2.	(a) Chloride India Limited, Calcutta. (b) Lucas Indian Service Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
3.	Bajaj Tempo Limited.
4.	Prop. Palace Cinema Delhi.
5.	(a) Sandvik Asia Limited. (b) Widia (I) Ltd.

1	2

(c) India Hard Metals Ltd.
(d) Indian Tools Mfrs. Ltd.

6. (a) Agricultural Discs India Ltd.
(b) Krishi Udyog.

7. Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements
Vs.
Polydor of India Limited.

8. Tri-Sure India Limited.

9. (a) Guest Keen illiams Ltd.
(b) Ramji Lal Ram Saroop.

10. Registar of Restrictive Trade Agreements
Vs.
(a) Jyoti Ltd. (b) Jyoti Marketing and Projects Ltd. (c) Mahabir Export and Import Co. Pvt. Ltd.

11. Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreement
Vs.
(a) National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd.
(b) Indian Sugar Mills Association.
(c) The Steering Committee for Sugar Releases through its members : (i) Shri V.L. Dutta, (ii) Shri A. P. Shinde, (iii) Shri Dada Sahib Vasant Rao B. Patil, (iv) Shri B. L. Godwa, (v) Shri D. D. Puri, (vi) Shri N. R. Banerjee.

12. Registrar or Restrictive Trade Agreements
Vs.
(a) Tata Merlin and Gerin Ltd., (b) Voltas Ltd.

13. Calcutta Biri Tobacco Merchants Association

(B) List of pending cases relating to Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries instituted during the years 1977 to 1979.

1. (a) New India Industries Ltd., Baroda.
(b) Agfa Geavart India Ltd., Bombay.

2. Britannia Biscuits Co. Ltd., Bombay. (Now M/s. Britannia Industries Co. Ltd.).

3. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.

4. Indian Institute of Architects.

5. Chloride India Limited.

6. Dunlop India Ltd.

7. (a) Chloride India Limited.
(b) Standard Batteries Limited.
(c) Amco Batteries Limited.

8. D. C. M. Chemical Works.

9. Andhra Sugar Works Limited.

10. All India Film Producers' Council.

11. (a) Hindustan Lever Limited.
(b) Tata Oil Mills Co., Limited.

1	2
	(b) Goodyear India Limited.
	(c) Dunlop India Limited.
	(d) Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.
13.	(a) Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.
	(b) Goodyear India Limited.
	(c) Madras Rubber Factory Limited.
14.	Dharanghadhra Chemical Works Limited.
15.	Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development *Vs.*
	(a) Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.
	(b) Dunlop India Limited.
	(c) Ceat Tyres of India Limited
	(d) Goodyear India Limited.
	(e) Premier Tyres Limited
	(f) Incheck Tyres Limited
	(g) Madras Rubber Factory Limited.
	(h) Apollo Tyres Limited.
	(i) Modi Rubber Limited.
	(j) J.K. Tyres Limited.
16.	(a) Alta Laboratories. (b) Sanjay Sales Corporation.
17.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements. *Vs.* Tractors and Farms Equipment Limited.
18.	Mysore Cement Limited.
19.	Philips India Limited.
20.	(a) Orient Paper Mills Limited
	(b) C. Dalal Paper Company.
21.	Parle Products (P) Limited.
22.	Richardson Hindustan Limited.
23.	Amrutanjan Limited.
24.	Bimetal Bearings Limited.
25.	Chandu Lal Mehta & Co. Ltd.
26.	Conwest (P) Ltd.
27.	Karnataka Plastic Manufaclurers Association *Vs.* (a) Polyolefine Industries Limited

1	2
	(b) Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Limited
28.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* The Air Cargo Agents Association of India
29.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Kasturi & Sons Limited
30.	(a) Technocraft Industries (b) Mazagoan Industries
31.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Andhra Prabha Limited
32.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Daltaken Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited
33.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Cummins Diesel Sales & Service (India) Limited
34.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Bombay Customs House
35.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* (a) The National Rayon Corporation Limited (b) National Distributors (c) Kishan Chand & Company
36.	(a) Cine Laboratories Association (b) Famous Cine Laboratories and Studios Ltd. (c) Ramnord Research Laboratories (P) Ltd. (d) Modern Sixteen Cine Laboratories (P) Ltd. (e) Bombay Film Laboratories (P) Ltd. (f) Famous Cine Laboratory (g) Kine Sixteen (h) Quality Laboratories (i) India Cine Laboratory (j) Navrang Cine Centre (P) Ltd. (k) Film Centre (l) Mini Sixteen Cine Laboratory (m) Gemini Colour Laboratory (n) Raj Kamal Kala Mandir (P) Ltd. (o) Basant Pictures (p) National Film Laboratory (q) Prasad Production (P) Ltd. (r) Associated Film Industries (P) Ltd.

(1)	(2)
	(s) A.V.M. Laboratory Service
37.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* (a) Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products (b) Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.
38.	Tank Lorry Owners' Association
39.	(a) The Indian Motion Picture Distributor's Association. (b) All India Film Producers' Council
40.	Maharashtra Tank Lorry Owners' Association
41.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Motion Pictures Association
42.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Indian Express (Madurai) Limited
43.	(a) Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (b) India Steamship Co. Ltd. (c) Shri C. C. Modi. (d) Karmahom Conference Bombay Committee. (e) Pearce Leslie (India) Ltd. (f) Tuticorin Chambers of Commerce and Industry. (g) Gordon Woodroffe and Co. (Madras (P) Ltd. (h) Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (P) Ltd. (i) The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
44.	Northern India Motion Pictures.
45.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements. *Vs.* Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) (P) Ltd.
46.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Benett Coleman and Co. Ltd.
47.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Hindustan Times Limited.
48.	Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements *Vs.* Britannia Industries Limited.

Shortage of Cooking Coal in Jammu and Kashmir

5152. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA: SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of cooking coal in Jammu and Kashmir state for the last three months;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of coal supplied to the State during 1979-80 and 1980-81; against the quota fixed for the State for these years;

(d) the quota fixed for the State during 1980-81; and the quantity supplied so far; and

(e) what steps are being taken to restore the full quota to the Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been some shortage in the availability of soft coke, coal used for domestic cooking purposes, in Jammu and Kashmir in the past 3 months mainly due to inadequate availability of transport capacity to move coal and coke to the consuming centres from the pitheads.

(c) and (d). The demand of coal in Jammu and Kashmir in 1979-80 was estimated at 0.04 million tonnes against which the supply was 0 02 million tonnes. The demand for coal in 1980-81, is estimated at 0.04 million tonnes. Details regarding the supply of coal for the period April-June, 1980 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The demand of Jammu and Kashmir has not been curtailed.

Gas connections in Jammu and Kashmir

5153. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA: SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas connections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir have not been sufficiently allotted;

(b) if so, whether there is a large number of people who are on waiting list for the last many years;

(c) if so, the main reason for not allotting more gas connections to the State;

(d) by what time the gas connections will be allotted to all those people in the State who have registered up-till the end of 1979;

(e) the number of gas connections so far allotted in different States; and

(f) whether any quota is fixed for each State for allotment of gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir. It has not been possible to allot gas connections to Jammu and Kashmir to meet the demand fully.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Release of gas connections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as well as in many other States, as per its demand has not been possible due to limited product availability.

(d) New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali refineries. It is not possible to indicate precisely when all the people who are on waiting lists now would be given new connections.

(e) The total number of cooking gas connections in the country as on 31st March, 1980 (State-wise) is:—

Name of State/ Union territory	Total No. of gas connections
J & K	19,460
Assam	25,387
Andhra Pradesh	1,97,965
Bihar	1,03,093
Gujarat	3,37,779
Harayana	53,904
Karnataka	1,22,155
Himachal Pradesh	5,358
Kerala	58,412
Meghalaya	3,130
Manipur	1,263
Mizoram	1,077
Madhya Pradesh	1'60,483
Nagaland	2,400
Orissa	36,421
Punjab	55,105
Rajasthan	51,299
Sikkim;	1,204
Tripura	1,128
Uttar Pradesh	2,70,630
Tamil Nadu	2,13,321
Delhi (U.T.)	3,13,521
Chandigarh (U.T.)	26,757
Pondivcherry	5,641
West Bangal	1,73,149
Goa	12,150
Maharashtra	8,95,377
TOTAL	31.47,569

(f) No, Sir.

सरकारी तटबंध सिंचाई योजना का पूरा होना

5154. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव:** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता से बिहार राज्य के नाजरा जिले में सरकारी तटबंध सिंचाई योजना पर काम शुरू हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अपनी इस अधूरी योजना को पूरा करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Shortage of Coal in Delhi and Bihar

5155. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL pe pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi and Bihar are facing acute shortage of coal both for consumption of power plants and public; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps to be taken to improve the situation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been some shortage in the availability of coal for the power plants and for consumption by the public in Delhi and Bihar. This shortage in availability of coal has mainly taken place due to inadequate availability of transport capacity to move coal from the pitheads to the consumption centres. To improve the availability of coal, the movement of coal by railway wagons is being monitored at the highest levels including by a Cabinet Committee on industrial Infrastructure. Coal companies also maintain close liaison with the Railways to maximise the movement of coal by Railways, besides, releasing coal by road wherever feasible against the shortfall in rail movement from the sponsored quantities.

Refugees in North-Eastern States

5156. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of refugees who have entered the troubled north-eastern States until recently;

(b) the manner in which they are being looked after in the refugees camps and estimated expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) how they are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) About 12.20 lakhs refugees from former East Pakistan entered the North-Eastern States from 1947 till 25-3-1971.

(b) There are now no relief camps for these refugees who have been treated as settled. Expenditure incurred on relief camps is not available separately for the north-eastern States.

(c) Does not arise.

Clearance for Bedhi Hydro Electric Project

5157. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) has clearance been given by the Central Government to take Bedhi Hydro Electric project in North Canpara District of Karnataka State;

(b) has it come to the notice of Government that there is a large scale opposition for taking up the project on the plea that the project will submerge about 25,000 acres of valuable forest land and also 22 villages; and

(c) do Government propose to take steps to examine all aspects of the case and see that project does not create more harm than good?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Bedthi (Gangavali) Hydroelectric Project Stage-I, with an installed capacity of 2 x 105 MW has been cleared by the Planning Commission in April, 1979, after obtaining clearance from the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) in the Department of Science and Technology.

नृत्य और नाटक के ट्रूप

5158. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) मंत्रालय में कुल कितने ट्रूप हैं जो समय-समय पर नाटक और नृत्य आदि करते हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक ट्रूप पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जाता है और इसके लिये प्रत्येक कलाकार (आर्टिस्ट) का चयन करने में अपनाये जाने वाले मानदंड क्या हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) नृत्य और नाटक के जीवंत माध्यम के जरिए प्रचार कार्य करने के लिए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के गीत और नाटक प्रभाग के लिए 43 मंडलियां स्वीकृत हैं।

(ख) इन मंडलियों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों पर होने वाले व्यय का रिकार्ड केन्द्र-वार रखा जाता है न कि मंडली-वार। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कार्यक्रमों पर हुए व्यय का केन्द्र-वार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

कलाकारों की भर्ती विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान हुआ व्यय
		(रुपयों में)
1.	मद्रास प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	1,43,483.96
2.	पुणे प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	36,106,44
3.	भोपाल प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	64,856,.09
4.	कलकत्ता प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	3,364.00
5.	गोहाटी प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	1,11,367.24
6.	लखनऊ प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	29,046.40
7.	दिल्ली प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	1,37,988.00
8.	चण्डीगढ़ प्रादेशिक केन्द्र	81,079.00
	कुल	6,07,202.09

नोट : क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम देने के लिए भेजे गए कलाकारों यात्रा भत्ते/दैनिक भत्ते का व्यय इनमें शामिल नहीं है।

Utilisation of Waters of Yamuna and Chambal

5159. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water of Yamuna and Chambal flowing through Agra and Etawah districts in Uttar Pradesh is not being fully utilised for the development of that area; and

(b) whether Government now propose to make full utilisation of the water of these rivers and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It may not be possible to utilise the entire quantity of Yamuna and Chambal waters. Construction of new Okhla barrage is already on hand. Remodelling of Agra Canal Project and Chambal Life Irrigation Scheme submitted by Uttar Pradesh Government, have also been technically examined in the Central Water Commission and comments sent to the State Government. Replies from the State Government to the comments are still awaited. These projects will use more of Yamuna and Chambal waters. Besides, other projects are under investigation by the State Government for further utilising the water of these rivers.

Appointment of Woman Member on Law Commission

5160. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a woman member on the Law Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There being no vacancy in the Law Commission at present, there is now no proposal to appoint a woman Member on the Law Commission.

Local Talent for Radio Stations

5161. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local talent has not been used or any efforts made to make use of it for the various programmes on the various Radio Stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) All AIR Stations encourage local talent and utilise them for various programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of LPG Steel Cylinders

5162. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of steel cylinders for the use of L.P.G.; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been taken to get these in adequate quantities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Availability of L.P.G. cylinders in the country presently is adequate to meet the requirements.

Water Resources Development

5163. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the cost of the Plan regarding national perspective of water resources development?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The National Perspective for Water Resources Development is at present only an outline plan and is being finalised in consultation with the States. Cost of the scheme would be known only after the proposals have been firmed up and detailed investigations carried out. However, as per rough estimates the scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 50,000 crores, based on present day costs.

Construction of Studios for T.V. Centres

5164. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent studios for T.V. centres are being constructed all over the country; and

(b) if so, the names of places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The approved Sixth Plan provides for construction of permanent studios at the existing T.V. Centres at Calcutta, Lucknow, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Raipur, Muzaffarpur and Gulbarga as also at the new TV Centres to be set up at Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Trivandrum.

Repatriates from other Countries

5165. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons repatriated last year from other countries; and

(b) whether they have been rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) & (b). 21,174 persons com-

prising 5,724 families from Sri Lanka and 48 persons comprising 16 families from Uganda came to India during 1979-80 as repatriates. Out of these, 5,530 families of Sri Lanka repatriates eligible to get resettlement assistance under various schemes sponsored by this Department have been rehabilitated. None of the repatriate families from Uganda has applied for rehabilitation assistance.

Radio Station in Maharashtra in Annual Plan of 1979-80

5166. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay of each of Radio Stations in Maharashtra, in Annual Plan of 1979-80 on all continuing schemes and new schemes—scheme-wise;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on each of such schemes upto 31st March, 1980;

(c) whether the amount of outlay has been fully utilised and physical targets completely achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the authorities responsible for the same; and

(e) how much more money shall have to be incurred because of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). As regards continuing schemes, the outlay provided for in the Annual Plan 1979-80 has been fully utilised except in two cases, namely, Jalgaon station and Ratnagiri staff quarters. In the case of Jalgaon, the project itself has already been completed and the outlay provided in the Annual Plan 1979-80 was only for adjustment of bills and some minor pending items. In the case of Ratnagiri, no expenditure could be incurred because there was no satisfactory response to the original tenders floated. Later, fresh tenders were floated after obtaining a revised expenditure sanction for the project.

As regards new schemes, the project in respect of upgradation of the Pune transmitter could not be sanctioned due to constraint on resources. The provision made for the National Channel at Nagpur could not also be utilised because an interdepartmental working group which is working out the hardware component of the scheme has yet to finalise its report. The outlay provided for the upgradation of Sangli station was also not utilised during the year as the expenditure sanction was issued only in February, 1980.

(e) In respect of uncompleted projects, some variation due to escalation in costs is possible.

Statement

Capital outlay and actual expenditure incurred during 1979-80 on Sound Broadcasting Plan Schemes in Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Rupees in lakhs	
		Capital Outlay in Annual Plan 1979-80	Actual Expenditure during 1979-80 (upto 31-3-80)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Maharastra		
	A. *Continuing Schemes*		
1.	Aurangabad Staff Quarters .	0 50	0 64
2.	Bombay F. M. Service . .	1 35	2 00
3.	Jalgaon 20 kw mw Transmitter, Type I studios and staff quarters.	0·75	0 49
4.	Nagpur 100 kw mw Transmitter.	0 80	1 40

	3	4
5. Nagpur Type II Studios . .	0 90	5·33 (Excess expenditure issue to late book adjustments)
6. Parbahni Staff Quarters .	0 01	0.02
7. Ratnagiri 20 kw mw transmitter, Type I Studios & Receiving centre . .	1·25	2.05
8. Ratnagiri Staff quarters. .	4 00	Nil
B. *New Schemes*		
9. Pune : 2x 100 kw mw Transmitter . .	. 17 50	Nil
10. Nagpur :National Channel .	20 00	Nil
11. Sangli :Upgradation of Auxiliary centre .	4 00	Nil.

Shortage of Cooking Coal in Karnataka

5167. SHRI M. V. CHANDASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of cooking coal in Karnataka State for the last three months;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) what was the total quantity of coal supplied to the State during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (uptill now);

(d) what is the quota fixed for the State during 1980-81;

(e) how much less was supplied uptill now; and

(f) what steps are being taken to restore the full quota to the Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Soft Coke or Cooking Coal is not normally consumed in Karnataka. However, there has been some shortage in the availability of coal for industrial consumers as a result of inadequate availability of transport capacity to move coal from the pitheads to the consuming centres.

(c) to (e). Karnataka was supplied 0.79 million tonnes of coal in 1979-80 against a demand of 1.11 million tonnes. In 1980-81, the demand is estimated at 1.18 million tonnes. Details regarding the quantity of coal supplied during the period April—June, 1980 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Karnataka's demand has not been curtailed.

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Pumps to Karnataka State

5168. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Karnataka State sufficient agencies of Petrol and Diesel pumps have not been allotted so far;

(b) if so, the main reasons for not allotting more petrol pumps to the State of Karnataka;

(c) the number of above mentioned agencies allotted during the last two years;

(d) what steps are being taken to allot more agencies during the current year; and

(e) whether in comparison to other States, such allotments to the Karnataka State are much less and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of a total of 764 retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) as on 1st April, 1980 in the State of Karnataka, 26 are reported to have been awarded during the last two years.

(d) 19 more retail outlets have been proposed to be put up during the current year by the oil companies.

(e): No, Sir.

Power Supply in M.P.

5169. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the position of power supply in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) whether it is able to cope up the demand; and

(c) if not, how long the shortage will continue and Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b): The unrestricted requirement of Madhya Pradesh is about 1070 MW and 17 to 18 million unit per day. As against this, the present availability is only of the order of 850 to 900 MW and energy availability of 16.5 million units per day. Madhya Pradesh is, therefore, facing peaking shortage of about 170 MW to 220 MW and energy shortage of about 0.5 to 1.5 million units per day.

(c): Power shortage to meet the unrestricted requirement of power in Madhya Pradesh is likely to continue for some more time. A number of hydro and thermal schemes have been sanctioned for augmenting the power availability in the State and the power position is expected to improve with the progressive commissioning of new generating capacity.

Proposal to seek assistance of Law Commission to eradicate Dowry System

5170. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek assistance of the Law Commission on the complete eradication of Dowry System and giving relief to women neglected by their husbands; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Light and Sound Programme on Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan

5171. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to show light and sound programme on the life of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan in Patna City; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bangla Desh Refugees in Bihar

5172. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Bangla Desh refugees have been rehabilitated in certain districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, since when they have been rehabilited; and

(c) what is the amount spent on them till March, 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir; but these are refugees from former East Pakistan.

(b) The process of rehabilitation has been spred over since 1950s up-to-date

(c) According to the information readily available, the expenditure incurred is as follows:—

Loans (1951-52 to 1979-80).. Rs. 406 lakhs

Grants (1969-70 to 1979-80).. Rs. 48 lakhs

Jora Karan Colliery, Hazaribagh, Bihar

5173. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Jora Karan Colliery, Hazaribagh, Bihar run by private owners employing 6000 workmen was closed on 12-4-80 for illegal mining; if so, facts in details;

(b) number of such illegal mining running in Bengal-Bihar Border and the number of people working there at present;

(c) whether Government have made any physical survey of such open loot of national property; and

(d) if so, steps taken against the officials who connived with these illegal operations, and to rehabilitate workmen who have become unemployed due to the closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Detailed information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Agreement with Iran for supply of Crude and Petroleum Products

5174. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at with Iran for the supply of crude oil and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed with National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) of Iran for import of 5.00 million tonnes of crude oil and 0.3 million tonnes of Furnace Oil during 1980. It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

Radio Station in India

5175. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number and names of Radio Stations in India, State-wise and the megawatt power of each of them, Station-wise!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): At present there are 84 radio stations in India. A statement showing the names of these stations State-wise and the megawatt power of each of them, station-wise, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Stations	Power of the transmitter/trans mitters
1.	*Andhra Pradesh*	
	(i) Hyderabad	50 kw mw 10 kw sw 10 kw mw 1 kw mw

S. No.	Name of the State/ Stations	Power of the transmitter/transmitters
	(ii) Vijayawada	20 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(iii) Visakhapatnam	100 kw mw
	(iv) Guddapah	20 kw mw
2.	*Assam*	
	(i) Gauhati	50 kw mw 10 kw mw 10 kw sw (2 Nos.)
	(ii) Silchar	10 kw mw
	(iii) Dibrugarh	100 kw mw
3.	*Bihar*	
	(i) Patna	20 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Ranchi	10 kw mw 1 kw mw 2 kw sw
	(iii) Bhagalpur	10 kw mw
	(iv) Darbhanga	10 kw mw
4.	*Gujarat*	
	(i) Ahmedabad	50 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Baroda	1 kw mw
	(iii) Bhuj	10 kw mw
	(iv) Rajkot	20 kw mw 1 kw mw
5.	*Haryana*	
	(i) Rohtak	20 kw mw
6.	*Himachal Pradesh*	
	(i) Simla	100 kw mw 2.5 kw sw
7.	*Jammu & Kashmir*	
	(i) Srinagar	20 kw mw 7.5 kw sw 1 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Jammu	50 kw mw 1 kw sw 1 kw mw
	(iii) Leh	10 kw mw

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Stations	Power of the transmitter/transmitters
8.	*Karnataka*	
	(i) Bangalore	50 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Bhadravati	20 kw mw
	(iii) Dharwar	10 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(iv) Gulbarga	10 kw mw
	(v) Mangalore/ Udipi	20 kw mw (Udipi) 1 kw mw
	(vi) Mysore	1 kw mw
9.	*Kerala*	
	(i) Alleppey	100 kw mw
	(ii) Calicut	10 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(iii) Trichur	20 kw mw
	(iv) Trivandrum	10 kw mw 1 kw mw
10.	*Madhya Pradesh*	
	(i) Ambikapur	20 kw mw
	(ii) Bhopal	10 kw mw 1 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(iii) Chhatarpur	20 kw mw
	(iv) Gwalior	10 kw mw
	(v) Indore	100 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(vi) Jabalpur	20 kw mw
	(vii) Jagdalpur	20 kw mw
	(viii) Raipur	20 kw mw
	(ix) Rewa	20 kw mw
11.	*Maharashtra*	
	(i) Aurangabad	1 kw mw
	(ii) Bombay	20 kw mw 50 kw mw 10 kw sw 20 kw mw 100 kw sw
	(iii) Jalgaon	20 kw mw
	(iv) Nagpur	100 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(v) Parbhani	10 kw mw

S. No.	Name of the State/Stations	Power of the transmitter/transmitters
	(vi) Poona	20 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(vii) Ratnagiri	20 kw mw
	(viii) Sangli	20 kw mw
12.	*Manipur*	
	(i) Imphal	50 kw mw
13.	*Meghalaya*	
	(i) Shillong	1 kw mw
14.	*Nagaland*	
	(i) Kohima	50 kw mw 2 kw sw
15.	*Orissa*	
	(i) Cuttack	100 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Jeypore	20 kw mw
	(iii) Sambalpur	20 kw mw
16.	*Punjab*	
	(i) Jullundur	100 kw mw 50 kw mw 1 kw mw
16.	*Rajasthan*	
	(i) Jaipur	1 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Ajmer	20 kw mw
	(iii) Bikaner	10 kw mw
	(iv) Udaipur	10 kw mw
	(v) Jodhpur	100 kw mw
18.	*Sikkim*	1 kw mw
	.....Nil.....	
19.	*Tamil Nadu*	
	(i) Coimbatore	10 kw mw
	(ii) Madras	20 kw mw 10 kw sw 1 kw mw 2.5 kw mw 100 kw sw 15 kw ERP FM
	(iii) Tiruchirapllı	50 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(iv) Tirunelveli	10 kw mw
20.	*Tripura*	
	(i) Agartala	20 kw mw
21.	*Uttar Pradesh*	
	(i) Lucknow	50 kw mw 10 kw sw 1 kw mw
	(ii) Allahabad	1 kw mw 1 kw mw
	(iii) Varanasi	10 kw mw
	(iv) Rampur	10 kw mw
	(v) Kanpur	1 kw mw
	(vi) Mathura	1 kw mw
	(vii) Gorakhpur	100 kw mw
	(viii) Najibabad	100 kw mw
22.	*West Bengal*	
	(i) Calcutta	100 kw mw 50 kw mw 20 kw mw 10 kw sw 2.5 kw mw 15 kw ERP FM
	(ii) Kurseong	20 kw sw
	(iii) Siliguri	20 kw mw

S. No.	Name of the Union Territory/Station	Power of the transmitter/transmitters
1.	*Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	
	(i) Port Blair	20 kw mw
2.	*Arunachal Pradesh*	
	(i) Passighat	250 W mw
	(ii) Tawang	500 W mw
	(iii) Tezu	250 W mw
3.	*Chandigarh*	1 kw mw
4.	*Delhi*	100 kw mw 10 kw mw (2 Nos.) 20 kw mw 10 kw sw
5.	*Goa Diu & Daman*	
	(i) Panaji	10 kw mw 5 kw mw
6.	*Pondicherry*	1 kw mw
7.	*Mizoram*	
	(i) Aizawl	20 kw mw

Regions covered by Krishi Darshan Programme of Television

5176. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the regions in the country still uncovered by Krishi Darshan Programme of the Television; and

(b) the steps taken to make the programmes more communicable to farmers with variety of fare telecast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) 'Krishi Darshan' is the name of the rural programme of the Delhi Doordarshan Kendra. Similar programmes for rural areas are telecast from all the Doordarshan Kendras. The regions which are entirely uncovered by Television and Krishi Darshan Programmes are North-Eastern States, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and all Union Territories except Delhi.

(b) Various formats like interviews, discussions, documentaries, playlets, music, folk songs and dances are adopted in presentation of the programmes. Variety in programme content is always kept in view while planning these programmes. The participants for these programmes are taken mostly from the villages in the target areas.

Additional Irrigation Potential Plan submitted by Orissa

5177. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the proposal for bringing additional irrigation potential submitted by the Government of Orissa and approved by the Central Government during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period;

(b) the areas in each district of Orissa proposed to be put under additional irrigation potential during the above period;

(c) whether the Central Government have taken up any new irrigation schemes in the drought prone tribal and backward areas of Orissa; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Sixth Five-Year Plan is yet to be finalised. In the Draft Sixth Plan repared by the State Government, it is envisaged to create an additional potential of 3 lakh ha. from major and medium irrigation Schemes.

(b) A statement indicating the districts of Orissa which are likely to be benefitted by various projects during the Sixth Plan period is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation schemes are planned and implemented by the State Governments. Orissa Government have proposed to take up 4 major and 1 medium new scheme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) in the tribal and backward areas apart from 3 major and 11 medium on-going schemes already taken up in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Statements giving the names of the schemes, their costs and irrigation potential are enclosed at Annexure-II and III.

Statement I

Details of Schemes benefitting different districts of Orissa during 1980-85 Plan.

(Thousand ha.)

Name of Scheme	Target Potential for 1980-85
CUTTACK	
1. Mahanadi Delta Major	27·98
2. Rongali (Major)	—
3. Mahanadi Bir upa barrage (Major)	—
	27·98
KEONJHAR	
1. Salandi (Major)	2·00
2. Anandpur (Major)	28·97
3. Rongali (Major)	65·70
4. Remal	5·83
5. Kanjhari	2 00
	104·50
GANJAM	
1. Ramanadi	0·42
2. Duha	6·87
3. Harabhangi	—
4. Baghua Stage—II	4·38
5. Modernisation of Rushi Kulya	3·24
	14·91
DHENKANAL	
1. Rongali (Major)	—
2. Sam-kai (Major)	—
3. Dadraghati	2·51
4. Ramiala	13.81
5. Anuli	—
6. Drjang St. II	3·50
	19·82
KORAPUT	
1. Upper Kolab (Major)	6·00
2. Badanala	—
	6 00
PHULABANI	
1. Pilasalki	3·47
2. Badapipili	3·80
	7·27
KALA HANDI	
1. Upper Indravati (Major)	15·00
2. Sunder	0·98
3. Saipala	0·25
4. Upper Jonk	—
	16·23
BOIANGIR	
1. Ong	23 00
2. Hariharjore	3·00
3. Upper Suktel	1·52
	27·52
MAYAR BHANJA	
1. Kala	3·18
2. Khadkai	2·62
3. Nosa	0·89
4. Sunci	11·16
5. Bankabal	—
6. Baldiha	—

PURI

1. Dahuka	1·53
2. Kuanria	5·33
3. Salia Stage II	0·50
	7·36

SAMBALPUR

1. Saipala	1·12
2. Dumborbahala	1·12
3. Gohira	13·76
4. Jharabhandh	5·33
5. Extension & Improvement of HDP	1·27
6. Kirakud lift Stage—I	1·00
	23·48
7. Subernarekha	22·75
	40·60

SUNDERGARH

1. Sarafgarh	3·38
2. Telawara	4·17
3. Barasuan	—
4. Kansbahal	—
	7·55

Statement II

List of New Schemes for the Tribal and Drought prons areas on Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. lakhs/Th. ha.)

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Ulitimate Potential
(a) *Major*		
1. Subernarekha	10000.00	156.61
2. Kanupur	3800.00	41.08
3. Ub.	13000.00	182.00
4. Lower Indravati	1400.00	18.20
(b) *Medium Schemes*		
1. Mandira Canals	1500.00	12.50

Statement III

Statement of Projects under execution in Tribal Sub-plan area of Orissa

(As per State annual plan of 1980-81)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Anticipated expenditure up to 3/80 Rs. lakhs	Outlay proposed for 1980-81 in Rs. lakhs	Dis. trict bene-fitted	Ultimate potential '000' ha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Major Projects					
1.	(i) Upper Kolab. (Dam share)-	2895.13	540.47	300.00	Koraput	93.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(ii) Upper Kolab (Irrigation) . . .	6774.85	577.98	200.00	..	..
2.	(i) Upper Indravati (Dam)	3491.65	199.00	300.00	Kalahandi	185.83
	(ii) Upper Indravati (Irrigation) . . .	4274.86	63.87	100.00	..	..
3.	Potteru*	4886.00	2206.09	823.00	Koraput	109.00
			3587.31			388.76
	Medium Projects					
1.	Kalo	521.28	492.28	29.00	Mayurbhanj	5.58
2.	Khadkhai	498.52	496.00	1.00	-do-	8.98
3.	Romal-.	520.46	313.11	145.00	Keonjhar	4.00
4.	Nosa	122.88	116.78	1.00	Mayurbhanj	1.32
5.	Pilasalki	380.00	245.91	80.00	Pholbani	2.82
6.	Sunei	985.00	429.97	200.00	Mayurbhanj	11.16
7.	Sarapgarh	278.03	129.86	80.0	Sundergarh	1.93
8.	Telasara	409.55	190.05	120.00	-do-	2.55
9.	Kanjhari	1175.28	39.62	145.00	Keonjhar	16.50
10.	Harbhangi	1542.00	34.08	145.00	Ganjam	14.48
11.	Bondapipili	470.00	165.07	75.00	Phulbani	3.80
		29230.00	2653.63	2744.00		73.12

*(Under Control Section)

Production and Import of Drugs

5178. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being considered to help the drug units to produce their full capacity so that the drug shortage is overcome; and

(b) whether Government have also decided to import drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Assistance required by the industry with regard to relieving of power shortages and supply of essential inputs is provided by Government. When constraints like shortage of critical raw materials, bulk drugs or packaging materials develop or are anticipated, steps are taken to arrange for necessary imports or to permit direct imports by actual users.

Gas connection in Karnataka State

5179. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas connections in the State of Karnataka have not been sufficiently allotted;

(b) if so, whether there is a large number of people who are on waiting list for the last many years;

(c) if so, the main reason for not alloting more gas connections to the State;

(d) what is the number of gas connections so far allotted in other States—State-wise;

(e) whether any quota is fixed for each State for allotment; and

(f) by what time gas connections will be allotted to the people in the State who have registered up till the end of 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir. It has not been possible to allot gas connections to Karnataka as per the demand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Release of gas connections in the State of Karnataka as well as in other States as per demand has not been possible due to limited product availability.

(d) State-wise number of cooking gas connections released in the country upto 31-3-1980 is as under:—

Name of State/Union Territory	Total No. of Gas connections released
1	2
J & K	19,460
Assam	25,387
Andhra Pradesh	1,97,965
Bihar	1,03,093
Gujarat	3,37,779
Haryana	53,904
Karnataka	1,22,155
Himachal Pradesh	5,358
Kerala	58,412
Meghalaya	3,130
Manipur	1,263
Mizoram	1,077
Madhya Pradesh	1,60,483
Nagaland	2,400
Orissa	36,421
Punjab	55,105
Rajasthan	51,299
Sikkim	1,204

1	2
Tripura	1,128
Uttar Pradesh	2,70,630
Tamil Nadu	2,13,321
Delhi (U.T.)	3,13,521
Chandigarh (U.T.)	26,757
Pondicherry (U.T.)	5,641
West Bengal	1,73,149
Goa	12,150
Maharashtra	8,95,377
Total :	31,47,569

(e) No, Sir.

(f) New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali refineries. It is not possible to indicate precisely when all the people who are on waiting lists now would be given new connections.

Loss in Coal India Limited

5180. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the loss of about 10 lakh mandays the production of coal worth over Rs. 52 crores was lost in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during 1978-79;

(b) if so, what was the financial loss involved as a result thereof; and

(c) whether this huge mandays loss was unavoidable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In 1978-79, 11.89 lakh mandays were lost in Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries as a result of strikes. The estimated loss in coal production as a result thereof was 10.33 lakh tonnes which was valued at Rs. 6.64 crores at an average notified price of Rs. 64.71 a tonne.

(b) Financial loss representing the difference between the sales revenue and the additional cost involved in producing this quantity of coal over and above the fixed cost is estimated at Rs. 3.5 crores.

(c) Coal India have reported that all efforts were made to improve the industrial relations. However, loss of mandays mentioned in part (a), could not be avoided.

Proposal to set up Coal Field Protection Force

5181. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a coal field protection force to protect mines, installations and the employees of the coal companies; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken and details have not yet been finalised.

Assistance for Hydro-Power Generations in Madhya Pradesh

5182. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Government has urged increased Central assistance for three on-going projects of Hydro-power generations, *viz.*, at Bansagar, Bargi and Bodhghat under the Narmada Valley Development Programme;

(b) whether the M.P. Government has reached creditable power utilisation record, but it suffered lack of new capacity;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of M.P. has demanded additional thermal capacity, if so, the details of State demand; and

(d) what financial assistance will be given during the current plan period and the overall projections of hydel and thermal power development in M.P. State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) While Bodhghat is an approved and on-going project, the project report for the power portion of the Bansagar Inter-State Project has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Central Electricity Authority only in the last week of June, 1980 and the project report for the power portion of Bargi Multi-purpose Project has not yet been submitted by the State Government. No specific request has been received for increased Central assistance for these 3 projects. The Central assistance for power development is included as a part of the overall Central assistance to the States' development plan and not for individual power schemes.

(b) The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power plants in Madhya Pradesh compares favourably with the All-India PLF for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The total installed capacity in the State of Madhya Pradesh in utilities as on 31-3-1980 was 1545 MW. A capacity of 1380 MW is likely to be added from the on-going and sanctioned thermal schemes during the time-frame 1980—85. The State will also receive its share from 160 MW capacity Pench H.E. Project and the Korba Super Thermal Power Station. Project Reports for new schemes aggregating 4701.5 MW have been received from M.P. State/Electricity Board for clearance. These are in the various stages of techno-economic examination.

(c) In a recent communication, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh requested for sanctioning Thermal Power Stations at Singrauli, Pench and Bisrampur in Madhya Pradesh. These project reports have already been received in the Central Electricity Authority and are in the process of techno-economic appraisal.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 22,103 lakhs has been approved for the power programme under the State's Annual Plan 1980-81. As stated earlier, the Central assistance to the State Government is given for the State's development plan as a whole. The five year plan 1980—85 has not yet been finalised.

Closure of Government Undertakings due to power cut

5183. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Major Central Government Undertakings like Hindustan Machine Tools and Indian Telephone Industries and similar other public undertakings are facing closure due to total power cut on high tension;

(b) whether the recent power cuts on high tension power by various States have resulted in unemployment of labour throughout the country;

(c) if so, the approximate figure of the labour laid off, financial losses incurred and the expected duration of power shortage;

(d) whether the stoppage of power supply to public sector undertakings will cause heavy damage to machinery of steel and other plants; and

(e) what immediate steps have Government taken to prevent such loss of production, unemployment and damage experienced by public sector undertakings in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). As a result of the failure of monsoon during 1979 and due to low power availability from thermal power stations in the country, most of the States have been facing power shortage conditions. In order to meet power shortage conditions, the State Governments and Union Territories had imposed power cuts/restrictions on various categories of consumers. Priority was given to the agricultural consumers in the matter of power supply. Industries including public sector undertakings were subjected to varying degrees of power cuts in the various States. Although shortage of power does affect industrial production and may have also resulted in lay offs of labour, there is no machinery to assess the extent to which the said power cuts would have resulted in "lay offs" and "closures" of industries.

(d) With a view to ensure safety of human life as well as safety of plant and equipment against fluctuations in supply, the steel plants and some other plants have installed captive generating units to insulate their minimum essential load from grid disturbances/ power failures.

(e) A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) Formation of task forces to evolve and implement Betterment Programmes and streamline maintenance management to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central sector. The State Government are also being assisted to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity.

(ii) expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the Central Sector and advising the States to take similar detailed project plans and monitoring systems. The construction of power projects in the country is also closely monitored and coordinated by the Central Electricity Authority and necessary timely assistance is being arranged from concerned sources for the commissioning of new units.

(iii) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.

(iv) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(v) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(vi) Additions of 19903 MW of new generating capacity is expected to be installed during the period 1980—85.

Consumption of Electricity in Goa, Daman and Diu

5184. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) What is the per capita consumption of electricity in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and how does it compare with the All India figure as a whole;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost of power in the territory is higher than other States thereby proving deterrent to the social and industrial growth of the territory; and

(c) what assistance the Centre propose to give to remove the defficiency of power in the territory and its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The per capita consumption in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu during the year 1978-79 was 174.01 Kwh, as against the All India figure of 131.34 Kwh.

(b) The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu does not generate any electricity of its own. The power needs of the territory are being met by importing power from the neighbouring States on the basis of bilateral agreement.

(c) In order to meet the long term power requirements of the territory on a permanent basis, the Central Government has already allocated power from Korba and Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Stations to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

A multi purpose project *viz.* Dudhsagar hydro-electric project with a proposed installed capacity of 2x15 MW is under examination and process in Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission.

Installation of Thermal Power Plant in Goa on basis of Gas

5185. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas-fields have been located by the ONGC off the coast of Ratnagiri, to the north of Goa;

(b) whether in view of this source of supply of gas, Government propose considering the installation of the thermal power plant in the Union Territory of Goa to accelerate its industrial progress; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The fields discovered off the coast of Ratnagiri to the north of Goa have been categorised as oil fields. However, gas has been indicated in one zone in one of the wells drilled in the fields.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The assessment of gas production from these wells has not as yet been made, nor is any gas production from these wells envisaged at present.

Rural Electrification in the country

5186. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned over Rs. 12.6 crores for the electrification of about 1350 new villages in different States;

(b) if so, what amount and for how many villages in each State the sanction has been accorded;

(c) whether REC has chalked out any plan for rural electrification for the next 4 years;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) the source of financing the REC for rural Electrification programme; and

(f) whether Harijan Bastis will be benefited and to what extent in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation held on 19th June, 1980. 44 rural electrification projects for a total loan assistance of Rs. 12.64 crores were approved. These included 30 projects involving a loan assistance of Rs. 11.17 crores for electrification of 1,347 new villages in different States.

(b) Details regarding the loan amount sanctioned and the number of villages covered in each State under the schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are given in Annexure I attached.

(c) and (d) No programme for rural electrification for the next 4 years has yet been chalked out by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(e) The rural electrification programmes of the Corporation are financed by the Government of India by subscription to the equity capital of the Corporation and by means of repayable loans. The Corporation is also allowed to go in for market borrowings. Funds to the extent of Rs 105 crores were also provided by the US AID as grant. In addition, the Corporation also generates internal resources.

(f) In all schemes of rural electrification sponsored by the State Electricity Boards for financial assistance from the Corporation, it is ensured that wherever there is provision for street light facilities in the main villages, such facilities are extended to the adjoining Harijan Basties also. It is not possible to indicate to what extent Harijan Basties will be benefited under rural electrification projects as these depend on the number and nature of schemes being sponsored by the different State Electricity Boards from time to time. The number of Harijan Basties that will be provided with electricity in each State under the schemes sanctioned by the Corporation on 19-6-1980 is given in Annexure-I referred to in reply to part (b) of the Question.

Statement

Sl.-No.	State	Loan Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	New villages covered	Harijan Basties covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.860	..	236
2.	Bihar	128.755	315	..
3.	Gujarat	624.960	681	..
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.043	1	14
5.	Madhya Pradesh	69.430	28	418
6.	Maharashtra	36.688	39	..
7.	Meghalaya	13.420	20	..
8.	Nagaland	1.288	Special scheme for setting up of transformer repair workshop	
9.	Orissa	51.962	75	..
10.	Rajasthan	134.600	96	48
11.	Tamil Nadu	30.709 (Scheme proposes intensive electrification in 320 already electrified villages)	..	..

1	3	4	5
12. Tripura	71.310	Special scheme for transmission lines.	
13. Uttar Pradesh	49.950	92	..
Total	1263.975	1347	716

Refugee Colonies developed in West Bengal

5187. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee colonies developed in West Bengal under the Central Government's instructions ;

(b) how much amount has been earmarked in the Sixth Plan for this purpose;

(c) whether any Refugee Rehabilitation Committee has been set up to study the problem; and

(d) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) About 12,000 plots in 244 colonies have been developed in the first phase of the scheme which has been more or less completed by the State Government.

(b) Provision for the Sixth plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) No such Committee has been set up by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Geological Survey in South India for Coal

5188. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducted any investigation in the South India through Geological department regarding availability of coal;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India carried out regional exploration in various sectors of Godavari Valley Coalfield in Andhra Pradesh and test drilling in Palar basin in Tamil Nadu.

(b) A reserve of about 8500 million tonnes of coal has been estimated in Godavari Valley coalfield, Andhra Pradesh, and only thin bands of coal have been found in Palar basin near Kancheepuram.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirement and Production of Electric Energy

5189. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of electric energy for industrial and domestic purpose at present and what is the quantity of electricity produced now; and

(b) whether Government conducted any survey regarding our requirement of electric energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The anticipated unrestricted energy

requirement in the country during June, 1980 was 10442 Million Units which included the requirements of industrial and domestic consumers. The total energy generateion in the month June, 1980 was 8058 Million Units.

(b) Yes, Sir. Power surveys are being conducted from time to time.

Companies Manufacturing Life Saving Drugs

5191. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Companies are producing or manufacturing life saving drugs during the last five years; what is their annual production of individual drug;

(b) how many times spurious drugs or sub-standard drugs were found to have been manufactured during the last five years by these companies; if so, what was the action taken against them; and

(c) how many import licences have been given every year to these companies manufacturing life-saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a): Sixty companies are engaged in the production of life saving drugs in the Organised Sector. The production of individual life saving drugs during the last five years is given in the statement annexed.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Drug	A/c Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. ANTIBIOTICS							
1	Penicillin	IMU	251·43	273·96	314·57	319·95	326·96
2	Streptomycin Base	Tonnes	188 95	214·80	199 92	220·73	22·016
3	(i) Chloramphenicol	,,	65·39	99 55	79·49	79·39	94·85
	(ii) & its esters	,,	12·33	9·89	10·31	10 25	7·51
4	(i) Tetracycline Hcl.	,,	114·28	114·55	135·01	123·36	141·09
	(ii) Oxytetracycline)	,,	87·02	87·67	86·24	92·65	113·96
	(iii) Other derivatives of tetracylcine	,,	14·96	14·22	15·88	15·47	16·89
5	Ampicillin	,,	0·44	0·76	3·44	13·23	16·76
6	Erythromycin (ESTOLATE/STEARATE)	,,	6·94	19·44	25·52	37·42	23·06
7	Griseofulvin	,,	0·16	0·14	0·36	0·56	—
8	Amphotericin	,,	0·66	2·12	—	0·99	1·34
II. SULPHA DRUGS							
1	Sulphadimidine	,,	472·04	474·15	307·75	375·18	513·44
2	Phthyl Sulphathiazole	,,	—	6·16	35·48	20·10	6·48
3	Sulphacetamide/Sodium	,,	46·81	64·02	26·04	24·04	38·17
4	Sulphaphenazole	,,	66·09	104·15	119·49	98·10	104·70
5	Sulphasomidine	,,	124·78	169·19	175·77	162·44	235·47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Sulphadiazine	Tounes	62·30	65·03	62·04	65·17	50·91
7	Sulphaguanidine	,,	183·05	204·00	185·70	90·40	165·75
8	Sulphamozole	,,	73·94	64·65	48·89	80·80	84·84
9	Sulphanilamide (Cryst)	,,	41·50	—	14·05	18·14	42·47
10	Sulphapyridine	,,	9·65	5·43	5·92	1·64	3·50
11	Sulphathiazole	,,	4·49	11·16	4·44	8·41	3·29
12	Sulphamethoxazole	,,	4·98	16·76	16·08	23·14	30·35
13	Sulphamethizole	,,	—	—	4·42	4·85	7·64
14	Other Sulpha Drugs	,,	1·02	0·74	0·88	2·00	1·33
	Total Sulpha Durgs	,,	1091·65	1225·44	1009·15	974·61	1288·44
III.	VITAMINS						
1	Vitamin A	MMU	34·10	43·25	60·23	62·21	58·76
2	Vitamin B1	Tones	27·62	33·04	24·94	29·28	48·76
3	Vitamin B2	,,	5·00	6·88	7·81	6·45	7·44
4	Vitamin B12	Kgs	179·10	178·71	162·14	162·20	126·53
	(a) Cyanocobalamin	,,	174·00	167·33	158·09	158·49	117·32
	(b) Hydroxocobalamin	,,	51·10	11·38	6·05	3·71	9·21
5	Folic Acid	Tonnes	155·06	24·42	4·61	98·28	60·51

6	Vitamin C	Tonnes	368·03	532·51	642·48	798·68	760·03
7	Vitamin D2	Kgs.	11·14	—	—	—	—
8	Vitamin D	,,	11·55	48·96	13·79	132·56	200·70
9	Nicotinic Acid	Tonnes)	2·57	0·92	4·15	11·92	6·65
10	Nicotinamide	,,	31·34	47·60	39·70	45·19	32·65
IV. CORITCO STEROIDS							
1	Prednisolone	Kgs.	915·94	957·10	851·00	1144·00	1147·00
2	Dexamethazone	,,	57·25	65·19	98·11	101·50	95·42
3	Betamethazone	,,	211.44	274·13	297·67	280·00	348·17
VANTI T.B. DRUGS							
1	PAS Sodium	Tonnes	644·03	655·64	542·28	601·46	481·78
2	I.N.H.	,,	116·69	92·42	78·07	81·72	112·43
3	Thiacetazone	,,	14·42	19·06	23·97	11·70	12·55
VI. ANTI MALARIALS							
1	Chloroquin	,,	24·71	36·22	37·10	42·51	35·16
2	Amodiaquin	,,	15·31	24·81	32·20	29·00	38·49
3	Quinine	,,	—	25·65	19·25	21·47	15·55
VII. ANTI DRYSENTRY DRUGS							
1	Metronidazole	,,	1·16	5·00	22·49	62·96	88·85
2	Halogenated Oxyquinolines	,,	172·85	202·24	149·32	186·06	223·13
	(i) Di-iodio-hydroxyquinolines	,,	5·72	8·48	41·6	9·91	11·57
	(ii) Indo-choloro-hydro xyquinolines	,,	139·41	153·10	110·96	142·68	158·54
	(iii) Broxyquilinoline (Intestopean Substance)	Tonnes	27·72	40·66	34·20	33·47	53·02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII.	ANTI DIABETICS						
1	Insulin	MU	811·58	1024·10	1351·75	1287·93	1507·00
2	Chlorpropamide	Tonnes	9·80	9·80	9·08	8·22	11·83
3	Glybenclamide	Kgs.	41·00	598·00	270·00	510·00	437·00
4	Tolbutamide	Tonnes	24·62	20·31	25·01	23·34	25·91
IX.	DIURETICS						
1	Frusemide	,,	5·03	2·03	2·95	3·49	4·19
X.	CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS						
1	Digoxin	Kgs.	8·38	7·80	10·25	22·55	5·79
XI.	ANTI HELHENTICS						
1	Piprazine & its Salts	Tonnes	99·26	96·82	109·56	72·80	86·72
XII.	ANTI FILARIALS						
1	DEC Citrate	,,	8·61	15·28	18·51	24·25	21·57
XIII.	ANTI LEPROTICS						
1	Dapsone.	,,	12·33	18·28	17·39	18·05	16·20
XIV.	IMMUNOLOGICAL AGENTS						
1	Triple Vaccine ££	Lts.	—	8357·60	9413·27	8695·64	6649·44
2	Tetanus Anti Toxin	MU	10635·00	12523·04	10795·71	8938·35	11109·37
3.	Diphtheria Anti Toxin	,,	398·65	569·91	514·15	553·72	883·86

££ Excluding M/s. Chowgule & Co.

Proposal for compulsory screening of regional language Films

5192. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any enactment for compulsory screening of regional language films; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the film industry thereto in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Screening of films is a State subject and it is within the domain of the State concerned to enact such an Act.

(b) Does not arise.

सामाजिक और राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को नियंत्रित दरों पर कोयले की सप्लाई

5193. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी** : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी, 1980 से जून 1980 तक की अवधि में कुछ सामाजिक और राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को नियंत्रित दरों पर कोयला सप्लाई किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को कोयला सप्लाई किया था औा राज्य-वार उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में भी इन व्यक्तियों को नियंत्रित दरों पर कोयला सप्लाई करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) कोयला कम्पनियां सभी उपभोक्ताओं को सरकार द्वारा निश्चित मूल्य पर ही कोयले की सप्लाई करती हैं। कोयला कम्पनियां कोयले की सप्लाई औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को सक्षम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित मात्रा पर तथा कोयला लाइसेंसदारों को केवल राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए निर्गम आदेश के अनुसार करती है। फिर भी, अत्यधिक आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कुछ तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियां विशेष मामले के रूप में उद्योगों तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं को कोयला देती हैं । कोयला कम्पनियां राजनैतिक अथवा अन्य किसी बात का ध्यान रखकर किसी व्यक्ति को कोयले की सप्लाई नहीं करतीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जैसा कि भाग (क) में बताया गया है, कोयला कम्पनियां केवल सरकार द्वारा नियत कीमत पर ही कोयला बेचती हैं और कोयला अभी तक अपनाई गई विधि के अनुसार ही सक्षम प्राधिकारी के प्रायोजन के अनुसार और उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए दिया जाता रहेगा ।

Inclusion of voters in Electoral List in Tamil Nadu

5194. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of voters were included in the Electoral List in Tamil Nadu during January-February-March, 1980;

(b) if so, the total number of voters so included Constituency-wise in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to check bogus names being included in the voters list?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of voters included in the electoral rolls in Tamil Nadu during the special Summary Revision of electoral rolls held in February and March, 1980, with 1st January, 1980 as the qualifying date, is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) While preparing polling booth-wise electoral rolls, the enumeration

slips prepared in 1979 were verified along with electoral rolls 1979. Instructions were also issued by the Chief Electoral Officer to all Electoral Registration Officers that the names of voters which were included in the enumeration slips but omitted to be included in the Integrated Supplements in 1979 should be included in the boothwise rolls prepared during 1980. 12,00,753 new applications were received for inclusion of names in the electoral rolls afresh and the electoral Registration Officers and the Assistant Electoral Registration Officers were instructed to verify each and every application received for inclusion of names in the electoral rolls on the spot, in order to check bogus names or under-aged persons being included in the voters' list. Decumentary proof in support of the claims was also called for wherever the Electoral Registration Officer considered it necessary to do so. The political parties were also asked to co-operate with the registration authorities to detect the names of persons who are not qualified to be included as electors. After such verification by the Electoral Registration Officers and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers, claims were allowed and the names were included in the electoral rolls, 1980.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE ELECTORAL ROLLS

STATE : *Tamil Nadu* — *Madras City*

Name of Assembly Constituency	Increase in the electorate
(1)	(2)
1. Royapuram . .	17940
2. Harbour . .	15270
3. Dr. Radha-Krishna Nagar	24954
4. Park Town . .	15195
5. Perambur (SC) . .	17447
6. Purasa-rakkam . .	19392
7. Egmore (SC) . .	11790
8. Anna Nagar . .	13997
9. Theagaraya Nagar .	15262
10. Thousandlights .	13838
11. Chepauk . . .	7966
12. Triplicane	8055
13. Mylapore . .	11012
14. Saidapet	14081

Chengalpattu District

(1)	(2)
15. Gummidipoondi . . .	5,492
16. Ponneri	6,814
17. Thiru vothiyur . . .	18,120
18. Villivakkam . . .	25,678
19. Alandur	17,866
20. Tambaram . . .	16,870
21. Thiruporur (SC) . . .	3,312
22. Chengalpattu . . .	6,273
23. Madurantakam . . .	1,457
24. Acharapakkam (SC) . .	746
25. Uthiramerur . . .	1,948
26. Kancheepuram . . .	5,538
27. Sriperumbudur (SC) . .	3,550
28. Poonamallee . . .	12,368
29. Tiruvallur . . .	2,511
30. Thiruttani . . .	2,551
31. Pallipet . . .	1,468
Total	

North Arcot District

(1)	(2)
32. Arakkonam (SC)	3,048
33. Sholinghur	1,140
34. Ranipet	1,478
35. Arcot	1,592
36. Katpadi	1,456
37. Gudiyatham	2,785
38. Pernambut (SC)	2,445
39. Vaniyambadi	2,575
40. Natrampalli	2,100
41. Tiruppattur	1,276
42. Chengam (SC)	104
43. Thandarambattu	1,575
44. Tiruvannamalai	2,881
45. Kalasapakkam	702
46. Polur	641
47. Vellore	5,501
48. Arni	1,580
49. Cheyyar	1,483
50. Vandavasi (SC)	1,894
51. Peranamallur	67
Total	

South Arcot District

(1)	(2)
52. Melmalayanur	392
53. Gingee	1,392
54. Tindivanam	2,640
55. Vanur (SC)	2,144
56. Kandamangalam (SC)	2,489
57. Villupuram	3,249
58. Mugaiyur	304
59. Tirunavalur	266
60. Ulundurpet (SC)	361
61. Nellikuppam	1,382
62. Cuddalore	8,945
63. Panruti	5,570
64. Kurinjipadi	2,597
65. Bhuvanagiri	1,424
66. Kattumannarkoil (SC)	1,024
67. Chidambaram	2,271
68. Vridhachalam	3,934
69. Mangalur (SC)	1,764
70. Rishvandiam	294
71. Chinnasalem	3,157
72. Sankarapuram	1,984
Total	

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

(1)	(2)
73. Hosur	407
74. Thalli	899
75. Kaveripattinam	858
76. Krishnagiri	1,525
77. Bargur	613
78. Harur	1,064
79. Morappur	2,278
80. Palacode	400
81. Dharmapuri	626
82. Pennagaram	224

SALEM DISTRICT

1	2
83. Mettur	5,756

4. Taramangalam	1,421
85. Omalur	2,011
86. Yercaud (ST)	1,837
87. Salem-I	6,126
88. Salem-II	6,282
89. Veerapandi	4,075
90. Panamarathupatty	4,030
91. Attur.	3,268
92. Talaivasal (SC)	3,624
93. Rasipuram.	3,530
94. Sendamangalam (ST)	1,556
95. Namakkal (SC)	2,917
96. Kabilamalai	3,061
97. Tiruchengode	13,601
98. Sankari (SC)	3,403
99. Edappadi	2,857

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

(1)	(2)
100. Mettupalayam	7,424
101. Abanashi (SC)	4,748
102. Thondamuthur	16,480
103. Singanallur	15,767
104. Coimbatore (West)	13,329
105. Coimbatore (East)	15,521
106. Perur	15,990
107. Kinathukadavu	5,602
108. Pollachi	8,179
109. Valparai (SC)	4,729
110. Udumalpet	8,598
111. Dharapuram (SC)	2,745
112. Pongalur	749
113. Palladam	4,203
114. Tiruppur	11,843

PERIYAR DISTRICT

(1)	(2)
115. Vellakoil	1,270
116. Kangayam.	2,202
117. Modakurichi	5,320
118. Perundurai	2,817
119. Erode	16,610
120. Bhavani	3,181
121. Andhiyur (SC)	3,287
122. Gobichettipalayam	4,188
123. Bhavanisagar	4,500
124. Sathyamangalam	8,691

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

(1)	(2)
125. Coonoor (SC)	4,179
126. Udhagamandalam	5,349
127. Gudalur	2,265

MADURAI DISTRICT

(1)	(2)
128. Palani (SC)	5,599
129. Oddanchatram	5,789
130. Periyakulam	7,538
131. Theni	4,233
132. Bodinaickanur	4,012
133. Cumbum	2,981
134. Andipatti	6,158
135. Sedapatti	6,190

136. Tirumangalam	1,026
137. Usilampatti	2,316
138. Nilakottai (SC)	2,682
139. Sholavandan	4,513
140. Tirupparankundram	20,050
141. Madurai West	17,830
142. Madurai Central	12,176
143. Madurai East	18,320
144. Samayanallur (SC)	5,911
145. Melur	6,934
146. Dindigul	14,773
147. Athoor	7,084
148. Vedasandur	8,752

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

1	2
149. Aravakuruchi	531
150. Karur	3,576
151. Krishnarayapuram (SC)	178
152. Marungapuri	506
153 Kulithalai	1,210
154. Thottiam	1,914
155. Uppiliapuram (ST)	3,412
156. Musiri	3,553
157. Lalguri	3,036
158. Perambalur (SC)	1,607
159. Varahur (SC)	255
160. Ariyalur	1,924
161. Andimadam	668
162. Jayankondam	903
163. Srirangam	4,233
164. Tiruchirappalli-I	6,702
165. Tiruchirappalli-II	10,403
166 Tiruvarambur	9,302

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

1	2
167. Sirkali (SE)	1,118
168. Poompuhar	1,814
169. Mayuram	2,081
170. Kuttalam	872
171. Nannilam (SC)	2,604
172. Tiruvarur (SC)	2,830
173. Nagapattinam	2,730
174. Vedaranyam	2,227
175. Tiruthuraipundi (SC)	5,686
176. Mannargudi	4,310
177. Pattukottai	3,870
178. Peravurani.	1,927
179 Orathanad.	5,040
180. Thiruvonam	5,426
181. Thanjavur	8,732
182. Tiruvaiyaru	2,194
183. Papanasam	2,283
184. Valangiman (SC)	1,368
185. Kumbakonam	2,325
186. Thiruvidaimarudur	90

PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT

1	2
187. Tirumayam	1,925
188. Kolathur (SC)	2,469
189. Pudukkottai	4'819
190. Alangudy	2,127
191. Aranthangi	3,295

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

1	2
192. Tiruppathur	1,286
193. Karaikudi	4,029
194. Tiruvadanai	926
195. Ilayangudi	1,312
196. Sivaganga	1,627
197. Manamadurai	1,966
198. Paramakudi	2,610
199. Ramanathapuram	5,734
200. Kadaladi	3,840
201. Mudukulathur	2,010
202. Aruppukkottai	1,072
203. Sattur	2,474
204. Virudhunagar	1,733
205. Sivakasi	2,461
206. Srivilliputhur	2,012
207. Rajapalayam	1,593

TIRUNELVELE DISTRICT

1	2
208. Vilathikulam	1,479
209. Ottapidaram	678
210. Koilpatti	2,511
211. Sankarankoil	561
212. Vasudevanallur	1,951
213. Tenkasi	649
214. Alangulam	630
215 Tirunelveli	2,333
216. Palayamkottai	3,323
217. Cheranmahadevi	593
218. Ambasamudram	715
219. Nanguneri	320
220. Radhapuram	1,848
221. Tiruchendur	2,850
222. Srivaikuntam	579
223. Tuticorin	7,007

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

1	2
224. Kanniyakumari	600
225. Nagercil	2,343
226. Colachel	319
227. Padmanabhapuram	406
228. Thiruvattar	476
229. Vilavancode	909
230. Killiyoor	317

जल-विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता और वास्तविक उत्पादन

5195. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं जहां जल विद्युत परियोजनायें लगाई गई हैं ;

(ख) देश की कुल जल-विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और वास्तव में कितनी बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) आगामी वर्षों के लिए बिजली के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) नर्मदा परियोजना का निर्माण कब आरम्भ करने का विचार है और वहां बिजली का उत्पादन कब तक होने की आशा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ख) : सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) 1980 – 85 की अवधि के दौरान 19903 मेगावाट की नई विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़े जाने की आशा है ।

(घ) नर्मदा सागर बहुद्देशीय परियोजना पर परियोजना रिपोर्ट नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जानी है । राज्य प्राधिकारियों से परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

विवरण

प्रचालनाधीन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य ब्यौरे दिखाने वाला विवरण

स्कीम	नदी का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	अधिकल्पित विद्युत क्षमता (जी० डब्ल्यू० एच०)	अप्रैल, 79 से मार्च, 80 के दौरान वास्तविक उत्पादन (जी० डब्ल्यू० एच०)
1	2	3	4	5
उत्तरी क्षेत्र				
सांझा परियोजनाएं				
भाखड़ा नागल	सतलुज	5×120 5×90 4×24 2×29.5	5282	6663
देहर	ब्यास	4×165	3110	1823
पोंग	ब्यास	4×60	1123	1510
हिमाचल प्रदेश				
गिरी बांध	गिरो	2×30	383	220
बस्सी	उहल	3×15	298	118
बैरा स्यूल	बैरा स्यूल और भालेव	2×60		209 मार्च, 1980 में चालू की गई
जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य				
लोअर जेहलम	जेहलम	3×35	533	772
चेनानी	चेनानी	5×4.6	113	
मोहरा	जेहलम	2×4.5	79	305
गण्डरबाल	सिंध	2×3	93	
अपर सिंध	(जेहलम) -वही-	2×4.5 2×11	104	
राजस्थान				
राणा प्रताप सागर गांधीसागर जवाहर सागर	चम्बल 50% हिस्सा	193	593	790
पंजाब				
शानन	उहल	4×12	393	198
अपर बारी दोआब नहर	रावी	3×15	313	287
उत्तर प्रदेश				
रिहन्द	रिहन्द	6×50	1211	1142
ओबरा	रिहन्द	3×33		
यमुना-II (चिबरो)	थेंस (यमुना)	4×60	790	781

1	2	3	4	5
यमुना चरण-I	यमुना	84.8	437	412
यमुना चरण-IV	यमुना	30	163	
गंगा नहर खातिमा	गंगा शाखा	86.6	591	376
ऋषिकेश गढ़वाल चिल्ला	गंगा	72	725	मार्च, 1980 में चालू की गई
माता बेला	बेला	3×10	144	79
रामगंगा	रामगंगा	3×66	336	472
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र				
मध्य प्रदेश				
गांधी सागर राणा प्रताप सागर जवाहर सागर	चम्बल (मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा)	193	593	790
गुजरात				
उकई	ताप्ती	4×75	1030	1206
महाराष्ट्र				
कोयना	कोयना और कृष्णा	880	3800	4360
टाटाज				
भीडपुरी	आम्बा			
भोडा	मुला	288	1350	1308
खोपोली	इन्द्रायानी			
वैतरणा	वैतरणा	1×60	115	137
भाटगार और वीर	नीरा	25	90	142
पुरना	पुरना	22.5		

1	2	3	4	5
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र				
आन्ध्र प्रदेश				
लोअर सिलेरु . . .	खिलेरु	4×100	1070	1089
अपर सिलेरु	--वही--	2×60	386	474
मचकुण्ड (हिस्सा) . .	--वही--	80	470	563
नागार्जुनसागर . .	कृष्णा	1×110	634	870
तुंगभद्रा बांध .	तुगभद्रा	58	190	212
निजाम सागर . . .	मंजरा	2×5	23	35
कर्नाटक				
शरावत जोग . .	शरावती	1066	4700	4824
लिगनमक्को . . .				
भद्रा . . .	भद्रा	33	119	64
शिवसमुद्रम	कावेरी	4×6+6×3	174	164
शिम्शा . . .	कावेरी	2×8 6	96	140
मुनीराबाद .	तुगभद्रा	41	116	--
तुगभद्रा बाध				
कालीनदी	कालीनदी	135	3550	117
करल				
इदुक्की	पेरियार	3×130	2018	2250
साबरोगिरी . . .	राश्चियार वक्केयार	6×50	1215	1471
कुट्टोयाडो	कुट्टोयाडो	3×25	248	224
शोलायार	शोलायार	3×18	233	161
सेगुलम	मुदिरा पुझा	4×12	184	152
नेरियामंगलम	मुदिरा पुझा	3×15	237	305
पल्लीवासल	मुदिरा पुझा	3×7.5+3.5	285	249
पोरिंगाल	चोला कुडी	4×8	171	203
पन्नोयार	पन्नोयार	2×15	148	103

6	2	3	4	5
तमिलनाडु				
कुण्डाह 1— 5	कुण्डाह	535	1315	2365
मैत्तूर	कावेरी	240	541	713
पेरियार	पेरियार	4×35	409	484
कोडायार	कोडायार	100	165	348
शोलायार टी० एन० . . .	शोलायार	95	254	331
पिकारा	पिकारा	70	274	495
अलियार	अलियार	1×60	175	205
सरकरापती	पैरिम्बेकुड	1×30	162	115
मोयार	पिकारा	3×12	115	208
पापनासम	ताम्रपानी	4×7	105	136
सुरुलियार	सुरुलियाय	1×35	79	105
पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
बिहार				
कोसी	कोसी	3×5	88	16
सुवर्ण रेखा	सुवर्ण रेखा	1×65	149	62
दामोदर घाटी निगम				
मैथीन	दामोदर	1×60	137	91
पंचेत	दामोदर	1×40	120	97
तिलैया	दामोदर	1×4	23	1
पश्चिमी बंगाल				
जलढाका	जलढ़ाका	27	79	10.7
उड़ीसा				
बलीमेला	सिलेरु	6×60	1183	1152
हीराकुण्ड	महानदी	4×37.5	1056	634
चिपहिमा	महानदी	5×24		
मचकुण्ड	सिलेरु	34	200	242

1	2	3	4	5
मचकुण्ड (राज्य का हिस्सा)	सिलेरु	34	200	242
ऊत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
मेघालय				
किरडमकुलाई	उमत्रु	60	118	122
उमियाम चरण 1 और 2	उमियाम	54	128	194
उमत्रु	उमत्रु	11.2	64	
त्रिपुरा और अन्य राज्य				
गुमुटी और अन्य लघु स्कीमें		23.5	(38 गुमटी 42+अन्य)	
	जोड़	11143.3	47273	45140

Increase in Energy Prices

5196. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) it is a fact that the working Group on Energy policy have suggested increase in energy prices in the country and alternate energy sources for agriculture,

(b) when these suggestions were submitted to Government and what are the salient points of the same,

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, what? If not, when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Considering the development in the Indian and International energy situation subsequent to the formulation of a comprehensive energy policy in 1976, a Working Group was set up to carry out a comprehensive review of the energy situation, to present a perspective for the development of the energy sector, and to recommend appropriate policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources. The Working Group submitted its report in November, 1979. The recommendations made by the working Group in respect of energy prices and alternate energy sources for agriculture are briefly as under:—

ENERGY PRICES

The Working Group has felt that the basic objective of energy pricing policy can be to ensure that they (a) generate sufficient surpluses to facilitate the financing of investments in the energy sector (b) induce economies in the use of energy in all sectors and (c) encourage the desired forms of inter-fuel substitution. In the opinion of the Working Group the present pricing policies do not subserve the first objective and that the evidence on inefficiency of energy use suggests that the second objective is also not being adequately fulfilled. The third objective seems to be fulfilled as far as the substitution of coal for fuel oil in industrial applications is concerned, but not necessarily in others.

The Working Group has stressed the need for raising energy prices so that

they would at least reflect the marginal cost and allow for a reasonable return. A further increase has also been considered desirable to promote conservation of resources and economy in energy use. It has also been pointed out that the price to any user of energy must reflect the real cost of supplying energy. Since a separate tariff for each user is not practicable, a system of pricing structure to reflect at least approximately the real cost has been suggested. The Working Group has recommended an institutional framework for regulating, monitoring and adjusting energy prices in a mutually comparable manner.

ALTERNATE SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR AGRICULTURE

The Working Group felt that while every effort should be made to increase the input of energy into the agricultural sector, the nature and quantum of the input should be consistent with resource availability. There is need to explore various alternative energy technologies for supplying the energy requirements of agriculture sector. In the optimal level forecast, which according to the Working Group, could be achieved if the policy prescriptions suggested in the report are followed energy obtainable from alternative energy technologies has not been quantified, as there are several uncertainties still regarding the commercial viability of these technologies and any target for energy supplies would lead to under-estimation of the likely demand for conventional energy sources. Solar pumps, both of solar-electric and solar mechanical types, would require to be developed and tested in different parts of the country. As the use of wind mills for water lifting would depend very largely on the wind regimes, cropping pattern and agro-climatic conditions, more detailed studies of the possibility of using wind energy should be taken up along with the effort of development of wind mills of appropriate designs. Alcohol based engines and producer gas engines working with charcoal as the fuel should be tested in areas where there is likely to be long term availability of alcohol or charcoal.

A Cabinet Committee on Energy and a Secretaries Committee on Energy to assist the Cabinet Committee have been constituted to consider various issues arising out of the recommendations of the Working Group on Energy Policy.

Coal Requirement of Steel Plants

5197. SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good quality of coking coal is available in Burmo and Girdih which are to be utilized in the steel plants without washing;

(b) whether it is a fact that medium coking coal is available in Karoseam of Hazaribagh Girdih coal field which can be utilized in the steel plant after washing; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal to establish 4 more coal washeries in Hazaribagh coalfield in order to meet the requirements of washed coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Good quality coking coal was available in Giridih which could be used without beneficiation. Such coking coals have now been exhausted. Coal from Bermo area needs beneficiation before it can be used by the steel plants.

(b) Coal of Karo group of seams of Hazaribagh area can be used in steel plant after expensive beneficiation process. Production from one of the seam can be used without beneficiation and is being despatched to the steel plants.

(c) Gidi washery is already in operation. Ramgarh and Kedla washeries are under construction. A new washery is being planned at Parej.

Proposal for a Radio Station at Adilabad

5198. SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Adilabad District and in a major portion of Nizamabad District are not able to listen to the radio programmes that are broadcast from Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to set up a radio station either at Adilabad or Nizamabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The entire Nizamabad District and southern parts of Adilabad District are within primary day time coverage area of high power transmitter of All India Radio Hyderabad.

(b) There is a tentative proposal to set up a district level Radio station at Adilabad during the Sixth Plan. Implementation of the scheme will, however, depend upon the approval of the scheme of district level local radio stations, the availability of resources and relative priorities.

Sharing of River waters by India and Nepal

5199. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks or consultations have lately taken place on the question of sharing of River-waters between India and Nepal and controlling of floods thereby;

(b) if so, at what level the talks/consultations took place;

(c) what proposals in this regard are under consideration; and

(d) what was the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (d) There have been no talks with HMG, Nepal on the question of sharing of river waters. However, talks have taken place and are continuing from time to time at official and political levels on the question of development of water resources of rivers flowing to India from Nepal for obtaining multipurpose benefits, on projects such as Karnali, Pancheswar and Rapti, besides the proposal for a high dam on the Kosi at Barakshetra.

Staff Position of "Bhagirath" Journal of Central Water Commission

5200. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) comparative position of staff, their pay scales, qualifications and other facilities to them regarding Hindi and English version of Bhagirath;

(b) is it a fact that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Official language had visited the Central Water Commission's office and suggested for making Hindi Journal at par with English;

(c) is it also a fact that the Director-Incharge has neglected the suggestions of the Committee and keeping the Hindi Bhagirath deprived of equal facilities; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement those suggestions and punish the defaulting officers responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The following posts are sanctioned for the English and Hindi Bhagiraths:—

S.No.	Name of post & scale of pay	No. of posts English	Hindi
1.	Editor (Rs. 1100-1600)	1	..
2.	Assistant Editor (Rs. 650-1200)	..	1
3.	Protessional Assistant (Rs. 425-700)	1	1

1	2	3	4
4.	Personal Assistant (Rs. 425-800)	1	..
5.	Hindi Translator (Rs. 550-800)	..	1
6.	Assistant (Rs. 425-800)	1	..
7.	Stenographer (Grade D) (Rs. 330-560)	..	1
8.	L.D.C. (Rs. 260-400)	1	1
9.	Packer (Rs. 200-250)	Common to both	
10.	Daftry (Rs. 200-250)	Common to both	
11.	Peon (Rs. 196-232)	1	1

The posts mentioned at items No. 3 to 11 are common category posts and carry the same qualifications and the same nature of duties and responsibilities as are attached to such posts existing in the other departments of the Government of India.

One post of Editor in the pay scale of Rs. 1100—1600 was sanctioned for the English Bhagirath, publication of which commenced in 1954. For the Hindi Bhagirath, publication of which commenced only in 1974, in view of the then workload, one post of Assistant Editor in the pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 was sanctioned. The mode of recruitment and qualification for the above two posts is given below:—

Editor Bhagirath	Assistant Editor, Hindi Bhagirath
The post is required to be filled up by direct recruitment, on the recommendations of the UPSC, from amongst persons who are 45 years of age and below (relaxable for Government Servants) and possessing the following:—	The post is required to be filled up by direct recruitment, on the recommendations of the UPSC, from amongst persons who are 30 years of age and below (relaxable for Government Servants) and possessing the following :—
Essential:—	*Essential* :—
(i) Degree, preferably in engineering, from a recognised University or equivalent.	(i) Degree, preferably in Engineering, of a recognised University or equivalent with proficiency in English and Hindi.
(ii) About five years experience of editing/journalistic work, in a responsible capacity, including experience of writing articles on technical subjects in simple English. (Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherswise well qualified).	(ii) Three years' experience of editing/ Journalistic work, translation work from English to Hindi and *vice-versa* under Government or in a News Paper/ News Agency/publicity Organisation or reputee. (Qualifications relaxable at the Union Public Service Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified ; in particular the qualification regarding experience is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes).
Desirable:—	*Desirable:*—
(i) Diploma in journalism.	(i) Diploma in Journalism.
(ii) Experience in publicity relating to irrigation and power and river valley projects.	(ii) Experience of writing articles on technical subjects in Hindi.

Other facilities based on the actual requirements and assessed work load are being provided to the staff of both the journals.

(b) Yes, Sir, a Sub-Committee of Parliament on Official Language visited the Central Water Commission on the 17th January, 1979. Subsequently, a letter dated the 19th January, 1979 was received from the Secretariat of the Committee saying *inter-alia* that the Members of the Sub-Committee had suggested that the Government may consider giving same pay scales to the staff of the Hindi and English Bhagiraths. The suggestion of the Committee is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

—·—

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO USQ NO. 313 DT. 10-6-80 RE. CASES PENDING WITH HIGH COURTS AND SUPREME COURT.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): In reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 313 by Shri P. M. Sayeed, the number of cases pending in the various High Courts as on 31-12-1979 was mentioned as 6,17,250. This was done on the basis of the information furnished by the High Courts. The Allahabad High Court in its letter of 19th January, 1980 had given the figures of pendency on 31-12-1979 as 1,03,349 cases. While furnishing the detailed return of half-yearly figures for the period ending 31-12-1979, which were received late in the evening of 9th June, 1980, the Allahabad High Court revised the figure of pendency as on 31-12-1979 from 1,03,349 to 1,03,338, resulting in a decrease of 11 cases. As a result, the figures for the total pendency of cases in the High Courts in the country as a whole would require to be changed from 6,17,250 to 6,17,239. Therefore, for the figure "617,250" mentioned in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 313 answered on 19th June, 1980, the figure "6,17,239" may be substituted.

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO USQ NO 2581 DT. 1-7-80 RE. EFFORTS TO REDUCE LITIGATION EXPENSES.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): In the reply to Parts (a) and (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 2581 answered on 1st July, 1980, for the word 'now' appearing in the second sentence, the word 'never' may be substituted.

—·—

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. M. Stephen. Yes, What do you want to say, Mr. Yadav?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I have been bringing to your notice how some of our Members who were leading the Satyagraha were maltreated by the Meerut officials. I want to bring up one thing here. Shri Mangalram Premi wrote to you from the Naini Central Jail...

MR. SPEAKER: If it comes to my notice, I will take note of it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It has already come. I would request you; this is a serious matter...

MR. SPEAKER: Let it come to me.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Would you listen to one sentence that I am reading as to what he has said about one Police officer? A Police Sub-Inspector was pressing 80 people into a bus to go on a 20 hours' journey from Meerut to Naini Central Jail. Shri Premi said that more than 50 people cannot go into the bus. Then the Inspector said:

आप जबान बन्द रखिए, आप एक कैदी हैं । अगर चुप नहीं रहेंगे, तो आपकी जबान खींच ली जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: It should be brought to my notice: I will send it to...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Please listen to me. We have written to you. Therefore I would like the Home Minister to give a reply as to

what is happening. How reckless the police are becoming!

MR. SPEAKER: I will take note of it if it comes to my notice.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am giving a copy of the letter to you.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात सही है कि आपके पास आएगा, तब आप उस पर एक्शन लेंगे । लेकिन अगर कोई मैम्बर आपसे शिकायत करे या कोई मैम्बर की तरफ से माननीय सदन का कोई सदस्य कहे तो आपको यह बात बड़ी सख्ती से कहनी चाहिए कि कोई कर्मचारी ऐसा काम नहीं करेगा. . . .**(व्यवधान)**. . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है. . . **(व्यवधान)**. . . अगर वह मैम्बर का अपमान करेगा तो देश में तानाशाही आयेगी, यह नहीं हो सकता है। यह उसका पाजीपन है. . . .

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Katihar): I have a humble submission to make. Day before yesterday, when I was in Baghpat, people came to me and reported how the Lok Dal people, in the name of Satyagraha, go there and, if they are not arrested, trouble the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. M. Stephen.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION FOR 1980-81 AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Communications for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1127/80].

(2) A copy of the Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1128/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF PETROFILS CO-OPERATIVE LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1129/80].

12.04 hrs.

RE: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह बात दरोगा नहीं कर सकेगा, अगर दरोगा करेगा तो यह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा, ... **(व्यवधान)** . . . . ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है. . . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आपस में क्यों बात करते हैं . . . यह हाउस करेगा, इसे न आप कर सकते हैं, न वह कर सकते हैं . . . आप हमसे बात करिए ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I gave notice of a privilege motion against Shri Jaimul Basal. What has happened to it?

MR. SPEAKER: We have asked for facts. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): According to your direction, my privilege motion was under consideration. Just now I have received an explanation. Virtually, indirectly the Health Secretary has admitted that there was a discussion on the basis of...

MR. SPEAKER. There can be a discussion: discussions cannot be ruled out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There was not merely a discussion, but there is an indication that...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no discussion here; it is not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your decision? Yesterday you said that the privilege issue is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not constitute a privilege issue that is my decision.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट का समय चाहता हूं । आपने सबकी बातें सुनी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या सुनाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये । मैंने स्वामी इन्द्रवेश जी के विषय में जो प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया था, उस का जवाब आप के दफतर के थ्रू मेरे पास आया है । उस में उन्होंने एडमिट किया है, लेकिन अथारिटीज की तरफ से कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है । आप उस को मंगा कर पढ़ लीजिये, एग्जामिन कर लीजिए, सत्याग्रहियों साथ इसी तरह डेली हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shiv Shankar. Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

(A COPY OF THE COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (SULPHURIC ACID) RULES, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Sulphuric Acid) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1980, under subsection (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1130/80].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1131/80].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): On behalf of Shri V. C. Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Civil Supplies for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1132/80].

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, you wanted to make a submission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I wanted to make only this submission that we are not going to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. That is why, I want to say at this stage... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, you give me a notice under rule 377. I will allow it.

Mr. Anjiah.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRTY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Labour for 1980-81. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1133/80].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Social Welfare for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1134/80].

12.08 hrs.

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT FLOODS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MR. SPEAKER: The statement by the Minister of Irrigation in response to Calling Attention regarding situation arising out of recent floods in various parts of the country consists of eight pages. The Minister has requested that he may be allowed to read a gist of the statement and to lay the statement on the Table.

This is in accordance with the past practice and I have allowed the Minister to read the gist of his statement and to lay the statement on the Table.

Copies of the statement by the Minister have been made available to the Members concerned.

Shri K. M. Madhukar may now call the attention.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, on a point of order.

There is a serious situation arising out of floods throughout the country, and many Members of this House are concerned with it. If only through Call-Attention we are going to discuss it, the matters cannot be brought before the House properly.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, it is very vast. Now, it is a Calling Attention ....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have given notice for a discussion under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be considered at the appropriate stage. There is no bar to it. A matter concerning public interest is always considered.

श्री कमलामिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना ब्यान दें–

"देश के विभिन्न भागों में हाल ही में आई बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति ।"

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The rainfall during the current monsoon season upto 22nd July, 1980, has been normal or has exceeded the normal in many parts of the country. According to the reports received from the State Governments, floods have occurred in the States of Assam....

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasa): The statement has been supplied, but the gist has not been supplied.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I am reading the gist.

According to the reports received from the State Governments, floods have occurred in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. The position ragarding floods in each State is given in the statement being placed on the Table of the House, along with the tabulation of the total damage reported so far. The total area affected by floods so far reported is 3.62 lakh hectares.

A total population of 15.4 lakhs been affected. The lives lost on various accounts as so far reported is 278 and since then reports about seven more deaths have come. So, it is 285. The value of total damage has been assessed by the State Governments at Rs. 45.17 crores and the State Governments have geared up their flood-fighting organisations and rescue and relief operations are in full swing in the affected areas

Sir, that is the gist of the statement. It is a long statement and I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

The rainfall during the current monsoon season up to 22nd July, 1980 has been normal or has exceeded the normal in many parts of the country. The rainfall was particularly heavy in the State of Gujarat in the Saurashtra—Kutch region, where unprecedented widespread raifall as much as 375 to 500 mm in a single day was experienced, as against an average annual rainfall of 500 to 600 mm.

2. According to reports received from the State Governments, floods have occurred in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. The position regarding floods in each State is given below, and the total damage reported so far by the States is given in Annexure I:—

ASSAM

River Brahmaputra first crossed the danger level during the current season at Dibrugarh for a short duration in the last week of April 1980. The floods affected the adjoining areas in Sadiya sub-division and disrupted the road communications in the area. Low-lying areas in Majuli sub-division were affected by the floods on May 9, 1980. Standing crops were also damaged. Erosion occurred at Bokahat and at Ahatguri Majuli. Thereafter, since the first week of June 1980, the Brahmaputra and its main tributaries the Burhi Dehing, Subansiri, Dhansiri Puthimari, Pagladiya, Ranganadi Dikrong, Geki and Manas rose in low to medium floods and crossed their respective danger levels at various places.

In the Barak basin, the Barak and its tributaries the Rukni, Sonai, Madhura, Kushyara, Single and Katakhal have been in low to medium floods since the first week of June 1980, and all rivers except Kushyara and Single crossed their respective danger levels at different times.

High flows in the Brahmaputra have caused erosion at Neamatighat near Jorhat town and Toramari and Hatikhal areas in Jorhat district. The embankment on right bank of river Kamatia breached at the south end of NT Road/Railway line in Dhemaji sub-division of Lakhimpur district and at other locations upstream on 17-6-1980, due to heavy erosion. Protective measures are reported to have been taken. Some spurs on the left bank of river Subansiri at Barkhamukh were outflanked, erosion by river Tuni in Majuli island was active, and Check Dam No. 1 was threatened. Floods in the last week of June 1980, affected parts of Marigaon sub-division. Kumargaon village and the National Highway No. 37 were inundated. The

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

dispensary and the school building in Kumargaon village were under flood waters.

BIHAR

A cyclonic storm hit the Thakurganj block in Krishanganj sub-division of Purnea district in the evening of 25th April, 1980, affecting 2079 familie in 50 villages

Heavy rainfall in the catchments of the Kosi, Burhi Gandak and Sone resulted in these rivers crossing their danger levels in June 1980. The Kamla Balan, the Adhwara Group and the Gandak were however, in low floods and remained below the danger levels. The State Government have reported that there have been no floods in the State upto 7th July 1980. However, River Sone has been above danger level at Japla and Koilwar and the State Government has reported that Ganga is likely to touch danger level in Patna. Concerned authorities have been alerted and are watching the situation.

GUJARAT

Following heavy rains during last week of June and the first week of July, several rivers were in floods and number of dams started spilling in the districts of Kutch, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, and Rajkot. Spilling of dams/tanks caused extensive damage to public and private properties. The worst affected districts are Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Rajkot. Water spilled over the waste weir/spillway in 46 medium and minor irrigation dams/tanks. Three medium irrigation dams and four irrigation tanks besides 227 minor irrigation tanks have been reported damaged in varying degree. All major dams are reported to be safe. Some railway bridges were washed away. A number of roads including one National Highway were also damaged. Surface and bridges on National Highway No. 8A and 8B in Junagadh district were damaged. Water was reported to percolate from the foundation of Kalindri dam and the waste weir was overflowing, the maximum depth being 2 feet. The dam was reported to be safe. It has been ascertained from the State Government of Gujarat that the head regulator of Brahmani Dam is leaking. The leak discharge is of the order of 500 cusecs. To isolate the damaged portion a Ring Bundh is being constructed. People on the downstream side are being kept warned. Precautionary measures have been taken.

The State Government undertook necessary rescue and relief measures in the affected areas. Those living in the low-lying villages were evacuated to safer places and provided food and shelter.

HARYANA

The State Government have reported that the recent heavy rains/floods affected in area of 2000 hectares and a population of 2000 in 26 villages of Ambala district.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A massive flash flood in Pangi Nallah near Kalpa in Kinnaur district wiped out the Mabar Power House on 12-7-80. Two saw mills under the nallah were also washed away.

The State Government have reported that flash floods also took place in village Sanghtikri on the 25th June 1980.

KARNATAKA

Consequent upon rise in the Tungabhadra river, 15 females lost their lives while crossing the river near Airani village in Ranabennur taluk in Dharwad district on 1st May 1980.

Following incessant rainfall in their catchments, river Varada, Kabini, Netravati, Kumaraghara, Gurupur, Agashini, Kali, Carada, Dharma, Kumudavati, Tunga, Cauvery and Hemavati were in floods in the 1st week of July and affected parts of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Mysore, Dharwad, Chickamaglur, Hassan, Bijapur and Belgaum districts. Sixtyfive irrigation tanks and ten roads were damaged.

Extensive sea erosion took place in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts. Two hundred coconut trees were uprooted. Ten fish curing plants were washed away. Five houses collapsed. A mini dam in Kudermukh project area burst. One bridge in Kalasa village was damaged.

In Dharawad district parts of Savanur, Haveri, Hangal, and Hirekerur talukas were affected. Low-lying areas were submerged. A road from Haveri to Hangalnera Balamabeed was disrupted.

National Highway from Mangalore to Bangalore was blocked at Shiradyghat due to landslides. Seven human lives were lost in floods.

The State Government undertook rescue and relief measures in the affected areas.

A cropped area of 0.01 lakh hectare and 585 houses were damaged. Twenty-two human lives were lost. The damage to public utilities so far reported is Rs. 2.94 lakhs.

PUNJAB

The State Government have reported that the recent heavy rains/flood affected parts, of Kapurthala, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Patiala and Faridkot districts. In Hoshiarpur district, 14 breaches occurred in an irrigation canal in a length of about 15 kms.

RAJASTHAN

Flood waters of the Nandeshwar Nallah about 20 km from Alwar caused the loss of a bus of the Rajasthan State Roadways on 11th July, 1980. There were 41 persons in the bus of which 15 were rescued and 16 dead bodies were recovered.

SIKKIM

The river Teesta was partially blocked due to a landslide on its right bank near village Nagodu in North Sikkim at about 81 km on the north Sikkim Highway. A gorge of about 50 metres width was choked by the landslide upto 35 metres which has caused the river to impound waters in an average depth of 10 metres for a length of 250 metres. At this place, landslide was severe causing the Highway to settle about 1.5 metres and there are reported to be innumerable cracks in the road surface. Due to this obstruction in the river, the left bank is being eroded which may cause further slips and barricades.

The Governments of Sikkim and West Bengal have been requested to keep a watch over the situation, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of India has deputed an officer to advise the State Government on the remedial measures to be taken in the slide area. The West Bengal Government has deputed an officer for providing assistance in measures for controlling further slides.

It has been learnt from the Sikkim Government that the blockage near Rangrang breached on 17th July 1980. Nothing untoward has been reported in the areas downstream.

UTTAR PRADESH

Heavy rainfall occurred on June, 24 in an area of 2 sq. km. extending upto 1 km on the hills above the Gyansu Nallah in Gyansu village of Uttar Kashi district. There was a cloud burst and a landslide occurred

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

at 11 p.m. on that day and a lot of debris rolled down into the nallah. The people in the area were caught unawares resulting in loss of life and property.

Following rainfall in their catchments, the river Ganga crossed the danger level at Narora on 6th July, 1980 but has since receded. The Ghagra at Elgin Bridge and Betwa at Shahjina also crossed the danger level on 10th and 11th July, respectively. These also have since receed. The State Government have reported that 150 metres of Amwakhas bund on the right bank of Great Gandak in Deoria district has been eroded. Construction of anti-erosion works and a retired bund has been taken up by the State authorities. The Sarda river in Pithoragarh district was also in flood on 7th July, 1980.

WEST BENGAL

A cyclonic storm hit West Bengal from 8th to 12th May, 1980, and caused damaged in the districts of Nadia, Burdwan, Midnapore and Bankura. Crops, fruit bearing trees and properties were damaged. The cyclone also caused damage to educational institutions, tubewells and river lift irrigation systms.

The rivers Ganga, Teesta and Jaldhaka crossed their danger levels.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Andaman & Nicobar Administration have reported that heavy rains/floods during May, 1980 affected 19 villages of Rangot Tehsil causing damage to property and loss of livestock.

DELHI

Following rainfall in its catchment, river Yamuna at Delhi Railway bridge was in high floods and was flowing 67 cms. above the danger level of 204 83 metres at 0800 hours on 16th July, 1980. People in low-lying areas were evacuated to safty.

ANNEXURE I

STATEMENT OF FLOOD DAMAGE BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVT/UTS UPTO 21-7-80

Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Population affected in lakhs	Dameage to crops Area in lakh ha.	Damge to houses Nos.	Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	0·19	0 87	0·19	945	4	2	—	1·03	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	5	4·55	4·55	—
Gujarat	1·11	10·00	1·11	13,305*	3824	28	459·31	2429·13	—
Haryana	0·02	0·02	0·01	10	5	—	—	10·05	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	Negligible	—	45	28	—	—	—
J & K	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Karnataka	0·01	—	0·01	585	—	22	2·94	2·94	—
Kerala	—	1·75	0·20	36,811	25	42	1318·33	2056·07	—
Punjab	0·18	0·06	0·06	—	—	19	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	1·93	1·66	0·36	18.273	2	80	10·67	13·19	—
West Bengal	0·18	1·00	—	22,373*	90	33	0·44	0·44	—
Andaman & Nicobar islands	—	0·00145	—	18	14	—	—	0·07	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	3·62	15·36145	1·94	92,320*	4009	278	1796·24	4517 47	—

*These fig res also include huts

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, बाढ़ और सुखाड़ देश के लिए एक स्थायी रोग है और रह साल बाढ़ें आती हैं और सुखाड़ भी आता है । ये बाढ़ आने जाने का सिलसिला और सुखाड़ का सिलसिला आजादी के 33 साल बाद भी लगा हुआ है और उन में कोई कमी नहीं आई है । मेरा अनुमान है कि बाढ़ से जितनी क्षति हुई है देश को और जितना खर्चा हुआ है, लगता है कि क्षति से 10 गुना अधिक खर्च पर बर्बादी हुआ है । हिन्दुस्तान के बाद आजाद हुए चीन ने अपने देश में यांगटिमी क्यांग और ह्वांग हू नदियों को बांध दिया है और ऐसा कर के बाढ़ की विभीषिका से अपने देश को बचाया है । इसी तरह से अमंजन नदी को भी बांध कर बाढ़ से बचाया गया है । जब ऐसा दूसरे देशों में किया जा सकता है, तो आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई जिससे बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण पाया जा सके । स्थिति ऐसी है कि बाढ़ की जो योजनाएं हैं, उन को पीसमील ढंग से लिया जाता है, जिस से बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पाता । एक जगह बाढ़ रोकते हैं, तो दूसरी जगह बाढ़ आ जाती है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए जो बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं बनती हैं वे बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना न बन कर नीचे के लेवल पर लूट करने वाली योजना बन जाती है । मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते होंगे कि ये जो अभियन्ता लोग हैं, सुपरिन्टेंडिंग और एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर आदि जो बाढ़ नियंत्रण के काम में लग रहते हैं, जब बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई नहर आदि बनाई जाती है, तो उस में जो रुपया खर्च होता है, उस का अधिकांश भाग ठेकेदारों और एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियरों की पाकेट में चला जाता है और काम सही ढंग से नहीं होता है । मुझे बिहार का अनुभव है । मैं अभी अपने इलाके में गया था और वहां पर जब मैंने अधिकारियों से पूछा तो मुझे पता चला कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए बिहार में कोई फंड नहीं है । मैंने बहुत से लोगों से बात की कि बिहार में बाढ़ के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं । अधिकारियों ने मुझे बताया कि फंड नहीं है । पता नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार के कान में तेल पड़ गया है या बिहार सरकार के कान में तेल पड़ गया है कि जो योजनाएं बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पहले से लागू होनी चाहिए, वे लागू नहीं होती हैं । बाढ़ आने से जमीन का कटाव हो जाता है । आप खुद जानते हैं कि बाढ़ें पहले भी आई हैं । इस से पहले गुजरात में बाढ़ आई थी और अब आसाम में, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दूसरी जगहों पर बाढ़ का भीषण प्रकोप है । जब मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था, तो उस समय बाढ़ के कारण 150 लोग मरे थे और अब जो अखबारों में रिपोर्ट आ रही है, उन से पता चलता है कि पंजाब में, हरियाणा में और दूसरी जगहों पर 209 से अधिक लोग मर गये हैं । आज आसाम में, पंजाब में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, हरियाणा में और तमाम जगहों पर बाढ़ें आई हैं । अब मैं 'जनयुग' में जो खबर छपी है, उस को आप की इजाजत से कोट करता हूं:

> "असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ का प्रकोप बढ़ता ही जा रहा है । बाढ़ का पानी कई नये इलाकों में घुस गया है जिस से सम्पत्ति की भारी क्षति हुई है ।"

इस में फिर आगे कहा गया है :

> "ब्रह्मपुत्र अपने 800 कि.मी. के तमाम रास्ते में खतरे के निशान के ऊपर बह रही है... लखनऊ में गोमती नदी खतरे के निशान को पार कर गई है और आज शाम वह कोई 15 से.मी. ऊपर बह रही थी... उत्तर बिहार की प्रायः सभी प्रमुख नदियों के जल स्तर में हो रहे निरन्तर बढाव के कारण विशाल तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की स्थिति गंभीर बनी हुई है । केन्द्रीय बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रभंडल सूचनानुसार उत्तर बिहार की कोसी, महानन्दा, कमला बलान, बूढ़ीगंडक, एवं घाघरा आज शाम तक कई स्थानों पर खतरे के निशान से ऊपर बह रही थी... हरियाणा में बाढ़ के कारण सैंकड़ों मकान गिर गये और चार लाख एकड क्षेत्र में पानी भर गया है" ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी स्थिति बाढ़ की है और पश्चिम चम्पारन, जो मंत्री जी का इलाका

है, वह भी पानी से भरा हुआ है । वहां भी बाढ़ आई है । कुछ दिन पहले मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। रेडियो पर सुना है कि पश्चिम चम्पारन और पूर्वी चम्पारन बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं । सरकार की ओर से घोर उपेक्षा हो रही है । दिल्ली के निकट शाह आलम बांध टूट गया है और पूरा इलाका बाढ़ की चपेट मे आ गया है। इसकी सूचना आपको पहले नहीं मिली । जब लोगों ने इसकी सूचना दी तब आपके अधिकारी लोग वहां गए । बाढ़ की पूर्व सूचना देने वाले जो केन्द्र हैं उन केन्द्रों से समय पर सूचनाएं नही मिलती हैं । केन्द्र भी काफी नही है। उत्तर बिहार मे बाढ़ की सूचना देने वाले बहुत ही कम केन्द्र हैं । अगर सूचना पहले से दे दी जाए और इसका प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाए तो लोग उठ कर सुरक्षित स्थानों को जा सकते हैं और बाढ के प्रकोप से अपने आप को बचा सकते हैं। जो केन्द्र हैं वहां से जो सूचनाएं दी जाती हैं वे अंग्रेजी मे दी जाती हैं। उत्तर बिहार के लोग इतनी अंग्रेजी नही जानते हैं। वे हिन्दी जानते हैं, मैथिली जानते हैं, भोजपुरी जानते हैं । इस लिहाज से मैं समझता हूं कि बाढ़ की स्थिति पर आपने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नही किया है। बाढ़ की रोकथाम करने मे केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने जघन्य अपराध किया है, उनकी ओर पहले से ध्यान नही दिया है, पहले से कोई प्रबन्ध नही किए हैं । इसलिए मैं अब प्रश्न करता हूं :

अभी कुछ दिन हुए संचार मंत्री ने बताया था कि पानी जो बरसता है उसकी वजह से टैलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप भी इंद्र भगवान की कृपा पर ही निर्भर रहेंगे या बाढ़ों की रोकथाम भी करेंगे । क्या सदा के लिए बाढ़ से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को व्यथित होता रहने पड़ेगा और हर साल पार्लियामेंट मे इस विषय पर इसी तरह से बहस होती रहेगी? क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कब तक हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर मे बाढ़ें आना लिखा हुआ है? क्या ऐसी आशा की जा सकती है कि दो हजार ई. तक या 1990 ई. तक हम को इनका सामना करना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद इन पर काबू पा लिया जाएगा और उसके बाद बाढ़ें नहीं आएंगी? बाढ़ आयोग की रिपोर्ट आपके पास आ गई है । उसको आपने सदन में नहीं रखा है । उस पर बहस नहीं करवाई है । क्या आप इस रिपोर्ट को सदन में रखेंगे और इस पर बहस करवाएंगे ?

बाढ़ की पूर्व सूचना देने वाले केन्द्र उत्तर बिहार मे नहीं हैं और हैं भी तो बिलकुल अपर्याप्त हैं । क्या आप वहां पर पर्याप्त संख्या में इस प्रकार के केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

बांधों का रख रखाव भी बहुत जरूरी है । बांधों की एक उम्र होती है । उस उम्र के बाद बांधों के टूटने की सम्भावना अधिक हो जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बांधो के रख रखाव की भी आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है ? अगर की होती तो शाह आलम बांध नही टूटता ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बाढ पीडितो की सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ? क्या राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच में इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पर्क स्थापित हुआ है और हुआ है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है और केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी सहायता बिहार आदि सरकारों को देने जा रही है ?

बाढ़ नियंत्रण, सिंचाई और बिजली पैदा करने वाली बहुद्देशीय नदी घाटी योजना श्री भोगेन्द्र झा जो लोक सभा के मेम्बर हैं, ने बना कर दी है, तैयार की है । बड़े-बड़े विशेषज्ञों की उस पर राय ली गई है । बिहार में उस के बारे में सम्मेलन भी हुआ है । उस योजना की सूचना क्या आपको है या नही है, अगर है तो क्या आपने उस पर विचार किया है और किया है तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

दस्तूर ने भी एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी और पेश की थी जिस मे कहा गया था बाढ़ों को कैसे रोका जा सकता है । क्या वह सरकार के नालेज में है या नहीं है और क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं और किया है तो किस निष्कर्ष पर सरकार पहुंची है ?

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

चम्पारन को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए मसान डैम योजना बहुत दिनों से स्थगित है । उस योजना को लागू करने के लिए नेपाल सरकार से बात करके किसी निष्कर्ष पर सरकार पहुंचेगी और उसको अविलम्ब लागू करेगी?

श्री केदार पांडे : हिन्दुस्तान में मानसून सीजन में टोटल पानी नदियों में जितना बहता है उसको जरूर आप याद रखें । 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट बहता है हर साल। इस में से अभी तक स्टोरेज बना कर, डैम बना कर, टैंक बना कर या दूसरे तरीकों से 130 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी को हम ने स्टोरेज करके रखा है। 4 महीने के अन्दर जो टोटल पानी बहता है, उसमें से 130 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी को हम रोक पाये हैं। टोटल पानी का इतना छोटा हिस्सा अभी तक हम रोक पाये हैं । जो पानी बहता है, उसके लिये डैम्स, स्टोरेज और बराज बनाना यह सब साइंटिफिक मैथड्ज हमारे पास हैं । लेकिन इतना ही अभी तक हमने किया है ।

बाकी पानी का इन्तजाम करना या सिंचाई के लिये पानी देना या बाढ़-नियंत्रण करना, इसके लिये अलग योजना बनाई है और उसके उपाय हम लोग करेंगे ।

भारत में टोटल फ्लड प्रोन एरिया 40 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है, उसमें हर साल 8 मिलियन हैक्टेयर अफेक्टेड होगा। ये ऐसी दो बातें हैं, जिन पर हमको ध्यान रखना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह टोटल फेल्योर है, अभी तक बाढ़ नियंत्रण नहीं हो सका। इसका कारण यह है कि इतना वाल्यूम आफ वाटर भारत की नदियों में बहता है, लेकिन हम अभी तक 130 मिलियन हैक्टेयर पानी रोक सके हैं। बाकी का काम करना है, उसके लिये अगर डैम्स बनाने हैं तो अपने ही देश में सब डैम्स नहीं बन सकते, दूसरे देशों में भी डैम बनाने होंगे । अगर वह डैम नहीं बनायेंगे तो इस सवाल का हल नहीं निकेलगा। जैसे गंगा नदी के ट्रिब्यूटरीज हैं, कोसी, गंडक, राप्ती हैं तो इनके लिये अगर रिजर्वायर बनाना चाहें तो नेपाल में बनाना होगा। नेपाल से इसके लिये हमको बात करनी होगी । इस तरह से और भी देश हैं जैसे बंगला देश में भी परमीशन हमको लेनी होगी, जिसके लिये अभी झंझट हुआ है, हमारा प्रोजेक्ट वहां चल रहा है। इस तरह से दूसरे देशों में भी हमको रिजर्वायर बनाना होगा। इसलिये अभी तक 130 मिलियन एकड़ पानी को ही हम रोक पाये हैं। बाकी 1110 मिलियन एकड़ पानी ऐसे ही बह जाता है, उसको हम रोक नहीं पाये हैं । जितने लोग मरे हैं, उनके फिगर्स जो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से आये हैं, वह मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं । बिहार का जैसे आपने जिक्र किया, तो हमारे स्टेटमेन्ट में बिहार के बारे में ब्यौरा है जिसको आपने जरूर पढ़ा होगा–

> "A cyclonic storm hit the Thakurganj block in Krishanganj sub-division of Purnea district in the evening of 25th April, 1980 affecting 2079 families in 50 villages. Heavy rainfall in the catchments of Kosi, Burhi-Gandak and Sone resulted in these rivers crossing their danger levels in June, 1980."

अब इसमें बूढ़ी-गंडक या चम्पारन की नदी, कोसी, सहरसा, पूर्णिया की नदियां यह सब बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हैं और परेशान करती हैं। कोसी में जब तक रिजर्वायर नहीं बनेगा नेपाल टैरेटरी में, कोसी का इलाज मेरे पास नहीं है और उसका बड़ा क्षेत्र नेपाल में है । वहां जब तक रिजर्वायर नहीं बनाते हैं, तब तक कोसी को ठीक तरह से हम ट्रिप नहीं कर सकते । नेपाल से कई वर्षों से बात हो रही है, लेकिन कोई रास्ता नहीं निकलता है ।

सोन के बारे में भी 3 स्टेट का एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ है, उसको भी हम करने जा रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश इन तीन स्टेटों का एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ है, उसके मुताबिक डैम बनेगा और सोन से जो बाढ़ आती है और डिवास्टेशन होता है, वह रुक सकेगा । इसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उसके लिये पैसा जरूर मिलेगा, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है ।

बिहार में इस तरह का फ्लड आता और परेशानी हो गई तो कुछ नेचुरल समस्याएं हैं, जब तक हम ठीक से उपाय नहीं करते हैं, देर होती है, तो थोड़ी कठिनाई होती है । नेपाल में रिजर्वायर और 3 स्टेटों के एग्रीमेंट को जल्द से जल्द एग्जीक्यूट किया जाये, उसके बारे में हम चाहते हैं कि तीनों को बुलाकर कुछ काम करें, क्योंकि अपने ही स्टेट में रिजर्वायर बनना है । उम्मीद है कि एक महीने में तीनों स्टेट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को बुलाकर इमीडिएट एक्शन लूंगा ।

Heavy rainfall in the catchments of the Kosi, Burhi Gandak and Sone resulted in these rivers crossing their danger levels in June, 1980.

ये इतनी भयानक नदियां हैं, कि डेन्जर लैवल से ऊपर जाती हैं ।

The Kamla Balan, the Adhwara Group and the Gandak were however in low floods and remained below the danger levels. The State Government have reported that there have been no floods in the State upto 7th July, 1980. However, river Sone has been above danger level at Japla and Koilwar and the State Government has reported that Ganga is likely to touch danger level in Patna. The concerned authorities have been altered and are watching the situation.

जहां तक बिहार की बात है, माननीय सदस्य ने इस पर बहुत एम्पेसिस डाला, मैं भी बिहार का हूं और मेरे दोस्त भी बिहार के रहने वाले हैं, हम इधर बैठे हैं और वह उधर बैठे हैं, लेकिन बात बिहार की है, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं । हम दोनों इस पर एग्री करेंगे और मैं ख्याल करूंगा कि किस तरह से बिहार की बाढ का नियंत्रण हो और जो कठिनाई है, उसके बारे में हम बैठकर आपस में बात कर सकते हैं और आपकी राय की भी कीमत हम जरूर देंगे क्योंकि आपकी राय हमें चाहिये । इसलिये बिहार की बातों के बारे में कई दो ओपिनियन नहीं हैं । लेकिन सारी कठिनाई माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं और मानते हैं कि क्या-क्या कठिनाई हैं । थोड़ी कठिनाई हमने बताई, उसमें रिलीफ देने की बात है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट रिलीफ दे रही है और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का रिलीफ का काम है । हम कहना चाहते हैं कि फंड्ज, मार्जिन-मनी वहां पर है, पहले से ही हो । वहां पैसे की कमी नहीं है पटना में। इसलिये जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य संतुष्ट रहें कि रिलीफ का काम हो रहा है।

रही बात सोन और कोसी के रिजर्वायर बनाने की तो यह बिग स्कीमें हैं, इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा। जब तक यह रिजर्वायर नहीं बनेंगे, तब तक यह बाढ़ आती ही रहेगी और परेशानी बढती रहेगी ।
There is no other way except to suffer it.
उसके लिये यह बात है, इसलिये कोई फरस्ट्रेशन की बात नहीं है ।

यह सरकार निकम्मी रही, सुस्त रही, चुस्त नहीं रही, यह गलत बात है। सरकार ने अपने से सब किया और उसके बाद इस नतीजे पर आई है मैंने जो आपके सामने बयान किया है । इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं।

चम्पारन की बात आपने कही। आपका भी निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र वही है और मेरा भी वही

है । हम बगल के पड़ौसी हैं । हम सब एक हैं, जितनी दिलचस्पी उसमें आपकी है, उतनी ही हमारी भी है, इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): पांडे जी सारा माल अपने झोले में ही डाल रहे हैं, कहीं और की भी कहिये।

श्री केदार पांडे: माननीय सदस्य ने ज्यादा बिहार की बात कही है, इसलिये मैंने कहा है।

जहां तक असम की बात है, उसके बारे में भी मैंने एक स्टेटमैंट आपके सामने रखा है। असम की हालत यह है कि सबसे बड़ी नदी असम में ब्रहमपुत्र है । असम के बारे में

River Brahmaputra first crossed the danger level during the current season at Dibrugarh for a short duration in the last week of April, 1980.

जो उन्होंने बताया, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं है, उसका उपाय किया जाता है और ब्रहमपुत्र के बारे में जो यह बात कही गई है, उसके बारे में सर्वे हुआ है, इनवेस्टीगेशन हुआ है कि हम मेन ब्रहमपुत्र नदी पर एक रजर्वायर बनायें और दो रजर्वायर उसकी ट्रिब्यूटरीज पर बनायें । इसके अलावा एक लिंक कैनाल बना का उस को गंगा में गिरायें । जब हम अभी बंगला देश गये थे, तो वहां पर यही हमारा प्रोपोजल था । ये तीन रजर्वायर बना कर हम एक लाख क्यूबिक फीट प्रति सैकेन्ड वाटर एक्स्ट्रा बढ़ा सकते हैं और लिंक कैनाल बना कर उसको गंगा में ला सकते हैं । इससे फ्लड के रैवेजिज कम हो जायेंगे । इस काम को करने में अभी दिक्कत है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: जो लोग मरे हैं, क्या उनके परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया गया है?

श्री केदार पांडे : इसके लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स में रिलीफ दिया है। हर स्टेट में मारजन मनी रखा गया है। स्टेट्स को 1-4-79 में पहले जो मार्जन मनी मिलता था, हमने उसको बढ़ाया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 431 लाख रुपले मिलते थे, उसको बढ़ाकर 858 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। हमने इस रकम को डबल कर दिया है, क्योंकि बाढ़ के रैवेजिज बहुत अधिक हो गये हैं। आसाम की रकम को 125 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 346 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। रिलीफ आपरेशन्ज के लिए पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है । बिहार को पहले 461 लाख रुपये मिलते थे, लेकिन चूंकि वहां पर फ्लड के रैवेजिज सब से ज्यादा है, इस लिए उस रकम को बढ़ा कर 1308 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। गुजरात को पहले 455 लाख रुपये मिलते थे, अब 956 लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं। हरियाणा की रकम को भी 124 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 147 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को पहले 3 लाख रुपये मिलते थे, जबकि अब 51 लाख रुपये मिलते हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर को 35 लाख रुपये के स्थान पर 130 लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं। कर्नाटक की रकम को भी 191 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 200 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। केरल को पहले 30 लाख रुपये दिये जाते थे, लेकिन अब उसे 159 लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र को 417 लाख रुपये के स्थान पर 457 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं। इसी तरह उड़ीसा की रकम को 358 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 871 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है । पंजाब को 33 लाख रुपये के स्थान पर 268 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं। तामिल नाडु को पहले 152 लाख रुपये दिये जाते थे, लेकिन अब 859 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं।

हर एक स्टेट में, जहां बाढ़ आई है, वहां मार्जन मनी डबल रखा गया है। इस लिए माननीय सदन को इस बारे में आश्वस्त होना चाहिए कि रिलीफ आपरेशन्ज के लिए केयर इज नो लैक आफ फंडज। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य पूरा विश्वास रखें कि यह काम ठीक तरह से होगा।

अब स्टडी टोम की बात आती है। हम हर जगह देखते हैं कि क्या नीड्स हैं। उस के

बारे में पहले से ही मेथड यह है कि किसी स्टेट में बाढ़ आई तो हम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टडी टीम वहां भेजते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . .

अब इस के बाद कोई और बात हो तो कहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: केदार जी, नदी ब्रह्मपुत्र है, उस को ब्रह्मपुत्र मत कहिए । आप तो हिन्दी के अच्छे ज्ञाता हैं। अंग्रेजी का पढ़ कर आप उस को ब्रमपुत्र कह रहे थे ।

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I stand corrected.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We have listened to the long ending speech after a long statement and then a brief statement and a long ending speech of the hon. Minister. Nothing concrete has come out from his long statement and a long reply. Now I want him to give specific answers to my questions. He has identified the magnitude of the problem. In his statement and in his reply, there is no indication as to whether the government has got a national plan, a long-range plan for the prevention of floods and for the protection from the flood and the dammage which we may have to suffer. What are the national plans, if there is any, for the prevention of floods and for protection from the damage in this connection? At what stage do the recommendations of the National Floods Commission stand now? What is the specific action the government proposes to take on those recommendations? My second question is whether he is aware of the fact that the Janata Government in the year 1979 made a comprehensive action plan for floods control measures with the investment of Rs. 1700 crores spread over the next 5—7 years. In the light of the recommendations made by the working group set up by the Agriculture Ministry on flood control, whether there was such a comprehensive action plan for floods control prepared by the earlier government, and there was any such plan. At what stage do that particular project or proposal stand just now? My third question is that we have got a Bangladeshi Flood. Commission; we have also got a Brahmaputra Flood Commission; we have also got a North Bengal River Commission. All these commissions have been formed to prepare projects for the prevention of floods and for other multi-purposes. May I know from the government what are the recommendations of these Floods Commissions, namely, the Ganga Flod Commission, the Brahmaputra Flood Commission and the North Bengal River Commission and the action taken by the government thereon?

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: So far as the National Flood Control scheme is concerned, a commission was set up, that is, Rashtriya Baad Ayog, this was set up in the year 1976, and then that Commission submitted a report to the Central Government, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister. At that time, there was a question in this House also regarding Rashtriya Baad Alyog. I replied at that time that the report was received by the Central Government on 21st March 1980. It was sent to the state governments for comments and till now no state government has sent any comment, not even West Bengal. I request the hon. Member to remind that government to send its comments as early as possible. The recommendation of Rashtriya Baad Ayog is in our hand and we are going to take action because till now flood is a state subject and the states are to execute the projects in their own states. . . (*Interruptions*) Funds will be available, you can be sure of it. First of all, we must know their needs, then work will be started.

Dastur plan was mentioned. Two plans were already there. We answered this question on Datur plan in Rajya Sabha; that plan is uptopia now; it cannot be executed. You are to have a Himalayan canal and then a garland canal; these are to be connected and the professed that 18,000 crores will be spent over it. The irriga-

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

tion department examined it and they found that 500 times that 18000 crores will be spent over it—a huge amount of money which we cannot afford at present. Besides it is not feasible. The irrigation department examined it with all its engineering experts it is not feasible in that sense. Ganga-Kaveri is also not feasible. Dr. K. L. Rao was the architect of this plan. He envisaged that water of the Ganga should be lifted at Patna to a height of 1800 feet electricity that will be required for that work will be about 70 lakh kw. How can we generate so much electricity now or within the next ten years, only for one purpose? It was found not possible. Keeping in view these two projects, I convened a meeting of Irrigation secretaries and chief enginers of different states very recently and we discussed this issue, that is called the national perspective water resources development, so that we may face the floods as well as meet the irrigation needs in this country. That national perspective is welcomed by different states But so far as the Northeast is concerned, we are not going to take it over. But so far as the south is concerned, we have thought of the scheme and we shall be able to spend an estimated 17—24,000 crores; that is possible that is under examination. The national perspective water resources development of the whole country is being examined; at is in the initial stage. We feel that this plan is practicable and possible. So far as the Ganga basin is concerned, they have drawn up some outline plan till now they have collected some data and other things. The Ganga Commission and other commissions are there, all these commissions are included in the Rashtriya Baad Ayog. When we get comments from the state governments, in that these comissions are also included, we shall take action These are the three important things.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर अचानक बाढ़ आ जाने की वजह से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, एक बिजली घर बह गया है जान-व-माल को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो बाढ़ आने का सवाल है, वह दरख्तों की कटाई की वजह से है। आज हरियाणा और पंजाब में जो बाढ़ें आ रही हैं, वे भी दरख्तों के काटने की वजह से आ रही हैं। इसके साथ साथ भाखड़ा डैम, तलवाड़ा और गिरीबाटा प्रोजैक्ट्स के बारे में मंत्री जी ने क्या योजना बनाई है? पहाड़ों को फिसलने से रोकने के लिए, वहां मिट्टी को बहने से जो डैम भरते जा रहे हैं, और दरख्तों को काटते जा रहे हैं, इन सब चीजों के बारे में आपने क्या विचार किया है? इसके लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने 4 अरब 91 करोड़ 50 लाख की एक स्कीम बनाई थी।

ये जो सारे इलाके हैं, चाहे वह राजस्थान है, चाहे हरियाणा है, चाहे बिहार है, चाहे पंजाब है, इन राज्यों में जो बाढ़ की वजह से नुकसान होता है, इन सब को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रबन्ध आपने किए हैं? यह भी कहा गया है कि एक ब्रह्मपुत्र का आयोग बना है, इसी तरह से गंगा की भी बना है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए भी एक आयोग बनाना चाहिए। ताकि वहां के लोगों को भी यह कहने का मौका मिले कि यहां-यहां पर प्रोजैक्ट्स बन सकते हैं और इस-इस तरह से इनको रोका जा सकता है। मैं जोर देकर जो बात कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में सबसे ज्यादा तब्ज्जाह दरख्त लगाने को दी जाए। इस बात पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाए कि हिली-एरियाज-में, चाहे वह कश्मीर हो, चाहे नागालैण्ड हो, चाहे कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, कोई भी दरख्त नहीं काटा जाएगा, जिसकी वजह से बाढ़ें आती हैं।

हमारे यहां 21763 किलोमीटर स्थान में जंगल लगे हुए हैं और 6711 किलोमीटर जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है। इस खाली पड़ी हुई जमीन में दरख्त लगाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जनता पार्टी के जमाने

में बाढ़े काफी आई थीं, यदि मैं पिछले आंकड़े पढ़ूं, तो गुजरात मोरवी में बाढ़ की वजह से काफी गड़बड़ हुई और हजारों की तादाद में आदमी मारे गए। पता नहीं यह सरकार कैसे वक्त में देश में आई, कि देश में बाढ़ ही बाढ़, पूरे मुल्क का बेडागरक ही कर दिया ।

यह हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि हमारे अच्छे मंत्री है और अब ये काम करेंगे, किसान आदमी है और मैं समझता हूं कि पहाड़ी इलाकों को बचाने के लिए, चाहे वह नागालैण्ड हो, मिजोराम हो, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, इन सब पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में दरख्त लगाने की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देंगे ताकि बाढ़ों को रोका जा सके। तीस करोड़ का पंजाब को घाटा होता है, और 30 करोड का हरियाणा को घाटा होता है, हर साल बाढ़ें आती है, जमीन कटाव में बहती जा रही है, इन सब चीजों को रोकने के लिए आपको दरख्त लगाने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा मंजूर करने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। नेशनल हाई-वे नं. 22 बड़ौग में इस बार ऐसा हो गया कि चट्टान गिरने से रात को चार हजार आदमी भूखे रहे और उनको 24 घण्टे खाना नहीं मिली । इस तरह चट्टान गिर रही है, इस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। मैं तो आप से यह कहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाय जिस से इन कामों को ज्यादा तेजी से किया जा सके।

मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करें कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये उन्होंने कितना धन रखा है और अब तक कितना धन दिया जा चुका है? पिछली दफा राज्य सरकार का 237 लाख रुपये का सप्लीमैंट्री बजट पास हुआ था, जनता पार्टी ने सब का सब अपनों को बांट दिया, फल्डवालों को कुछ नहीं मिला। इस लिये मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि हमारे इलाके के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें ।

श्री केवार पंजा : जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात है--यह पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है और वहां भी काफी जोर से बाढ़ आई हुई है। मैसिव-फलैश-फलड पांगी नाले में, जो काल्पा के नजदीक किन्नौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है, आया है जिस से बहुत नुकसान हुई है, मेबार पावर हाउस वाइप-आउट हो गया है, दो सा-मिलें बह गई है और तीन लडके मर गये है। इस का उपाय हम को जरूर करना है।

इस में सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि वृक्ष कटते जा रहे है और जब वृक्ष कटेंगे तो फलैश-फलड आयेगा ही। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जब पहाड़ से पानी गिरता है और उस के रोकने के लिये वृक्ष नहीं तो पानी के बहने की वैलोसिटी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है और उसी का परिणाम है कि इतना नुकसान हुआ। इस लिये सब से पहले तो एफार-स्टेशन की स्कीम इन-ए-बिग-वे चालू होनी चाहिये और यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमन्ट को करना चाहिये। हम लोग यहां से पैसा दे सकते है, मदद कर सकते है, इस लिये अगर फलड को हिमाचल प्रदेश में रोकना है तो एफारेस्टेशन का काम जम-कर होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात-जंगलों का काटना एक-दम गुनाह समझा जाय, क्राइम समझा जाय, उस पर हर तरह से रोक लगाई जाय।

तीसरी-बात जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग है, उस ने हर स्टेट की स्थिति को देखा है, हर आस्पेक्ट से वहां की समस्या का अध्ययन किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन की रिपोर्ट पर कमेन्ट्स हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से जल्दी आ जाये तो उन पर तुरन्त काम शुरू हो सकता है। लेकिन जब तक कमेन्ट्स नहीं आयेंगे, तब तक तो इसे बर-दाश्त करना ही होगा।

मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी नदियों में बहता है। हमारे पास अरबों-खरबों रुपयों की स्कीमें तैयार है, लांग टर्म स्कीमें भी है, शार्ट टर्म स्कीमें भी है । इस समय केवल 130 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी को हम ने बांध रखा है। यहां मैं एक बात और बत-लाना चाहता हूं--हिन्दुस्तान के पास जो वाटर

रिसोसेज हैं, वैसे ही अमरीका के पास हैं, दोनों प्रायः एक से हैं, लेकिन अमरीका ने हमारे मुकाबले 5 गुना ज्यादा डैम्ज बनाये हुए हैं और ज्यादा पानी को रोका हुआ है। हमारे भी रिसोर्सेज डवेलप हों, हम भी धनी बनें और हमारी राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की जो स्कीमें हैं, उन के मुताबिक सब काम हो, तो हम अवश्य आगे बढ़ेंगे, इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

जहां तक रिलीफ की बात है, उस के लिए भी हिमाचल प्रदेश को मार्जिन मनी मिली है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को 1-4-79 से पहले 3 लाख रुपया दिया गया था। हम ने 3 लाख रुपये को बढ़ा कर 51 लाख रुपये कर दिया। इस 51 लाख रुपये को तो खर्च कीजिए, घटेगा, तो और दिया जाएगा। अभी तो 51 लाख रुपये दिया है और रहे हैं। पांडे जी, हमारे बिहार में मंत्री रुपया दिया था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी बड़े जोश के साथ बोल रहे हैं। पांडे जी, हमारे बिहार में मंत्री रह चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मंत्री भी रहे हैं और मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं और उस समय मैं वहां पर एम.एल.ए. था और हम लोग इन की कार्य-दक्षता से परिचित हैं, लेकिन सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि इन्हीं के ऊपर एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगा हुआ है कि ये मंत्री हैं, तो इन का कार्य-क्षेत्र क्या है? अभी तक हम लोगों को इन के कार्य-क्षेत्र का पता नहीं चल पाया है क्योंकि जिस समय ये बंगला देश जा रहे थे और बहुत अच्छी तरह से इन्होंने उस को डील किया भी लेकिन जिस ढंग से इन को भेजा गया, रात को आर्डर आया कि सवेरे आप बंगला देश चले जाइये और वहां पर जल विवाद की समस्या को सोल्व कीजिए, तो इस से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार में कोई क्राइसिस उत्पन्न हुआ है किसी स्टेट में, तो उस को रिजोल्व करने के लिए इन को यहां भेज दिया है। तो इन की कोई डैफीनीशन नहीं दी गई है और मुझ को खुशी होगी अगर इन का कार्य-क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जाए और ये सक्षम तरीके से उस को करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप के पास कोई और मेटर नहीं है बोलने के लिए जो इस तरह से बोल रहे हैं। इस से क्या फायदा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है। मोनोपली बनाना चाहते हैं दोनों।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं पांडे जी की सहायता कर रहा हूं। आप लोग गलत मत समझिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन को पर्मानेन्ट मंत्री बनाया जाए।... **(व्यवधान)**... अध्यक्ष जी, अभी पांडे जी ने इस के पहले यह कहा था कि बहुत सारी चीजें इनके जिम्मे की नहीं है। इस में राज्य की जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है, इस में कृषि मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है। तो इन के पास कुछ नहीं है। पांडे जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे कि मैं कितना कटु सत्य कह रहा हूं। हम कुछ पूछते हैं तो मंत्री की हैसियत से जवाब देने में खिचखिचा रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हम यह करेंगे और यह नहीं करेंगे और यह हो सकता है और वह नहीं हो सकता है। एक तरफ एक बात कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ दूसरी बात कहते हैं। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि रुपये की भरमार है और दूसरी तरफ जब गारलैंड कैनाल की बात आई, तो कह दिया कि 18 करोड़ रुपये लगेगा, जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब मुल्क के लिए संभव नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने इन के स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ा जो इन्होंने इस कालिंग एटेंशन के जवाब में दिया है। बिहार के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने कहा है। इस में जो कालम प्रभावित क्षेत्र का है, उस में बिहार के बारे में इन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ भी नहीं है। मंत्री जी यह जवाब देते हैं

प्रभावित क्षेत्र---जीरो
प्रभावित जनसंख्या---जीरो
मकानों को हानि---जीरो

फसलों की हानि---जीरो

मृत पशुओं की संख्या---जीरो

मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या---5

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बाढ़ आई नहीं और पांच आदमी मर गए । यह कैसे हुआ ? 4 करोड़ 55 लाख का नुक्सान भी हो गया । बाढ़ आई भी नहीं और लोग मर भी गए और करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति भी हो गई । यह इनकी रिपोर्ट है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके अफसर जो रिपोर्ट देते हैं उस को कम से कम आप पढ़ तो लिया करें । इस तरह का जो विरोधाभास है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था ।

बाढ़ों का विषय ऐसा है जिस के बारे में बहुत गहन अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है । तीन चीजों को साथ साथ मिला कर आपको चलना पड़ेगा । पहला तो यह है कि बाढ़ का कारण क्या है ? दूसरा यह है बाढ़ों से अब तक कितनी क्षति हुई है ? तीसरा यह है कि यदि आप बाढ़ नियंत्रण कर लेते हैं तो आपको कितना फायदा होगा? इन तीन चीजों को जब तक आप साथ साथ ले कर नहीं चलेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूं आप सही निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे । सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि यह राज्यों की सूची का विषय है । एक राज्य का दूसरे राज्य के साथ समन्वय नहीं है, आपस में कोआर्डीनेशन नहीं है । सेंटर कुछ कहेगा, राज्य कुछ दूसरी ही बात कहेंगे । आपस में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । जब तक आप इन सब चीजों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप कुछ भी नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

बाढ़ के जो कारण हैं उन में छः सात प्रमुख हैं । एक है भारी वर्षा । दूसरा चक्रावात । भारी वर्षा जब होती है तो बांध टूटते हैं, तब बाढ़ आती है ।

पहाड़ी भागों में जंगल कट जाना भी एक कारण है । बर्फ पिघलती है तब भी बाढ़ आती है । नदी का जो पेट है वह जब मिट्टी से भर जाता है तब बाढ़ आती है । ड्रेनेज सिस्टम के खराब हो जाने से बाढ़ आती है । ये सब चीजें हैं और ये सब कारण हैं बाढ़ें आने के । इन सब पर आपको विचार करना होगा ।

अभी तक बाढ़ों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकारी खजाने से 633 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। सिंचाई आयोग द्वारा एकत्रित आंकड़ों के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 730 व्यक्ति बाढ़ से मरते हैं, 43 हजार जानवर मरते हैं और दो अरब की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है। अब मैं वर्षवार क्षति के भी कुछ आंकड़े आपको देना चाहता हूं। 1971 में 631 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई थी, 1973 में 596 करोड़ की, 1974 में 580 करोड़ की और 1978 में 1091 करोड़ की । कुल मिला कर 2284 व्यक्ति मरे, 20 लाख 60 हजार 6 सौ 2 पशु मरे । एक अरब रुपये की फसल नष्ट हुई । आगरा के ताजमहल को भारी खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया । गुजरात में मोरवी में बाढ़ के कारण एक हजार से अधिक लोग एक ही बार में मर गए थे और 65 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो गई थी ।

पटना की बात मैं बताता हूं। आपने आज ही रेडियो न्यूज में सुना होगा कि नेशनल हाईवे नम्बर 31 को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इसी हाईवे से नार्थ ईस्ट जोन से सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकता है। यह राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग खतरे में है। उसी की बगल में रेलवे लाइन है जो खतरे में है। यदि वह कट जाता है, रेलवे लाइन कट जाती है तो आपका पूर्वांचल से सम्पर्क बिल्कुल टूट जाएगा ।

कितने ही सालों से कोसी योजना चल रही है लेकिन अभी तक कोई कनक्रीट रिजल्ट नहीं निकला है । क्या आप जवाब देही के साथ कह सकते हैं कि पश्चिमी कोसी नहर या कोसी परियोजना में कुछ प्रगति हुई है? कहीं बाढ़ है तो कहीं सुखाड़ । जो बांध बनाए जाते हैं वे मजबूत नहीं बनाए जाते हैं और उनको बनाने में बहुत सी धांधलियां होती हैं। जो तटबन्ध बनाए जाते हैं उनका साठ परसेंट पैसा इंजीनियरों की जेब में चला जाता है और चालीस प्रतिशत पैसा

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

कांट्रेक्टर्ज की जेब में । प्रोटेक्शन के नाम पर जो उपाय किए जाते हैं, उन में देखा गया है कि बांस गाड दिए जाते हैं और करोड़ों रुपया इंजीनियरों और ठेकेदारों की जेब में चला जाता है। आपकी तुंगभद्रा, रिहंद, हीराकुण्ड, भाखड़ा नांगल, नागार्जुन आदि जितनी योजनाए हैं सब बेकार हो गई हैं। मैं अब सवाल करना चाहता हूं:

प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की धन-जन की क्षति होती है। इससे बचने के लिए मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि आप एक अलग से बाढ़ मंत्रालय स्थापित करेंगे ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आप इस विषय को केन्द्रीय सूची में रखेंगे? जब तक आप इसको केन्द्रीय सूची में नही रखते हैं, बाढ़ें रुक नही सकती हैं, और इस समस्या का हल नही हो सकता है ?

आप यह भी बताए कि बिहार में कोसी नहर योजना में आज तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और कब तक यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाएगी? उससे कितना लाभ होगा, कितनी हानि होगी और कितनी जमीन बाढ़ के प्रकोप से बच सकेगी? बिहार में नेशनल हाईवे और रेलवे लाइन के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। पटना के लिए प्रति-वर्ष खतरा पैदा होता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके बचाव के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। जो गड़बड़-घोटाला और धांधली होती है और ठेकेदारों तथा इंजीनियरों के पास पैसा चला जाता है, क्या उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार कोई पावरफुल निगरानी कमेटी बनाने जा रही है या नही?

श्री केदार पांडे : अभी तक का संवैधानिक स्थिति यह है कि बाढ़ एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या इसको केन्द्रीय सूची में नहीं रखेंगे । इस सवाल पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई हो रही है। हर एक स्टेट अलग-अलग तौर पर काम करती रही है और अपने आप को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट समझती रही है। लेकिन नदियां कई स्टेट्स में से होकर बहती हैं, इसलिए डिस्प्यूट्स खड़े होते हैं। कहीं एग्रीमेंट होता है, कहीं नहीं होता है। ट्रिब्यूनल बिठाये जाते हैं। दो तीन ट्रिब्यूनल बैठे हैं । कुछ का एवार्ड भी हुआ है। नदियों के नियंत्रण के बारे में सरकार जरूर विचार करेगी। न्यू कनटेक्स्ट में बात सोचनी पड़ेगी । सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य को यह विचार इस लिए पैदा हुआ है कि बाढ़ को रोकने और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में परेशानी हो रही है। इसको केन्द्रीय सूची में रखने का सवाल एक अहम सवाल है। यह नीति की बात है। इसके बारे में जरूर सोचा जा सकता है, लेकिन एफर्मेटिव आन्सर अभी मैं नही दूंगा ।

माननीय सदस्य ने शुरू में कहा कि आप टेम्पोरेरी मिनिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने यह बात किस आधार पर कही ? मैं फुल-फ्लेज्ड केबिनेट मिनिस्टर हूं । मैं काम कर रहा हूं और करूंगा। माननीय सदस्य एम.पी. बने हैं पाच वर्षों के लिए और वे टेम्पोरेरी हो सकते हैं। पोलिटिक्स की कोई गारटी नही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody lives in this world temporarily.

श्री केदार पांडे: जब जीवन की ही कोई गारटी नही है, तो इन सब बातों का क्या ठिकाना है? माननीय सदस्य के एम.पी. होने का क्या ठिकाना है ? अभी मैं यह मान कर चलता हूं कि मैं मंत्री हूं, और मंत्री का जो काम है, उसको ठीक तरीके से सम्पादन करूं, और समय दे कर इसके विषय को जानूं और अपने कर्त्तव्य का ठीक तरह से पालन करूं ।

जहां तक अलग बाढ़ मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, अब सिंचाई और बाढ़ को अलग करने की बात नही है। कुछ दिन पहले तक सिंचाई मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ मीडियम इर्रिगेशन स्कीम और मेजर इर्रिगेशन स्कीम और बाढ़ वगैरह थे । मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की कि हिन्दुस्तान का इर्रिगेशन मैप ठीक तरह से बनाने के लिए माइनर इर्रिगेशन को साथ रखना चाहिए। डेवलपमेंट आफ दि कमांड एरिया भी आना चाहिए । आप को सुन कर खुशी होगी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की सहमति से ये दोनों विभाग इसी विभाग में आ गए हैं । अब इसी से आप अन्दाज लगा

(श्री केदार पांडे)

लीजिए । ...(**व्यवधान**)... उस की नेसेसिटी इस माने में थी कि जब तक डेवलपमेंट आफ दि कमांड एरिया और माइनर इरीगेशन साथ न हो तब तक इरीगेशन मैप भारत का ठीक से बन नहीं सकता और उस के मुताबिक उसका सही अन्दाज नहीं लग सकता ।

आप ने कोसी के बारे में कहा । कोसी की जानकारी हम सब को है। जब मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, रिवर वैली का था उसी वक्त से कोसी को जानता हूं उस के पहले से भी जानता हूं । कोसी नदी, सारो आफ इंडिया है। यह बड़ी भयंकर नदी है। इस में डेढ़ परसेन्ट सिल्ट आता है, कोर्स सिल्ट, ऐसा तो कहीं आता ही नहीं । उस कोसी के बारे में, ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल बन गया है, कुछ बाकी है। एम्बैंकमेंट बने हैं, बैराज बना है ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल का और वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल के बनाने की जो बात थी, उसमें सुस्ती हुई है। मैं इस बात को एडमिट करता हूं कि उस में बहुत सुस्ती हुई है और यहां तक कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत आई तो उस ने तो कुछ भी नहीं किया । उसकी नींव डाली थी कांग्रेस की हुकूमत ने और उस को बनाया भी, बैराज बनाया, ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल बनाया, वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल बनाया । वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल में जो नेपाल साइड है उस का काम इस साल पूरा कर दिया जायगा। जो बाकी है उस के लिए ग्रीन सिगनल हम लोगों ने भेज दिया है और 1987 तक हम अन्दाज करते हैं कि हम इसको बना कर कम्प्लीट कर देंगे। .... (**व्यवधान**)...200 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक रुपया हमने एस्टीमेटेड कास्ट रखी है और वह हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, वह काम जारी होने जा रहा है। जहां तक ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल है उस को पूरी तरह से यूज करने के लिए ड्रेनेज को देखना भी जरूरी है। ड्रेनेज इरीगेशन का पार्ट एंड पार्शल है। अगर कैनाल बन जाये और वाटर लाग्ड एरिया हो गया तो उस इरीगेशन से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और डेवलपमेंट भी नहीं होगा । हमें मालूम हुआ है कि ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल में अभी तक 3 लाख एकड़ लैंड अंडर वाटर है, वाटर लाग्ड एरिया है। वह अभी तक ड्रेन नहीं हुआ। इसलिए ईस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल के जो लोग हैं वे थोड़ा फ्रस्ट्रेटेड हैं। इसलिए मंडल जी ने कहा कि क्या कर रहे हैं उस के लिए। तो ड्रेनेज की बात सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है।

वेस्टर्न कोसी केनाल जो बाएंगे वह मधुबनी जिले से जायेगा और कुछ दरभंगा को टच करेगा...(**व्यवधान**)... वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल के लिए काफी लोगों में दिलचस्पी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...मैं मंडल जी को भी कह रहा हूं और पासवान जी को भी कह रहा हूं और बिहार के और लोगों से भी कह रहा हूं जिस में आप भी हैं, सब को जानकारी होनी चाहिए । इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल हम बनाएंगे ।.... (**व्यवधान**)...

अब इन्होंने यू पी के लिए कहा । वह गन्डक की बात है। उस में हाम ने बहुत काम किया है। वाटर लाग्ड एरिया का सवाल सब से बड़ा है। उस के साथ-साथ उस से जितना इरीगेशन होगा वह भी हम समझते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: नेशनल हाई-वे के बारे में?

श्री केदार पांडे: नेशनल हाई-वे के बारे में खबर आई है कि उस पर डेंजर है और फ्लड फाइटिंग हो रही है, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ने कुछ काम किया है। मेरा ख्याल है कि वह नहीं डूबेगी ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हर साल इस सदन में बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की जाती है परन्तु जब बरसात बीत जाती है तब न तो माननीय संसत्सदस्यों को चिन्ता रहती है बाढ़-पीड़ितों के लिए और न ही सरकार को कोई चिन्ता रहती है । इस देश में जो जनता राज आया उसने जो दुर्दशा बाढ़ पीड़ित की की उसकी कहानी काले अक्षरों में इतिहासकार लिखेंगे।

मोरवी में जो नरसंहार हुआ था, जब जनता पार्टी का शासन था, तब राष्ट्रीय नेता, गरीब मजदूरों की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी सर्वप्रथम मोरवी में गई थीं और उन्होंने जांच-पड़ताल करने की मांग की थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार से। वहां पर 2500 गरीब मज-

दूर डूब कर मर गए थे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि मोरवी में बांध क्यों टूटा था, नरसंहार क्यों हुआ था, उसकी वे जांच करवायें और सदन में रिपोर्ट रखें ।

इतना ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी का राज्य था, देश में जनता पार्टी का राज्य था, भयंकर बाढ़ें आई हुई थीं, मधुबनी बांध टूट गया था, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की कान पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगी, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के कान पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगी, उस समय भी मात्र इस देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही गई थीं। मधुबनी बांध के टूटने से जो लखों लोग बेघर हो गये थे उनको उन्होंने जाकर देखा था और घोषणा की थी कि मधुबनी बांध बनवाया जायेगा । मन्त्री जी से मेरी अपील है, उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंचाई मंत्री ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मन्त्री से आग्रह किया है कि मधुबनी बांध को जल्दी से जल्दी बनवाया जाए। वह बना है या नहीं, मेरी प्रार्थना है मंत्री जी यहां पर बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

मान्यवर, आज देश के बाढ़-पीड़ितों को संतोष हुआ है कि केन्द्र में जो मंत्री बने हैं सिंचाई विभाग के, श्री केदार पांडे जी, वे बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र के निवासी हैं तथा बाढ़ पीड़ितों की समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्री जी ने जो ब्रह्मपुत्र मण्डल विधेयक पेश किया उसके लिए पूर्वी भारत उनको बधायी देता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो तीन आग्रह करना चाहता हूं । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का हर जिला बाढ़ से घिरा रहता है, बरसात के दिनों में कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है और कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है। घाघरा अनवरत कटाव करती जा रही है, बस्ती जिले में, बहराइच जिले में और बलिया जिले में जिससे सैकड़ों गांव कट रहे हैं और यह सब समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हो चुका है। बस्ती जिले का गुलरिहा गांव पूर्णतया प्रभावित है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जो गांव कट रहे हैं उन गांवों के पास ठोकर लगवाने की व्यवस्था तुरन्त की जानी चाहिए । बस्ती जिले में बूढ़ी राप्ती बानगंगा, कुवानो नदियां हैं जोकि बस्ती जिले के उत्तरी क्षेत्र से बहती हैं और दक्षिणी क्षेत्र से सूरज नदी बहती है। बरसात के दिनों में सारी नदियां मिलकर सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को जलमग्न कर देती हैं । मैं मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि एक आयोग भी बैठ चुका है—पटेल आयोग, जिसने चार जिलों, गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर की जांच की थी । उस आयोग की रिपोर्ट में सारा विवरण लिखा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी से बात करना चाहती हूं कि पं. जवाहरलाला नेहरू के आदेश से पटेल आयोग बना था, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बनाया था, उस आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है इसको लाइब्रेरी तक ही सीमित न रखा जाए बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दिया जाए कि उस आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही की जाए । कम से कम इन चार जिलों को बचाया जाए, उनको बाढ़ के कटाव से रोका जाए।

मान्यवर, इस आयोग में केवल चार जिलों को ही लिया गया है। गोरखपुर, बस्ती, गोंडा, बहरइच, बाराबंकी, फैजाबाद और इलाहाबाद आदि सारे जिलों को नहीं लिया गया है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय विभाग इन जिलों की भी अच्छी तरह से जांच कराएं और मंगाकर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात और जानना चाहता हूं । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जहां तक मैंने समाचार पत्रों में वैज्ञानिकों के लेख को पढ़ा है, वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि जलस्तर गिरता जा रहा है और जो पानी बरसात में आता है, उसका हिन्दुस्तान में सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मान्नीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जल-कुण्डी योजना जो केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन रही है, 1977 के पहले और 1977 के बाद जनता राज में जलकुण्डी योजना कहां चली गई, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं, उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही की जाए और नदियों के पानी को सिंचित किया जाए। मान्यवर, जो नदियां नेपाल से निकल रही हैं, उसके संबंध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेपाल सरकार से भारत सरकार कोई वार्ता करने जा रही है? ताकि जो नदियां

नेपाल से निकल रही है, उनका पानी नेपाल में रोक लिया जाए, ताकि उनका पानी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को तहस-नहस न करे। इसके साथ ही साथ क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जनता और लोकदल के शासन काल में जितने बांध बधे हुए थे, वे सब तहस-नहस हो गए हैं, सब बह गए हैं और उसका परिणाम यह है कि आज बाढ़ पुनः आ रही है। मेरा माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि इन सब बातों के बारे में वे जवाब दें।

मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और प्रार्थना माननीय मन्त्री जी से करना चाहता हूं। सवाल यह है कि जब बाढ़ आती है, तो इंजीनियर लोग दौड़ने लगते हैं और जब बाढ़ खत्म हो जाती है तो वे आफिस में बैठ जाते हैं। इस तरह से ठेकेदारों और इन्जीनियरों के बीच में ही बाढ़ खत्म हो जाती है। मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना यह है कि प्रदेशों की सरकारों को यहां से निर्देश दिए जायें कि जो भी बधे और बाध बने, बनने के बाद किसी उच्च अधिकारी द्वारा उसकी जांच कराई जाए और यह देखा जाए कि उसमें निर्धारित लागत लगी है या नहीं लगी है। यह योजना पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में चालू हुई थी कि गावों को ऊंचा किया जाए, न कि नदियों के किनारों को बांधा जाए। वह योजना बन्द कर दी गई और अब नदियों के किनारों को बांधा नहीं जाता है, जिसकी वजह से बाढ़ आती है, जिससे नदी में मिट्टी चली जाती है और उनकी सतह ऊंची हो जाती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, वे अच्छी तरह से बाढ़ पीड़ितों की समस्याओं को जानते हैं, कि बांध की जगह पर अगर गावों को ऊंचा किया जाए, तो इससे गांवों के नागरिकों की रक्षा हो जाएगी, गांव नहीं बहेगा और नदी की सतह भी ऊंची नहीं होगी, बाढ़ें भी कम हो सकती हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री केदार पांडे : मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार का पड़ौसी प्रदेश है और इन दोनों राज्यों में बाढ़ की काफी भयंकर स्थिति रहती है। जिन आयोगों को श्री के. सी. पांडे जी ने जिक्र किया, उन आयोगों की मैं जांच कराऊंगा और उस पर क्या कर सकते हैं, इसकी खबर हम उन्हें दे देंगे। अभी इन आयोगों की रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ा नहीं है, हम इनको पढ़ेंगे और उनके मुताबिक जहां तक सम्भव होगा, कार्यवाही करेंगे।

यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं जो बाढ़ के क्षेत्र के अन्दर आते हैं और बार-बार वहां से दूसरी जगह चले जाइये, यह भी सम्भव नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह की योजना थी कि जो बाढ़ के दायरे में गांव की जमीन आती है, उस में कहीं-कहीं परती जमीन भी होती है, प्रायः सभी जगह ऐसी जमीन होती है, उस को ऊंचा कर दिया जाये और जब बाढ़ आये तो वहां के लोग उस जमीन पर चले जायें और जब बाढ़ चली जाये तो वापस अपनी जगह पर आ जायें। यह योजना जरूर विचारणीय है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो योजना बनी थी, उस में काफी सफलता भी मिली थी। हम जो बैराज बनाते हैं—बाढ़ के समय जब गांव के लोगों को इवैक्यूएट करते हैं तो वे लोग उस पर चले जाते हैं, इस से बहुत परेशानी होती है, हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि गांव की परती जमीन को ऊंचा किया जाये और लोग ऐसे समय में उस परती जमीन पर चले जायें जिस से उन के सामने परेशानी पैदा न हो।

हम नदी के किनारे जो एम्बैंकमेन्ट बनाते हैं, उन से बाढ़ रुकती नहीं है, लेकिन जो नदी की तरफ के गांव होते हैं उनकी हालत खराब हो जाती है। इसलिए इस के उपाय भी करने चाहिए। जहां तक उन्होंने पटेल आयोग की बात कही है, उस को मैं देखूंगा और जो कुछ उपाय किये जा सकते हैं, उन को करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

अब जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है, यह ठीक है कि वह बिहार के साथ मिलता है। बाढ़ की जो विभीषिका बिहार में होती है, वही उत्तर प्रदेश में भी होती है। मैं उस से पूरी तरह से अवगत हूं। इसलिये बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो मार्जिन मनी दी गई है—आप उस को देख लें। 1-4-1979 से पहले बिहार के लिए 461 लाख रुपये रखे गये थे, लेकिन अब उस को

[श्री केदार पांडे]

1308 लाख कर दिया गया है । इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 1-4-1979 के पहले 218 लाख रुपया था, उस को अब 1080 लाख कर दिया है। इसलिये जो भी रिलीफ आपरेशन्ज हो सकते हैं, उन को किया जा रहा है ।

हमें यह बात याद रहती है—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हमारे बिहार के उस छोर पर गई थी, जहां पर बाढ़ आई हुई थी, जिसे धनहा, मधुबनी, ठकरहा क्षेत्र कहते हैं। वहां पर जाकर उन्होंने स्वयं देखा था और उससे जनता को बहुत सन्तोष हुआ था। वहां पर हमने बांध बनाना शुरू किया था, जिस को बिहार-बंध कहते हैं, उस में कुछ समय लगा । अभी हाल ही में हमने कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं कि उस बांध को और मजबूत किया जाये ताकि वह टूटने न पाये और उसका पानी देवरिया जिले की तरफ न जाय ।

इसी तरह से कुछ और बातें हैं जो सब के लिए कामन हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जो योजनायें उनके लिये बनाई गई हैं, उन पर काम होगा । लेकिन मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं—आप अपनी-अपनी स्टेट्स से कमेन्टस जल्दी भिजवायें । राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट उनको भेजी गई है, अभी तक कमेन्ट्स नहीं आये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से भी कमेन्ट्स नहीं आये हैं। कमेन्ट्स आने के बाद मैं हर प्रान्त के माननीय सदस्यों को बुला कर उनसे बात करूंगा और बात करने के बाद उन की राय के मुताबिक क्या स्टेप्स लिये जा सकते हैं, उन पर काम करूंगा ।

एक बात मैं नैपाल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जो नदियां नैपाल से आती हैं, जैसे राप्ती, गंगा, कोसी गण्डक या दूसरी नदियां हैं, जब तक उन पर रिजरवायर नहीं बनेगा, काम नहीं होगा। इसलिये हमारी तरफ से नैपाल सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क किया गया है, हो सकता है जल्दी ही हम लोग इस काम को शुरू करें । यह वास्तव में बेसिक प्राबलम है, जब तक वहां रिजरवायर नहीं बनेगा, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दोनों के हालात खराब ही रहेंगे । इसलिये वहां रिजरवायर बनने जरूरी है ।

13.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported fall in production in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Sir, I rise to make a statement regarding the chaotic situation prevailing in Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, for quite some time resulting in heavy loss in production. The HEC reached a peak performance in 1976-77 when the annual production totalled Rs. 112.20 crores. During the years following the production has continuously slumped and the Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 35 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 30 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 33 crores up to January, 1980. While inefficiency is the sole reason for this miserable performance of HEC, the management has come up with the alibi of power shortage. A discreet study of the problem of power shortage was conducted by Hatia Project Workers' Union and it was revealed that the total loss of production on this account for the whole year hardly worked out to Rs. 2 crores. The loss suffered during the last three years surpasses the loss incurred during the preceding 15 years. The following steps are, therefore, immediately needed to set the affairs of HEC in proper order:—

(1) Change in the top management of the Corporation.

(2) Setting up of a high level committee with representatives of labour to study and make a thorough probe into the various failure of HEC and to suggest remedial measures.

(3) Regular and uninterrupted power supply for the projects.

(ii) REPORTED SHIFTING OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF PYRITES, PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICALS LTD. FROM DEHRI-ON-SONE

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): The Managing Director, Pyritas, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., has initiated a move to shift the headquarters of the company from Denrion-Sone to New Delhi. Some of the offices of this undertaking under the Government of India have already been shifted there.

This Projects was started in 1960 at Amjhore in the districts of Rohtas where pyrites was mined from the Karmur Hin Range. In 1962, its headquarters was established at Dehri-on-Sone.

During the Emergency, without the permission of the Government, it is learnt, the Managing Director shifted his office to New Delhi.

As the Managing Director remains at New Delhi, all the remaining high officials have to run there for consultation even for minor problems. A peon goes practically every day to New Delhi for carrying files to the Managing Director. Recently he has issued instructions that, with a view to expedite work, the office of the General Manager at Amjhore will be shifted to New Delhi. Till how, offices of about a dozen officers have already been removed to New Delhi. The rest are awaiting orders. Finally, the headquarters willbe shif ed to New Delhi from Dehri-on-Zone. Thus the local people will be denied employment opportunity. Some employees have to forego their promotion as they were not in a position to go to Delhi. This move to shift the headquarters to New Delhi is backed by other officers who belong to Delhi or nearby places and do not want to stay at Delhi-on-Sone.

When the Managing Director lived and worked at Amjhore, the headquarters expenditure in 1974-1975 was Rs. 1,23,484; and the Amjhore office expenditure was Rs. 1,03,604.

When the Managing Director shifted to New Delhi, the headquarters expenditure in 1978-79 was Rs. 2,17,703; and the Amjhore office expenditure in 1978-79 was Rs. 2,53,377.

This extra expenditure was incurred to pay travelling allowances to the officers to go to New Delhi. In addition to the above, the expenditure over entertainment which was Rs. 1463/- in 1974-75 has gone up to Rs. 16,000 in 1978-79. It is also learnt that the rent of the residential office at Delhi which was Rs. 600 per month has been increased to Rs. 9,000 per month. The headquarters is housed in a building here for which Rs. 3,500 are paid as rent. The Board of Directors has already decided to construct the office building and residences for the employees by acquiring government land at Dehri-on Sone

It is the general demand of the people that the headquarters of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. should not be shifted to New Delhi and that the offices of the Managing Director and other officers must be brought back to Dehri-on-Sone as before, not only in the interest of the State but also for efficient functioning of the Project. The Government should pay immediate attention to this very urgent matter of public importance and dispel the doubts in the minds of the people of the State of Bihar.

(iii) Ratnagiri Project of Aluminium Plant

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Ratnagiri project of aluminium plant hailed as a destiny project for the economic uplift of backward Konkan is still not out of woods so far as Government of India is concerned, and has been hanging fire for about 11 years now. This Rs. 80 crore project was finalised as early as 1966 by the Planning Commission which allocated Rs. 135 crores for two aluminium plants—one at Korba in Madhya Pradesh and the other at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra to be constructed by BALCO and to be completed towards the end of the Fifth Plan. The Korba plant is now on stream while the project report is still gathering dust in BALCO office in Delhi regarding the Ratnagiri plant. And this is in spite of Rs. 1.37 crores initially invested for the acquisition of land and preparation of blue prints made by the Central Government. Over all these years, the infrastructure has been built up at a cost of about Rs. 3 crores by the State Government and Ratnagiri has been developed as an all-weather port to facilitate the import of machinery and export of alumina to be produced.

In fact the State Government had proposed to have the foundation stone of the project laid on October 2, 1974. The then Chief Minister of Maharashtra had approached Mrs. Gandhi to lay the foundation stone, but she could not come as she was preoccupied and the foundation stone could not be laid on that day.

The Government is reducing the allocation on this project every year. The report of the Steel Ministry shows that no amount is being allocated this year on this project. This is *prima facie* proof of government's intention to abandon and shelve the project The project is likely to be shelved immediately after this session is over as no funds are made available to the project , shattering all the hopes of the people of Konkan who were all the while thinking that their dreams of commencement of industrialisation of this area would be fulfilled.

As the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines are not likely to be debated, I request the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to make a statement on the project and say that the project will not be shelved.

(iv) STEPS TO ERADICATE CHOLERA FROM NAWADA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा): बिहार का नवादा जिला हर दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। नया जिला होने के कारण प्रशासनिक एवं अन्य सुविधाओं से यह परिपूर्ण नहीं हो सका है । स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधा से वंचित रहने के ही कारण 24 घंटों में यहां पांच व्यक्ति हैजे से मरे हैं और इसके पहले निकट ही में पांच और मर चुके हैं। संक्रामक रूप यह रोग धारण कर चुका है । स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का मैं इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहा हूं ताकि शीघ्रता से उक्त रोग को फैलने से रोका जा सके।

(v) REPORTED STRIKE BY TRANSPORT CONTRACTORS AT DAL IRAJHAR MINES (MADHYA PRADESH) AFFECTING SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS TO BHILAI STEEL PLANT

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): With your kind permission I am raising an important matter of public importance under Rule 377 and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines.

The transport contractors at Dallirajhara mines in Madhya Pradesh are on strike since 20th May, 1980 thereby seriously affecting the transportation of raw material such as iron ore meant for Bhilai steel plant. The Bhilai steel plant generally keeps stock of iron ore for 2 to 3 months and if this strike continues further,

it may ultimately affect the production of steel in Bhilai steel plant as the stock in the plant would diminish by then.

The strike by the transport contractors has already affected a number of workers who are engaged in mines for digging iron ores. Besides this prolonged strike may ultimately result in a national loss and seriously jeopardise the national economy to a great extent.

The Steel Ministry should immediately intervene in the matter to bring an end to the strike by the transporters who are engaged in Dallirajhara mines for transporting iron ore.

(vi) REPORTED DAMAGE TO FOODGRAINS DURING TRANSPORTATION DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार प्रदेश विगत वर्ष से सूखा एवं अकाल से ग्रसित है । जहां लाखों लोगों को दो-जून भर पेट खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। लाखों लोग भारत में दाने-दाने के लिए तरसते हैं । प्रशासनिक लापरवाही के कारण अन्न का एक दाना भी नष्ट होना अक्षम्य अपराध गिना जाना चाहिये।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी भी इतने लापरवाह और कर्त्तव्यहीन हैं कि पंजाब से एक हजार टन गेहूं, जिस का मूल्य 12·50 लाख रुपये है, रेलवे के वैगनों में खुले ट्रेन में लाद कर रांची के लिये भेजा। वर्षा का समय, यदि बन्द वैगनों का अभाव था तो खुले वैगनों में गेहूं कतई नहीं भेजना चाहिये।

दैनिक "रांची एक्सप्रेस" के 8 जुलाई के अंक में प्रथम पृष्ठ पर फोटो भी छपा है, जहां की स्थिति देखने से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि एफ. सी. आई. के अधिकारी साढ़े बारह लाख के मूल्य के गेहूं को सड़ाने एवं बर्बाद करने के दोषी हैं । इसकी जांच शीघ्र की जाये और दोषी अधिकारियों पर कठोर कार्यवाही की जाये ।

(vii) REPORTED STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN BOMBAY

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, I may be permitted to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:

Seventy-nine industrial units in Bombay, Thana-Belapur Industrial Complex area, some of which were engaged in producing consumer goods components for electrical generation, transmission and distribution equipments and certain vital components for Defence purposes, have been on strike and lockout since the last nine months.

This has affected 35,000 workers, involving a loss of industrial production to the tune of Rs. 1 1/2 crores a day and Rs. 40 lakhs per day loss to the Exchequer by way of Central Excise and other duties.

This has also affected the Defence preparedness of the country, the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and the Exports Promotion and Import substitution effort.

Government in the Labour Ministry must take initiative to resolve this crisis since the Prime Minister herself at the State Labour Ministers' Conference held at Delhi on July 18, 19, 20, 1980 has expressed grave concern in the present economy and the need to raise production of goods for consumer and defence requirements.

(viii) REPORTED DEATHS DUE TO DRINKING OF SPURIOUS LIQUOR IN DELHI ON 19-7-1980

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अवैध रूप से शराब का निर्माण बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है और निर्माण करने वालों की पुलिस के साथ साठ-गांठ होने के कारण उसपर कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है । इसी का परिणाम है कि दिल्ली में

19 जुलाई, 1980 को यमुनापार न्यू सीलमपुर बस्ती में भोज में जहरीली शराब का वितरण किया गया। शराब में सम्भवत: कुछ गोलियां भी मिलाई गई थीं। उसके कारण पांच व्यक्ति मर चुके हैं और अन्य अनेक मौत से जूझ रहे हैं। कई अन्धे हो चुके हैं। सरकार द्वारा इनके परिवारों को किसी प्रकार की राहत आज तक नहीं पहुंचाई गई है। जहरीली शराब से मरने वाले सिर्फ गरीब होते हैं। यह दरअसल मौत नहीं, कत्ल है और इस कत्ल की हिस्सेदार पुलिस भी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to the next item.

श्री रूनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत---

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be no point of order in respect of 377. Nothing will go on record.

**(*Interruptions*)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Minister will reply.

गृह मंत्री (श्री ज़ैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल और परसों, दो दिन, तकरीबन 14 घंटे तक इस सदन के सम्मानयोग्य सदस्यों ने होम एफेयर्ज की डिमांड्ज पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं उन तमाम मेम्बरों का, जो पचास के करीब हैं, बड़ा मशकूर हूं। उन्होंने अपनी लियाकत और जजबात से फ्री और फ्रैंक राय दी है और सुझाव दिये हैं। बहुत से मेम्बर साहबान की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कान्ट्रीब्यूशन है। उन्होंने ऐसे-ऐसे सुझाव दिये हैं, जो हमारे देश की अमन-कानून की व्यवस्था को और आपस के प्यार और मुहब्बत को बरकरार रखने में सहायक हो सकते हैं। मैं उनका धन्यवाद करते हुए आप के द्वारा यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं सब मेम्बरों के सवालों और उनके ख्यालों पर कोई टिप्पणी कर सकूं, यह शायद मुश्किल होगा। अगर इतने समय में मैं उन सब का जिक्र न कर सकूंगा, तो वे मुझे क्षमा करेंगे। मैं उम्मीद दिलाता हूं कि उनके ख्यालों को वैसे ही नहीं फैंक दिया जायेगा। मैंने दिमागी तौर पर भी और कागज पर भी उनके विचारों को नोट किया है और उनसे फायदा उठाया जायेगा।

जम्हूरियत में सबसे बड़ी बात—और भी बातें हैं, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ी बात—यह होती है कि कंस्ट्रक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म से बहुत सुधार होता है। इन्सान को हुकूमत का नशा सब नशों से ज्यादा होता है। आप ने देखा होगा कि जब हम हिन्दुस्तान की नशाबन्दी, शराबबन्दी करने लगे तो गोवा में हमारा सैशन हो रहा था, वहां किसी शायर ने आ कर कहा—

> हुस्नो जर व हुकूमत भी तो नशे हैं।
> फिर इस नशे में क्या खराबी है।
> वतन के रहनुमाओं मत उलझो इस में
> इंसान तो फितरतन शराबी है।

तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है कि हुकूमत का नशा इंसान को ठीक रास्ते से भटका देता है और हुकूमत के कान बड़े हो जाते हैं, आंखें छोटी हो जाती हैं। मगर यह जो अपोजीशन है यह सहायता करती है। यह एंटी-डांट है। अहंकार भी नहीं होने देती और आखें भी छोटी नहीं होने देती। मैं विश्वास रखता हूं कि आप को अपना दोस्त उतनी अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं दे सकता है जितना कोई विरोधी दे सकता है। विरोधी बेशक दोस्त भी हो मगर यह हमारा कायदा है कि उस तरफ बैठ कर इस तरफ वालों को कोई तारीफ करना पाप समझते हैं। जम्हूरियत में एक खराबी है, अपनी पार्टी के बुरे को भला कहना और दूसरी पार्टी के भले को बुरा कहना यह हमेशा रहा है मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि संसार में सब से बुरी बात यह है कि इंसान अपने आप की तारीफ करे, मगर जम्हूरियत में यह सब से पहले करनी पड़ती है। न करो तो दूसरे तो राक्षस बना देते हैं देवताओं को।

**Not recorded.

[श्री ज़ैल सिंह]

तो इन सारी बातों को सामने रख कर मैंने बड़े गौर से आनरेबल मेम्बरान के सुझाव नोट किए । और बहुत सी बातों के अलावा कानून और अमन की व्यवस्था के लिए हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों के लिए, औरतों पर बलात्कारों के लिए और कुछ इलाकाई मसलों को ले कर भी तथा पुलिस के प्रति खास तौर पर इस हाउस में चर्चा होती रही । मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इन बातों पर अपना विचार भी दूं और सरकार के इरादे भी बताऊं ताकि यह हाउस जो तमाम भारत को रेप्रेजेन्ट करता है उस के सामने कुछ नई बात भी आ सकें ।

मगर इस से पहले मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम का एलान करना चाहता हूं। बहुत कम आनरेबल मेम्बर थे जिन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया । वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जंगे आजादी के सिपाही जिनको हम भूल गए थे उन की फिर याद दिलायी और उस में प्रोफेसर एन. जी. रंगा, रामावतार शास्त्री और एक दो और मेम्बर थे । **(व्यवधान)**. . .

श्री बंसी लाल (भिवानी) : सुखाड़िया जी ने सब से ज्यादा उन के लिए कहा था।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : सुखाड़िया जी का नाम मैं ने इसलिए बाद में रखा कि जब सुखाड़िया जी बोल रहे थे तभी मुझे ख्याल आया कि कुछ करना चाहिए। आखिर सुखाडिया जी तो हमारे बहुत पुराने पार्लियामेंटिरियन हैं, सब से ज्यादा देर चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे और फिर इतने खुशकिस्मत रहे कि गवर्नर रहने के बाद फिर ऐक्टिव पालिटिक्स में आ गए। तो ऐसी शख्सियत से तो कुछ सीखना ही चाहिए। आम तौर पर यह समझा जाता है कि जैसे फ्रूट को खराब होने से बचाने के लिए उस को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया जाता है उसी तरह पालिटिशियन को गवर्नर बनाने का मतलब. . . **(व्यवधान)**. . . .

प्रो. मधु दंडवते (राजापुर): आपका तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज में जाने का इरादा नहीं है?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : मेरा इरादा तो मेरे बस का नहीं है। मैं तो जब प्रार्थना करता हूं भगवान से तो कुछ मांगता नहीं, कहीं गलत बात न मांग लूं । जो दुनिया के काम हैं, मेरी राजनीति है वह मेरे नेता के हाथ में है और जो मेरी किस्मत है वह भगवान के हाथ में है। इसलिए अगर आप मुझ से पूछिये तो सबसे अच्छा पद जो है, कम जिम्मेदारी वाला वह गवर्नर का है लेकिन कोई मानता नहीं है। प्रो. दंडवते जी, आपने मेरे लिए पूछा, मैं ने बता दिया लेकिन मैं आपको बताता हूं, भगवान करें आप ठीक रास्ते पर आ जायें और अगर कभी आप को भी गृह मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला तो पता चल जायेगा। मैंने एक पोलीटीशियन से कहा आप बूढ़े हो गए, बीमार रहते हैं क्यों नहीं गवर्नर बन जाते तो उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नर का पद तो सोने की बेड़ी है, दस दिन के बाद आदमी उदास हो जाता है और उबासियां लेता रहता है । मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि यह काबिले तारीफ बात है, कम आदमी ऐसे हैं जो चीफ मिनिस्ट्री भी कर लें, गवर्नरी भी कर लें और फिर पालिटिक्स में आ जायें वरना यही समझा जाता है कि गवर्नरी के बाद रिटायर हो जाते हैं। **(व्यवधान)** गवर्नर बनने के बाद छोटा पद कबूल नहीं किया जा सकता और न पेश किया जा सकता है ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे मालूम है इस सदन में तकरीबन सौ के करीब या कुछ ज्यादा ही फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं। भारत में फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की गिनती दिन ब दिन कम होती जा रही है। हम भगवान से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि कभी भी हमें आजादी के लिए न लड़ना पड़े, हम अपनी आजादी को बरकरार रखें लेकिन मैं कहता हूं आजाद होने के बाद, भारत की सरकार बनने के बाद, प्रान्तों की सरकारें बनने के बाद, फ्रीडम फाइटर की सरकारें बनने के बाद, 1972 तक इन स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को दुरूस्त तरीके से याद नहीं किया गया । दुनिया का यह कायदा है:

> कौन याद रखता है अंधेरे वक्त के साथियों को
> सुबह होते ही चिरागों को बुझा देते हैं।

[श्री ज्ञैल सिंह]

कभी कभी पोलीटीशियन्स यह सोचते हैं कि मैंने इसको महत्ता दे दी तो कहीं यह मेरी गद्दी न छीन ले। लेकिन इस बात से कोई इनकार नहीं करेगा कि भारत की महान् शख्सियत, सुप्रीम नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने फैसला किया कि भारत में जितने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी हैं उनको ताम्र-पत्र मिलेंगे, उनका रिकार्ड कायम रखने के लिए, और कम से कम दो सौ रुपए पेंशन दी जायेगी, कई लोगों को पांच सौ भी मिलते हैं। अभी फिर कुछ फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हमारे पास आए और उन्होंने कहा कि जो सन् 1977, 1978 और 1979 में सरकार थी

14.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

उनकी सरकार ने सोचा और गौर किया कि यह काम तो गलत हो गया है, पेंशन देनी ही नहीं चाहिए थी। बदनीयती से नहीं, बल्कि इसलिए कि देशभक्त तो मरते ही रहते हैं, उनको मरना ही था। उन्होंने आईंदा के लिए पेंशन बन्द कर दी थी और जो चालू थी उन्हीं में से काफी को रोक दिया, जिसकी वजह से पेंशनर्स कूक रहे थे कि हमारी पेंशन बन्द हो गई। उसमें कोई आउट राइट आर्डर सरकार का नहीं है कि इसको बन्द कर दिया जाए, लेकिन शिकायतें आईं, जिनमें कई बोगस थीं और बहुतों को बोगस बना दिया गया।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर): बहुत सी बन्द हो गई हैं।

श्री ज्ञैल सिंह: श्री भगवत झा आजाद ने ठीक कहा कि बहुत सी बन्द हो गई हैं। आपने स्वयं एक पत्र लिखा कि जनता पार्टी ने जुल्म किया। मेरे मन में एक कमजोरी है, अब आप चाहें इसको मेरी शराफत कहें या कमजोरी कहें। जिसको हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता यहां पर कहना शुरू कर देते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी ने फलां जगह पर यह क्यों नहीं किया, वह क्यों नहीं किया और उस कमजोरी का जिक्र करते हैं। मैं यह कहता हूं कि हमारा विरोधी बहुत मजबूत हो, बहुत तगड़ा हो, उसके साथ लड़ना चाहिए, जो खुद ही कमजोर हो, उसके साथ क्या लड़ा जाए। यदि श्री भगवत झा आजाद की चिट्ठियां और इनके पत्र मैं आपको दिखाऊं तो पता चलेगा कि फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के साथ पिछले सालों में कितने जुल्म हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं यह बिल्कुल नहीं कहता, चूंकि यह बस की बात नहीं है। यदि कोई भी पार्टी इस हालत में हो जाए कि उसका एक नेता न हो और टूटी-फूटी गाड़ी हो, उसमें ऐसे पुर्जे लाकर दाखिल कर दिए जाएं, कोई एम्बेसेडर का, कोई फीयट और कोई मर्सेडीज का, और उस गाड़ी में बैठ जाए तो एक्सीडेंट तो हो ही जाता है।

जो महानुभाव हमारे सामने बैठे हैं, वे बड़े लायक हैं, बड़े नेक हैं, इस में मुझे कोई शंका नहीं है, लेकिन वे ऐसी गाडी में सवार हो जायें, जिस का एक्सीडेन्ट हो गया, जो टूट गई--तब फिर मैं क्या कहूं, इस लिये मैं कुछ नहीं कहता हूं, मैंने तो इतिहास बतलाया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: 1977 में आप किस गाड़ी में बैठे थे?

श्री ज्ञैल सिंह: हमारी गाड़ी में बैठोगे तो जहां चाहोगे वहां पहुंच जाओगे। गलत गाड़ी में बैठोगे तो प्लेटफार्म पर ही खड़े रह जाओगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): भगवत झा आजाद के साथ आप ने क्या अच्छा सुलूक किया?

श्री ज्ञैल सिंह: मैंने कहा था कि मैं अपना भाषण 40 मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा, तो बंसी लाल जी कहने लगे, ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है, देर लगेगी। आनरेबिल मेम्बर साहबान, मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द समाप्त कर दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप आनरेबिल हैं, इसलिये दोस्त भी आनरेबिल होंगे।

श्री ज्ञैल सिंह: आप ने क्या कहा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपके दोस्त हैं, इस लिए सारे ही आनरेबिल हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह: बागड़ी जी, स्पीकर साहब, मैंने गलती की, सीधे ही एड्रेस कर दिया, आप के थ्रू एड्रेस करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का और उनका पुराना सम्बन्ध है।

श्री जैल सिंह: जी हां, पुराना सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन मैं बागड़ी जी को एक बात बतलाता हूं-"इल्म दरसीना, न दरसफीना" जो इल्म है, वह दिमाग और सीने में होना चाहिये। यह अपनी लाइब्रेरी में किताबें रखने से नहीं होता है। हर बात को गहराई से समझना जरूरी होता है, इस लिये जो आदमी बगैर किसी....

इक भूल न बूझन आपना, अन होंदा आप गिनायन्दे। ऐसे भी संसार में मैंने देखे हैं जो अपनी हैसियत को नहीं पहचानते हैं और बहुत कुछ बड़ा बन कर दिखलाते हैं। लेकिन जो आदमी अपनी हैसियत को पहचानता है, उस को उसी तरह काम करना चाहिये। यदि चपरासी है तो चपरासी का ही काम करना चाहिए।

बागड़ी जी, मैं इन बातों को जानता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप के साथ मेरी दोस्ती बनी रहे और इस दोस्ती को जाहिर भी न किया जाय, कहीं आप को आप की पार्टी से निकाल न दें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मुश्किल तो आप को होगी। मुझे निकालेंगे तो इण्डीपेन्डेंट हो जाऊंगा, लेकिन आप को निकाल दिया गया तो मंत्री नहीं रहेंगे। मेरे लिये तो कोई मुश्किल नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह: आप और मैं आपस में बात कर लेंगे, हाउस का वक्त इस में न निकालें। ये बातें सेन्ट्रल हाल में कर लेंगे, डरिये मत।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: डरिये आप, मैं नहीं डरूंगा।

श्री जैल सिंह: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, 1980 में इस सरकार की कायमी के बाद इस पर गौर किया और गौर करने के बाद कुछ फैसले किये हैं। मिनिमम पेंशन जो 200 रुपये थी, उस को बढ़ा कर 300 रुपये कर दिया गया है। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की विडोज को जो पेंशन दी जाती है, वह पहले 100 रुपये थी, अब उस को 200 रुपये मिलेंगे। फ्रीडम-फाइटर्स की डिपेण्डेन्ट डाटर्स, जो अन-मैरिड हों, एक डाटर के पीछे 50 रुपये और तीन सौ रुपये तक उस विडो को दिये जायेंगे। इसी तरह से पहले सीलिंग थी कि जिन की 5 हजार या उस से ज्यादा की सालाना आमदनी है, उन को पेंशन नहीं दी जाती थी, अब इस कण्डीशन को रिमूव कर दिया गया है। हर एक फ्रीडम फाइटर को अब पेंशन लेने का हक है, पहले इस में डिस्क्रीमिनेशन थी। पेंशन किसी की गरीबी या अमीरी को देख कर नहीं, बल्कि उस की सेवा के लिये दी जाती है। मगर मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिन फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की आमदनी अच्छी है, 5000 रुपये को छोड़िये, 10000 रुपये या उस से ऊपर है, वे खुद ही पेंशन को नहीं लेंगे और अगर लेंगे भी तो फ्रीडम-फाइटर्स फण्ड में दे देंगे। लेकिन सरकार उस के लिये मना नहीं करेगी, यह मेरी राय है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: उन को कोई और चीज दीजिये, कोई प्रशस्ति-पत्र दीजिये।

श्री जैल सिंह: ताम्र-पत्र तो मिलेगा ही। मुझे मालूम है, बहुत से अच्छे वेल-टू-डू फ्रीडम-फाइटर्स थे, उन्होंने तो मांगा ही नहीं जान-बूझ कर नहीं मांगा और अब भी बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो लेंगे और अगर लेंगे तो मुझे उम्मीद है वे उस को अच्छे धार्मिक कामों में या सामाजिक कामों में खर्च करेंगे।

इसी तरह से फ्रीडम फाइटर्स ने कहा था कि इस स्कीम का नाम बदल कर "स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन" रख दी जाय, तो अब इस का नाम "सन्मान पेंशन" होगा।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Those who suffered due to trade union struggle before Independence, those who participated in working class struggles, would they be considered as freedom fighters? It used to be considered so. Now-a-days it

has been discontinued. Would you restore it?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: इस पर भी गौर कर लेंगे।

एक लैकूना यह था कि जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स जेल में कैद रहे या अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड रहे या कोई और कुरबानी की, उन से तस्दीक के लिये सरकारी रिपोर्ट लाने को कहा जाता था, जिस से बहुत बेइज्जती होती थी और जहां तक सरकारी अफसरों का सवाल है बहुत से देशभक्त होते हैं, कुछ नहीं होते हैं। उस बे-अदबी को बचाने के लिये यह कर दिया है कि जिस फ्रीडम फाइटर ने जेल काटी है, अगर कोई फ्रीडम-फाइटर जो पांच साल तक जेल में रहे हों सर्टीफिकेट दे दें कि ये हमारे साथ जेल में रहे या अण्डर ग्राउण्ड रहे थे और कम से कम 6 महीने रहे हैं--तो उन को पेंशन मिल जायगी, उन को सरकारी दफतरों में नहीं जाना पड़ेगा।

इस के अलावा पहले यह था कि औरतों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए भी छः महीने की शर्त थी। अब औरतों के लिए, हरिजनों के लिए और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए छः महीने की बजाय 3 महीने की शर्त कर दी गई है ताकि उन को भी पेंशन मिल सके और इस का जो असर भारत के खजाने पर पड़ेगा, वह तकरीबन 21 करोड़ रुपये का होगा।

आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, मेम्बर साहबान ने सब से ज्यादा समय इस बात पर लगाया..

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल): जिन्होंने पेंशन के लिए अप्लाई नहीं किया है, उन को भी आप एक और मौका देंगे?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: जिन्होंने अप्लाई नहीं किया है, उन को इस के लिए अप्लाई करने का मौका मिल गया और इन्कम की सीलिंग भी उड़ा दी गई है। उन को अब यह लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वह गरीब है। वह तो लिख दे बस।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अब तो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को भी और सुविधा हो जाएगी।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पहले जो कालम इन्कम का था, उस कालम को ही उड़ा दिया गया है। अब जिस को नहीं मिला है, वह लिख दे उस को मिल जाएगा। यह सफीशियेन्ट नहीं है, तो हम उसको और ठीक कर देंगे..... **(व्यवधान)**..

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please. No interruptions and no explanation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने सप्लाई ही नहीं किया है।

MR. SPEAKER: It will be taken care of.

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: जब किसी शख्सियत के दर्शन करते हैं या नाम सुनते हैं, तो कुछ प्रभाव पड़ता है कि वाकई इस में कुछ खूबी है। अब मैं श्री रामवतार शास्त्री को क्या कहूं। इन के नाम के पहले 'राम' लगा हुआ है और ये अपनी सीट से बड़ी तेजी से उठते हैं। कम से कम आप को तो मशकूर होना चाहिए कि आप की बात मान ली।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं इसके लिए। बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन को बहुत ज्यादा टच किया गया और कुछ मेम्बरों ने सुझाव दिये, कुछ मेम्बरों ने असलियत बताएं और कुछ मेम्बरों ने इस बात का फायदा उठाने के लिए कि इस सरकार को बदनाम किया जाए जैसे भी हो सकता है, बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर भी बातें कहीं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर (दुर्गापुर): आप जैसे जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करते थे?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: क्या?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर: आप जैसे जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करते थे।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: तो उस के लिए कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं, जैसे हरिजनों का मसला है, औरतों के ऊपर बलात्कार का मसला है और डाउरी की बुराई की रस्म की वजह से

हमारी कुछ बेगुनाह लड़कियों की मौतें होती हैं। ऐसी खराबियों के लिए, स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हम को पार्टी के नुक्ते-नजर को कुछ पीछे रख देना चाहिए और फिर इस मामले को देखना चाहिए कि सोसाइटी में अमन हो, शान्ति हो और कुछ बुराइया जो हमारे में हैं, उन को हम खत्म कर सकें। ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन कई कारणों से है। कम्यूनल फिजा बिगड़ने से भी, जातपात के झगड़े उभरने से, ऊंच-नीच के झगड़े उभरने से, औरतों के साथ और वीकर सेक्शन्स के साथ जब अन्याय होता है, उस से और आर्थिक नाबराबरी के कारण भी ये चीजें पैदा होती हैं। हम समाज को अमन और शान्ति की मुकम्मिल गारटी तभी दे सकते हैं जब हम में इसानियत और मानवता के ऊंचे आदर्श पैदा हों, उच्च आदर्श की भावना पैदा हो और हम किसी को भूखा नंगा न रहने दें। जब हम इस रास्ते पर चलना चाहते हैं तब हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजिशन को ठीक रखा जाए और मेरा विश्वास है कि हम कोई भी तरक्की का काम, कौम का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक कि लोगों को जिन्दगी और उनके माल की सुरक्षा की गारटी नहीं देते हैं। इस बात को हमें सीरियसली सोचना होगा। किसी को मैं दोष नहीं देता। लेकिन एक बात माननी पड़ेगी। एक मैम्बर ने कहा कि जनता सरकार को आप दोष दे कर छुटकारा नहीं पा सकते हैं। मैं उनके साथ सहमत हूं। जनता सरकार ने खराबियां पैदा की, गलतियां की, और हम भी गलती करें तो यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। उसने गलतियां की ऐसा कह कर हम बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उन बातों को भूल जाएं। छः महीने तक मैं सोचता रहा हूं कि कैसे मैं जनता सरकार की खराबियों को दूर करूं ताकि मैं बजट सैशन में यह बता सकूं कि इन बातों को मैंने खत्म कर दिया है। एक मैम्बर ने कहा कि एक मिनिस्टर कह रहा है कि क्राइम कम हो गए हैं और होम मिनिस्टर ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अफसरों को बुला कर डांटा है और कहा है कि यह सबूत है कि यहां क्राइम बढ गए हैं। इस बात का यह सबूत नहीं है। दरहकीकत जरायम कम हुए हैं हर प्रकार के। लेकिन इतने कम नहीं हुए हैं जितने होने चाहियें थे। यही मैंने उनके साथ बात की और कहा कि इतने कम नहीं हुए हैं और कुछ दिनों में आठ, दस, पंद्रह दिनों से दिल्ली में रोजाना कोई न कोई वारदात होती रही है। अगर यही रफ्तार रही तो बढ़ भी सकते हैं। हमें इनको रोकना है। यही मैंने उन से कहा।

लेकिन हम को इसकी गहराई में जाना होगा। गहराई में जाएं तो आपको मालूम होगा कि पुरानी सरकार ने पुलिस को माडर्नाइज करने के लिए, उसको सहूलियतें देने के लिए, उनके वास्ते मकान बनाने के लिए जो स्कीमें बनाई थीं उनको 1978 और 1979 में रद्द कर दिया और बन्द कर दी गईं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पुलिस में बेचैनी पैदा हुई और उस बेचैनी के कारण डिसिप्लिन टूटा और डिसिप्लिन टूटने के कारण पुलिस में कुछ पौलिटिकल भावनायें पैदा हो गईं और जुदा-जुदा पोलिटिकल आइडियोलोजी के साथ वे जुड़ गए। जो नई भरती की गई उसमें इस बात का ख्याल नहीं रखा गया कि फिटेस्ट परसन को लिया जाए बल्कि इस बात का ख्याल रखा गया कि अपने आदमी को कहां फिट किया जा सकता है और उसको वहां लगा दिया। हाउसिंग और माडर्नाईजेशन के लिए जो स्कीमें हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने पुलिस के लिए रखी थी, वह भी जनता सरकार ने बन्द कर दी। आपको याद होगा कि सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने रिकोमंड किया था कि पुलिस को माडर्नाइज करने के लिए, फोर्सिस की इम्प्रूवमैंट के लिए, उनका इक्विपमेंट देने के लिए, उनकी एफिशेंसी को बढाने के लिए और रिफ्रैशर कोर्स दे कर उनके बिहेवियर को दुरुस्त करने के लिए सैंटर प्रान्तीय सरकारों को मदद दे। उसको अब हम ने रेस्टोर कर दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि 48 करोड़ का खर्चा सैंटर प्रान्तीय सरकारों को देगा जो पुलिस की एफिशेंसी को बढ़ाने के लिए और उनको मुनासिब सहायता देने के लिए खर्च किया जाएगा। इस तरह से सैंट्रल पुलिस आर्गेनाइजेशन में भी हमने प्रोमोशन के जरिये बढ़ा दिए हैं। तकरीबन 8300 लांस नायक और नायक की पोस्टें नई बढ़ा दी गई हैं। आपको जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि हाउसिंग स्कीम के लिए भारत सरकार ने इसी साल अठारह करोड रुपया प्रोवाइड किया है ताकि उनकी हाउसिंग की कमी को ठीक किया जा

सके । रियासतों की सरकार ने मशविरा दिया है और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने सैंट्रल फोर्स के लिये अच्छे कपड़े की वर्दी देने का फैसला किया है, यानी नाइलोन के कपड़े ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: नाइलोन के या टैरीकॉट के?

श्री जैल सिंह: यैस, यैस, टैरीकॉट के, आपने मुझे करैक्ट किया, धन्यवाद। आप बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं । हे भगवान, ऐसी अपोजिशन दे, जिसमें दोस्त बैठे हों ।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा (करनाल): लेडी पुलिस को तो नाइलोन के ।

श्री जैल सिंह: श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा का जो कहना है, यह काबले-गौर है । लेडी-पुलिस को नाइलोन की वर्दी और मर्दों को टैरीकोट की । यह हम सुधार कर देंगे, इसमें देख लेंगे, लेकिन खर्चा बहुत बढ़ेगा क्योंकि औरतों की भर्ती हम और ज्यादा कर रहे हैं ।

इसके अलावा जो हमारी पुलिस की रविश है, उनके जो काम हैं, उसके बारे में कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा कि वह तो पुराने हैं, अंग्रेजों के जमाने के हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने के नहीं रहे । वह तो सब रिटायर्ड हो चुके हैं । यह तो नये आये हैं ।

मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों को आज 40 साल उम्र हुई है, वह आजादी से 6,7 साल पहले पैदा हुए होंगे। उन बेचारों का कोई कसूर नहीं है कि उन्होंने मुल्क के लिये कोई कुर्बानी नहीं की । उनमें भी देशभक्ति है, जज्बात है, और वह देश के लिये मर सकते हैं। हमारा फर्ज बनता है कि हम उनको इस निगाह से देखें कि वह भी देशभक्त हैं। मैं आनरबल मेम्बर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि देशभक्त केवल पोलिटिशियन ही नहीं होते, सर्विस वाले भी देशभक्त होते हैं । उनके जजबात देश के लिये होते हैं, वह प्लेनिंग कर सकता है, उसका ब्रेन क्रिएटिव होता है और वह बहुत मेहनत से सिंकिसियेंसी से काम करता है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पुलिस की इस बात के लिए प्रशंसा किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि वह टाइम की भी परवाह नहीं करते और अपना ज्यादा से ज्यादा टाइम लगाते हैं, दिल खोलकर काम करते हैं, प्लानिंग के लिए काम करते हैं और लोगों की रक्षा के लिए काम करते हैं। लेकिन सोसाइटी में बुराइयों की भी कोई कमी नहीं, जैसे आम सोसाइटी में बुरे आदमी और सर्विस में भी बुरे आदमी होंगे, लेकिन पुलिस की रविश बहुत हद तक बदली है फिर भी मैं एग्री करता हूं कि और बदलनी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारा भी स्वभाव बदलना चाहिए कि हम पुलिस को हमेशा बुरा ही समझें, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

हम उनकी हौंसला अफजाही न करें, उनके काम को न देखें, उनको बहुत-सी मुसीबतों का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है, 24, 24 घंटे ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। यह जलसे, जूलूस, मुजाहरे, सत्याग्रह, तमाम के तमाम यही बेचारे संभालते हैं।

हमारे औनरेबल मेम्बर चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह यहां बैठे हैं, यह मेरे साथ जनता राज में गिरफ्तार हो गये। मुझे कहने लगे कि हम तो बेफकूफ हैं, पुलिस में भर्ती हो जाते, यह हमारे कहने से भी उनको पकड़ते थे और उनके कहने से हमको पकड़ रहे हैं। इनका काम अच्छा है सबसे। आप बताइये, जो पुलिस बेचारी इतनी मुसीबतों में से गुजरती है, उनको हम डिमौरेलाइज कर दें, उनका हौसला न बढ़ायें, उनके काम की तारीफ न करें, उनकी सहूलियतों को न देखा जाये? इस तरह से ला एंड आर्डर की चीज चल नहीं सकती है।

एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि पुलिस ने कानून अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। भाई, कानून की कापी तो हम उनके हाथ में जबर्दस्ती रखते हैं कि कानून के मुताबिक चलो। मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर से पूछता हूं कि क्या उनकी मर्जी है कि कानून उनके हाथ में दे दिया जाये । अब कानून तो पुलिस ने ही लोगों से मनवाना है। यह मैं कह सकता हूं कि पुलिस कानून की मिट्टी पलीद न करे और वह कायदे के मुताबिक चले, और अगर वह कायदे के मुताबिक नहीं चलती है, तो गलती करती है। मगर पुलिस में भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं - जैसे कि वे और जगह हैं-, जो बेईमान हैं, रिश्वत भी लेते हैं, शरारत भी करते हैं, पालिटीशन्ज को बुद्धू बनाते हैं, दंगे भी करवाते हैं और गुंडों से मिले भी होते हैं।

जहां तक बलात्कार का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस ख्याल से सहमत हूं कि अगर एक औरत के साथ कोई पुलिसमैन बलात्कार करे, तो उसको चार गुना सजा मिलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वह तो रखवाला है। मगर आप इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि जब तक किसी का गुनाह साबित न हो जाये, तब तक उसको सजा नहीं देनी चाहिए, और जब गुनाह साबित हो जाये, तो उस पर रहम नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह रहम नहीं होता है, वह कमजोरी होती है।

हम इस बारे में जरूरी कार्यवाही करेंगे, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि जब भी माननीय सदस्यों को पुलिस के बारे में शिकायत मिले, तो वे क्रिटिसिज्म जरूर करें, लेकिन इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि क्रिटिसिज्म ताभारी हो ।

14 26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनल फिजा पैदा हुई। पिछले तीन सालों में इस मामले में जमशेदपुर में ही चालीस हजार पर्सन्ज एफेक्टिड हुए कुछ की मौत हुई, कुछ जख्मी हुए, कुछ के घरों को जलाया गया, बर्बादी हुई। इसके बाद कास्टिज्म इस तरह से चली — श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव इस बात को मानें या न मानें, क्योंकि उनकी कुर्सी की जगह बदल गई है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि वह दानिशमंद हैं, बात को मानेंगे--कि जनता राज में कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर जिस जात का बन जाता था, वह उसी जात के चीफ सैक्रेटरी को ढूंढ़ता था, उसी जात का आई. जी. चाहता था, उसी जात का प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी चाहता था। नीचे एस पी. चाहता था कि थानेदार तक मेरी ही बिरादरी के आदमी लगें कोई दूसरा आदमी लगे ही न । कम्युनल फिजा थोड़ी सी कम हुई है, लेकिन बिरादरीवाद यहां तक पहुंच गया है कि एक बिरादरी का कोई आदमी बेशक मुसलमान हो जाये, वह उस बिरादरी के साथ दोस्ती कर के चलता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि कौम को बनाने के लिए और उसके आदर्शों को उंचा करने के लिए इन बातों को छोड़ देना चाहिए। इसके अलावा सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर राजनैतिक प्रभाव न डाला जाये। वे नियमों के अनुसार काम चलायें। सरकारें तो बदलती रहती हैं, लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट-अप नहीं बदलना चाहिए। उनके साथ विक्टीमाइजेशन नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार से यह आशा की जाती है कि वह विंडिक्टिव न हो, तो अपोजीशन वालों को भी सोचना चाहिए कि यह समझ कर कि कोई आदमी सरकार को को-आपरेशन दे रहा है, उसके पीछे पड़ जाना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या के साथ-साथ हमारे देश में दहेज की बुरी लानत है। इस बारे में आनरेबल लेडी मेम्बर, श्रीमती मुकर्जी ने बहुत अच्छी तकरीर फरमाई श्रीमती दंडवते ने भी और इस तरफ से लेडी मेम्बर साहबान ने भी। मैं समझता हूं कि यह केवल औरत का केस नहीं है। कोई भी मर्द जिसमें गैरत है, अपनी मां, बहन या बेटी की बेइज्जती नहीं देख सकता है। इस बारे में मर्दों का भी कुछ फर्ज है। हमारी एक मर्द-डामीनेटिड सोसाइटी है। मैं कनविन्स्ड हूं कि बहुत सी मासूम लडकियां शादी के बाद मार दी जाती हैं और उनकी मौत के बाद एंडौसियों, रिश्तेदारों, उस स्थान के थानेदार और वहां के डाक्टर, सब को खरीद लिया जाता है और माता-पिता को खबर होने से पहले उनका दाह-संस्कार कर दिया जाता है। हम ने सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट और ला डिपार्टमेंट को अपनी राय दे कर एंटी-डावरी बिल जो है उस में तरमीम करने के लिए भेज दिया है। वह आप के सामने आ जायेगा । लेकिन फिलहाल रियासती सरकारों को हिदायतें दी गई हैं। उस हिदायत में पहली बात तो यह है कि किसी लडकी का कोई ऐसा केस हो, उस की शक्की हालात में मौत हो जाय और उस लडकी को शादी किए हुए पांच साल तक हुए हों, एक साल हो, दो साल हो, पांच साल तक निगरानी एस.पी. करेगा। दूसरे उस की पोस्ट मार्टम एक डाक्टर नहीं करेगा वहां के दो सीनियर का अफसर तहकीकात नहीं कर सकेगा, डी. रखनी है, उस केस में डी. एस. पी. के नीचे डाक्टर बैठेंगे तब वह उस की पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट देंगे। तीसरे, यह भी हमने उनको कहा है कि इस शुबहे में जिस लडकी की मौत हो जाय, उसके माता पिता और भाई जब तक नहीं आ जाते तब तक उस लड़की का अन्तिम दाह संस्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। ये एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हिदायतें हैं। कानून

बनेगा तो और भी आगे देखेंगे। क्योंकि मैं कन्विन्स्ड हूं इस बात पर, बड़ी सिफारिशें आती हैं कि यह तो बेचारा निर्दोष है, सात-सात साल तक माता पिता से दहेज मांगते हैं अमीर हो जाते हैं तो और भी लालच करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि स्टोव फट गया, गैस का चूल्हा फट गया, नाइलोन के कपड़े पहने हुई थी, आग लग गई। आग सास को क्यों नहीं लगती ? उसको मदर-इन-ला को कभी आग नहीं लगती । उसकी ननद को आग नहीं लगती। सिर्फ आग उसी लड़की को लगती है जिसकी शादी हुई है? नहीं, कोई आग नहीं लगती है। वह बेचारी चारों तरफ निराश हो कर खुदकशी कर लेती है। मैं चाहता हूं, अपनी राय तो मैंने दे दी है कि ऐसी लड़की की मौत बेशक खुदकशी की वजह से हुई हो लेकिन जिनकी वजह से उसको खुदकशी करनी पड़ी हो उसको पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। . . **(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसको बदल रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह: क्या किया जाय ? यह जमाना ही ऐसा है। हर चीज बदलती है। इंसान बदलते हैं, सितारे बदलते हैं, सब कुछ बदलता है।

हमारा तो निशाना इस देश में हर चेहरे पर लाली, हर घर में खुशहाली और हर खेत में हरियाली है, यह हम चाहते हैं । मगर जब एक बात ऐसी सामने आती है तो हम सोचते हैं हमारे दोस्त हमारे पीछे क्यों पड़े हैं? एक छोटा सा वाकया हो जाय, आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान से पूछिए, यह तकरीबन 65 करोड़ का मुल्क है और नौ यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं, बाकी रियासतें हैं, इसमें कोई न कोई बात तो होगी ही। अब यह आर्गेनाइज कर ले कोई कि और वाकयात बेशक न छपें, लेकिन जहां दंगा हो, चोरी हो, डाका हो, वहां जरूर खबर आनी चाहिए और साथ-साथ यह जरूर आना चाहिए कि वहां रेप हुआ है तो इतने रेप माइल्डेड क्यों हो गए हैं? . . **(व्यवधान)** यह भी देखना है कि ये हमारी ही बहनें हैं, उनके ऊपर यदि ऐसा कोई बलात्कार हुआ तो शर्म की बात है . . .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Does he know what he is saying?

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: What do you want?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You should be ashamed of it.

श्री जैल सिंह : प्रोफेसर दण्डवते जी, मेरा यह ख्याल है कि आप सब से ज्यादा संजीदा हैं, सब से ज्यादा समझदार हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI R. K. BHALGI (Thane): The hon. Minister has used the word without knowing the implications of it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The hon. Minister has said that the Opposition members had become rape-minded. It is an aspersion on the Opposition members. It is not befitting the Home Minister of India to say this. So, I say that it should be expunged or he should withdraw it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister will reply now.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर का बड़ा अदब करता हूं, उनके लिए मेरे दिल में बड़ी भारी इज्जत है लेकिन मेरी बात श्री उन्नीकृष्णन् से थी, आप सब क्यों मेरे गले पड़ गए? उन्नीकृष्णन जी हंस रहे हैं, आप ही मेरे से नाराज हो गए, आपसे तो मैंने कुछ कहा ही नहीं ।

हाल्दर साहब, मैं आपकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, आपका बहुत ऊंचा करैक्टर है, आपकी मैं बहुत तारीफ करता हूं। उन्नीकृष्णन जी के साथ मेरी बात हुई थी, वे खुश हो रहे हैं . . **(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was said in a lighter vein. Why do you give too much importance to it? *(Interruptions)*

You must hear the Minister. You have all raised so many problems. Are you not interested in hearing the Minister? The Home Minister will continue now. I am not permitting anyone else.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आनरबल मेम्बरान शांति से मुझ से बात कहेंगे वह मैं अदब से सूनूंगा और अदब से जवाब दूंगा। गुस्से के वगैर गुजारा न हो तो गुस्से मे भी आ जाये लेकिन अभी गुस्से की कोई बात ही नही है। आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए हम एक ही जगह पर वर्किंग कमेटी के मेम्बर रहे है, हमारी आपस मे दोस्ती है, कभी फिर भी हो सकती है फिर इसमे नाराजगी क्या है? मै तो उन्नीकृष्णन जी से बात कर रहा था, आप क्यों नाराज हो गए? मै जानता हू

> ये हुस्न वाले मेरे कातिल है मेरा यह दावा है मगर उनको सजा मिले, मुझे मंजूर नही।

त्रिपुरा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने एक तकरीर मे बड़े जोर से कहा कि त्रिपुरा के चीफ मिनिस्टर से हम मिल कर आए है और उसने कहा है कि जो वहा के हालात बरबाद हुए उसके लिए चार महीने पहले सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कहा था। उन्होंने हमको इस बात के लिए मुजरिम बनाने की कोशिश की। यह मैंने जानबूझकर नही कहा है। स्लिप आफ टग है, इसके लिए आप नाराज नही होंगे।

SHRI RATANSINH RAGDA (Bombay South): Sir, the Home Minister is changing your sex.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मै बडा ही मशकूर हू कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने मुझे करैक्ट किया है। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि त्रिपुरा मे लगभग सवा तीन लाख के करीब लोगों को घरों से निकाला है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक तकरीबन 547 आदमियों की मौतें हुई है और तकरीबन 35 हजार लोगों के घर जलाए गए है। नुकसान 21 करोड का हुआ है। . . **(व्यवधान)**. . . .आप अगर इस बातों के लिए मुबारकबाद दे सकते है, तो हम कोई भी गल्ती करें, आप मुबारकबाद दिया करें। आप बडे दयालु है, बडे मेहरबान है। . . . .**(व्यवधान)**. . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please tell him "horrible' is not "mubarak". (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister is prepared to sit down and hear you. If any one of you from the Opposition gets up, he can get a clarification. What is the use of everybody getting up? Therefore, I would suggest if you want any clarification from the Home Minister—I think, he is prepared to yield—let any one of you get up. If anyone of you get up and ask for a clarification, the Home Minister is prepared to yield—I have seen on many occasions he has yielded. But if everybody gets up, if so many of you get up at the same time, he is not able to hear. That is why he is confusing between "Madam" and "Deputy-Speaker". If anyone of the members from the Opposition gets up, I will permit him to ask a clarification.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): The Home Minister is dealing with the subject in a lighter vein. When he is replying to a serious subject, to serious allegations, I do not think it is good to narrate in a sarcastic way. This is highly objectionable. (*Interruptice .. Chairman;*

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I am very much serious. I have not taken it lightly. But I request him to control all members. Why are they not serious? जब हाउस मे सीरीयस मैटर डिसकस किया जाता हो, तो सिरीयसनैस जरूरी है। लेकिन लाइट मूड मे तमाम मेम्बर हस पडे मुस्करा पडे, तो इसमें मेरा क्या कसूर है मैंने तो नही कहां कि हसिए। आप हसते है, तो मैं क्या करूगा। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हम ने त्रिपुरा सरकार ने फोर्स की इमदाद मांगी और उस मे यह कहा कि जून के पहले हफते मे हमने जो नया डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउसिल बनाया है, जिसमें कुछ आटोनामी दी गई है, उस के जुलाई 1980 मे इलैक्शन करवायेंगे, इसलिये हमको फोर्स जून के पहले सप्ताह मे भेज दी जाय। उन्होंने यह भी नही कहा कि कोई ऐसे हालात पैदा हो सकते है। लेकिन हमने जून के पहले हफते मे फोर्स वहां भेज दी। मैं आज इस बात को दोबारा नही कहना चाहता हू – वहां की सरकार ने क्या किया, क्या उस की गलतिया थी, क्या कमियां थी। चूकि मैं समझता हू – अब हम और वहां की सरकार इस बात पर लगे हुए है कि उन

को रिहैबिलिटेट किया जाय, उनके जख्मों को ठीक किया जाय और उन के परिवारों को दुबारा बसाया जाय, ताकि बिटरनेस पैदा न हो। मैं यह समझता हूं - शायद कोई आनरेबिल मेम्बर यह चाहते थे कि किसी तरीके से गवर्नमेंट को प्रवोक किया जाय ताकि त्रिपुरा की सरकार जो कि सी. पी. (एम.) की सरकार है, उसकी बाबत बतला दूं कि उसने क्या क्या किया है ? मैं आज कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का इस में कोई कसूर नहीं है, जिस किसी ने सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इमदाद मांगी, उसी वक्त इमदाद दी गई । लेकिन ये वाक्यात जो हुए हैं--बहुत बूरे वाक्यात हुए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं - इस में दो बातें हैं, एक तो यह कि इल्जाम लगाया गया, दूसरे चाहे छोटे से छोटे केस हों, जो निन्दनीय हो, जब इक्कोदुक्के केस को ला कर यहां तूफान खड़ा किया जाता है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं - आनरेबिल विरोधी मेम्बरान से, क्या आप ने त्रिपुरा के सवाल पर कुछ जहां हजारों आदमी मारे गये, बेघर हो गये? आप की जुबान क्यों बन्द हो गई, इस सवाल पर आप क्यों नहीं बोले?

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व): बोले हैं, आप अखबार नहीं पढ़ते ।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बहुत देर सीरियस रहने का आदी नहीं हूं। मैंने आनरेबिल मेम्बर के कहने का मान कर सीरियस बात की थी।

हमारे नौजवान मेम्बर गुलाम नबी जी ने अपनी तकरीर में यह फरमाया कि वह जेल गये थे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जनता सरकार की कृपा से गये थे, लेकिन मैं नहीं कहता कि किस की कृपा से गये थे। जरूर गये होंगे, मुझे मालूम है। उन्होंने कहा कि जेलों में कुछ ऐसे हालात हैं कि वहां पर बच्चों और औरतों के साथ अच्छा सुलूक नहीं होता है और कुछ दूसरी तकलीफ भी हैं । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जेलों में जाने वाले भी इन्सान हैं, उन्होंने गुनाह किया है, उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं भी लगातार 5 साल जेल में रहा हूं, 22 साल की उम्र में गया था और 27 साल की उम्र में वापस आया था । उस वक्त जेलों की जो दशा थी, वह आज नहीं है । उस वक्त कोई पखा नहीं होता था, बिजली नहीं थी, पानी नहीं था, कई चीजें नहीं मिलती थी, लेकिन आज काफी सहूलियतें हैं। रेडियों, टी. वी. पंखे ,बिजली, पानी . . . (**व्यवधान**). . . जेलों में जो सहूलियतें हैं, हो सकता है मेरी जानकारी कम हो, मैं और जानकारी प्राप्त करूंगा। आप का ख्याल है कि सहूलियतें नहीं हैं, चलिये, मैं इस बात को मान लेता हूं . . . . .

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (अजमगढ़): कुछ जगहों सुविधायें हैं, लेकिन हर जगह नहीं है।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह: हम तो आप को जवाबदेह हैं, जो हाउस चाहता है, हम वही कर देते हैं । हम ने इन बातों को अनुभव किया है और

The Government of India have decided to set up a Committee on Jail Reform consisting of the following persons;

Justice A. N. Mulla, Retired Justice....Chairman;

Shri Jogender Sharma, M.P., Member;

Smt. Saroj Khaparde,

Dr. (Mrs.) M. Sarada Menon, former Director, Mental Hospital Madras;

मेन्टल हास्पिटल के माहिर को भी जानबूझ कर रखा है ।

Sri G. S. Mallaiah, I. G. Prisons, Karnataka.

इस में जरूरत पड़ी तो और मेम्बरों को भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : मलैया साहब बंगलौर जेल में हमारे होस्ट थे।

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Then, you will be very happy.

"The Committee will look into all laws, rules and regulations, the liv-

ing conditions, the problems of recruitment and training of staff, special treatment of women and children and mentally retarded persons, work programme for prisoners and all such items which affect the lives of the prisoners.

"The Committee will submit its report within six months."

यह इसलिए किया गया है कि इस कमेटी को, हमारे जो इम्पोर्टेन्ट सिटीजन हैं जिन्होंने किसी जमाने में जेल काटी हो या इस जमाने में जेल काटी हो, वे भी अपनी राय भेज दें और इस तरह से जेलों का सुधार किया जा सके। जिस प्रकार से इस हाउस में भी और दूसरे हाउस में भी बहुत मेम्बरों का यह ख्याल था कि जो कम्युनल फिजा है, इस को दबाने के लिए और खादीरी के हालात पैदा करने के लिए और नेशन यूनीटी के लिए हम को जबर्दस्त उपाय करते रहने चाहिए, तो इस के लिए पहले भारत में नेशनल इनटेग्रेशन काउंसिल थी लेकिन फिर उस को पिछले सालों में रिवाइव नहीं किया। अब फिर गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला किया है कि उस नेशनल इनटेग्रेशन काउंसिल को फिर से बनाया जाए और प्रधान मंत्री इस काउंसिल की प्रेसीडेंट होंगी और उस काउंसिल में जो हमारी महत्वपूर्ण पालीटीकल पार्टीज हैं नेशनल लेवल की, लाजमी तौर पर उन के नेताओं को शामिल किया जाएगा, प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्री इस के मेम्बर होंगे और इस के साथ साथ एजूकेशनिस्ट्स, समाज सुधारक या और दायरों में काम करने वाले जो हमारे समाज-सेवक हैं, जिन की जिन्दगी सेवा के लिए बनी है और जो हमारे देश की नेशनल यूनिटी के लिए कन्ट्रीब्यूट कर सकते हैं, उनको भी इसमें शामिल किया जाएगा और उसकी मीटिंग के बाद हम सब की राय के बाद हमें को अगर कोई सुधार करना पड़ेगा, तो वह भी करने के लिये तैयार होंगे। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि सिर्फ कानून से ही हम देश की एकता को नहीं बना सकते, हमको एक ऐसा वातावरण और एटमास्फेयर बनाने की जरूरत है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के वासी हैं और हमारे में कोई दूसरी भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे एक दोस्त ने कुछ कहा कि हमारी एक स्टेट बना दी जाए और कुछ और बातें भी हुई जैसे आसाम का मसला है। वह इस हाउस में डिस्कस हुआ और मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत बार डिस्कस हो चुका है। सरकार अपनी तरफ से अपना पक्ष पेश भी कर चुकी है लेकिन कुछ हालात नये भी हुए हैं। हम ने इस बात को वेलकम किया कि आसू ने एजीटेशन को सस्पेंड करने के लिए कहा है क्योंकि उनका एक प्रोग्राम था जो 20 तारीख तक चलना था। फिर उन्होंने एजीटेशन की शक्ल को बदलने का फैसला किया और उस को बदला भी। ये सब बातें हुई हैं लेकिन आप यह भी जानते हैं कि आज के अखबार में यह आ चुका है कि यह एजीटेशन का जो सस्पेंशन हुआ है, यह सब जगहों के लिए नहीं है। इसमें पूर्णता नहीं है, मुकम्मिलता नहीं है क्योंकि वे ब्लोकेड नहीं छोड़ेंगे आयल का, इंडस्ट्री, स्कूल और कालेज सब बन्द रहेंगे। तो ऐसे हालात में आप जानते हैं कि क्या कामनैस रह सकती है। फिर भी हमारे दरवाजे खुले हैं और हम बिना किसी कांडिशन के स्टूडेंट्स के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन हाउस इस बात पर गौर करे कि कोई हद होती है किसी बात की। कल एक आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा था और उन्होंने तो बिल्कुल यह भी कह दिया सीधे मुझे कह दिया कि सरदार साहब की जो यह कुर्सी है, यह वही कुर्सी है जो सरदार पटेल की थी। सरदार पटेल के अलावा और भी बड़े-बड़े नेताओं को उन्होंने नाम लिये। सरदार पटेल बहुत बड़े नेता थे, भारत के बहुत बड़े नेता थे। लोग उनको याद करते हैं। मुझे भी उनके चरणों में बैठने का मौका मिला था और उनके चरणों में बैठ कर मैंने उन से कुछ सीखा भी था। मैं बत्तीस साल का था जब उन्होंने मुझे मिनिस्टर बनाया था। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या करना है और वह करो। मैंने कहा कोई दिमाग से सोचो कि अपनी स्टेट के लिए क्या करना है और वह करो। मैंने कहा कोई और हिदायत। तब उन्होंने कहा कि मिनिस्टर को लम्बा नोट नहीं लिखना चाहिए, यैस, नो पर ही रहना चाहिए। जैसे सैक्रेटरी नोट लिखता है लम्बे लम्बे वैसे नहीं, आर्डर ही उसको देने चाहिए। उन्होंने एक और बात कही। कहने लगे, आर्डर, काउंटर-आर्डर, डिस-आर्डर। इसको मैं अपने दिमाग में रखता हूं। मैंने आनरेबल मेम्बर साहिबान

की बातों को नोट कर लिया है । मैं अपनी जिम्मेवारियों को समझने की कोशिश करता हूं और समझता हूं । लेकिन कदम उठाना और उठा कर पीछे ले जाना यह अच्छा नहीं होता है। सोच कर आर्डर करना, सोचने के बाद फिर काउंटर आर्डर नहीं करना चाहिये, नहीं तो डिसआर्डर हो जाता है। हमने बहुत ढील दी । हम को कमजोर भी कहा गया। लेकिन इस कमजोरी का कारण क्या था? यही था कि हमारी नेशन की जो दौलत है वह हमारे बच्चे हैं । वे इस भूमि के, इस समाज के पौधे और कोंपलें हैं, फूल हैं। अगर वे मुर्झा जाएंगे तो पौधा फल नहीं दे सकता है। इसलिए हमने सोचा इस सारे मामले पर और बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचा। अब भी हमारे दिल में कोई दुर्भावना नहीं है। लेकिन माता-पिता को जब यह खबर हो जाए कि घर को आग लगने वाली है तो फिर उस बेटा को बाहर निकाले, कैसे बताए कैसे न बताए, कुछ तो करना ही पड़ता है। आप भी हमें उपदेश देते हैं। आप नेता हैं । मैं नेताओं से प्रार्थना करता हूं और कहता हूं कि आपके उपदेश तो ठीक हैं लेकिन आप इस बात की जिम्मेवारी लेते हो जब आप हम को कहते हो कि रिप्रैसिव मेशज हटा लो। हमने कोई रिप्रैसिव मैशज अख्त्यार नहीं किए हैं, प्रोटैक्टिव मैशर्ज अख्त्यार किए हैं वहां की पापुलेशन को आपस में लड़ने से बचाने के लिए, वहां की माइनोरिटीज को, वहां के टी गार्डेन्ज के लोगों जिन में 22 लाख के करीब लोग हैं, बचाने के लिए अख्त्यार दिए हैं। वहां पर ट्राइबल्ज हैं और इन सबके अलावा और लोग हैं जिन का इस एजीटेशन से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, और जो कांप रहे हैं। जिनकी मौतें भी हो चुकी हैं पुलिस की गोली से नहीं बल्कि आपस में लड़ कर 75 मौतें हुई हैं । इस नफरत का असर मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि त्रिपुरा में भी पड़ा है। हमारी जिम्मेवारी है। सरकार को, पार्लियामेन्ट को, प्रेजीडेंट को, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस डैमोक्रेसी में क्यों बनाया जाता है ? इस वास्ते ताकि वे वक्त पर एक्शन ले सकें, वक्त पर बात को भांप कर उसका ठीक हल निकालने की कोशिश कर सकें। भारत के संविधान में बताया गया है क प्रोविजन किया गया है कि आपातकाल में आपको क्या करना चाहिए, किसी विपदा में क्या करना चाहिए इसी चीज को सामने रख कर कानून के मुताबिक हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस बात को समझने की कोशिश सब दोस्त करेंगे। हमारी न तो मंशा है और न ही हम दबाना चाहते हैं । एक दोस्त ने कहा पहले होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहां गए थे? मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि यहां बैठा हूं, जाता नहीं हूं । मैंने यह बताया था कि दोस्तों, हम आपके जवाबदेह हैं, यह आपकी सरकार है । कानून के मुताबिक ठीक है आप मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकते हैं, आप हमारी पार्टी में नहीं हैं। लेकिन आप भी हमारी सरकार का एक हिस्सा हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब दबाव देने का नहीं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई आदमी गलतफहमी में न रहे अपने दिमाग में, चाहे अन्दरूनी हो या बहरूनी, कि वह सरकार को किसी तरीके से डरा-धमकाकर गलत बात मनवा लेगा, यह हम मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । दुरुस्त बात करने को तैयार हैं हर वक्त।

एक मेम्बर श्री रावत या श्री भगत ने कहा कि आर. एस. एस. वालों के ऊपर बैन लगाया जाये । मैंने उस रोज कुछ कहा था, उधर बैठे हुए एक मेम्बर ने कहा था कि यह भारत के गृह-मंत्री तो उनको कहते हैं कि यह अखंड भारत वाले हैं, यह कैसे होगा? मैंने उस रोज जो कहा था, उसको भी आप देख सकते हैं, आज भी कहता हूं कि अखंड भारत की बात का वह स्लोगन लगाते हैं । मैंने कहा था कि अखंड भारत चाहते हैं तो वह रास्ता ठीक नहीं जिस पर आज आप चल रहे हैं। आज भी कहता हूं कि आर. एस. एस. के संचालक हैं, उनको सोचना चाहिये कि अगर वह देश के साथ मोहब्बत रखते हैं, प्यार करते हैं तो आज उनके कर्तब से नुक्सान हो रहा है और उस नुक्सान को वह फिर किसी तरीके से भी दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। उनको ट्रेनिंग का स्लेबस बदलना चाहिये और मानवता की भावना पैदा करनी चाहिये। एक जात और एक मजहब का अभिमान दिमाग में नहीं होना चाहिये । इन्सान को इन्सान समझकर अगर खिदमत नहीं करते तो वह न भगवान कृष्ण को मानने वाले हैं और न राम जी को मानने वाले हैं ।

इसीलिये और समय देना चाहते हैं, बन्द करना तो मुश्किल नहीं, बन्द कर देंगे, लेकिन जितनी ज्यादा आजादी दी जा सके, हम देना चाहते हैं । भारत के लोगों के दिमाग में किसी किस्म का खौफ, डर नहीं रहने देना चाहिये, लेकिन भारत के लोग भी यह महसूस करें कि गुंडे और बदमाशों को दबाने के लिये जब सरकार कोई काम करती है तो उसका साथ देना चाहिये । मुझे जनता सरकार से कोई गुस्सा या नाराजगी नहीं, लेकिन किये हुए काम को याद करना पड़ता है । उन्होंने तकरीबन 3500 ऐसे लोगों को रिहा किया जिनके खिलाफ संगीन जुर्मों के तहत मुकदमे थे ।

The Minister of Shipping and Transport and Tourism and Civil Aviation

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा: रेलवे में प्रो. मधु दंडवते ने किया ।

श्री जैल सिंह : रेलवे में किस ने किया? प्रोफेसर साहब ने नहीं किया होगा । क्यों प्रोफेसर साहब किया था?

प्रो. मधु दंडवते : जी मैं करता हूं, बराबर ध्यान में रखता हूं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं कोई शक नहीं करता । आपकी तबियत नर्म है, खुश-असलूबी से हर बात को देखने वाले हैं तोल-कर बोलने वाले हैं, मैं महसूस करता हूं। मैं सच्ची बात कहता हूं, श्री मधु दंडवते की ही नहीं, मिसेज दंडवते की भी ।

मैं विनती कर रहा था कि आर. एस. एस. के सम्बन्ध में केरल और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने कुछ पाबन्दियां लगाई हैं, उनके जरिये बाकी प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी उन पर पाबन्दी लगा सकती हैं ।

आज मुझे यहां कोई नजर नहीं आता भारतीय जनता पार्टी का नेता काश ! वाजपेयी जी यहां होते ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बोलिये, हम बैठे हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं कोई मीटिंग के लिये दावत नहीं दे रहा हूं, मैं देखना चाहता था कि वाजपेयी जी बैठे हैं या नहीं । मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह आर. एस एस. के नेताओं से बात करें, उनका ऐलान है कि यह कल्चरल बाडी है । जब आर. एस. एस. के ऊपर यहां नौजवान कभी-कभी अपनी विचारधारा की बारिश करते हैं तो और कोई नहीं बोलता, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता उस पर खड़े हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि कहो क्या कहते हो । तो ऐसा है कि उनका सम्बन्ध है, यह आप सब जानते हैं ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : इससे इनकार नहीं करते कि हमारा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । हमारा सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री जैल सिंह : कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : आर. एस. एस. एक राष्ट्रभक्त संस्था है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): He is the same fellow who said in the Emergency that I want to be released since I have no connection with the R.S.S. Now, he has changed his mind. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जैल सिंह: मैं नौजवान मेम्बर साहब, श्री टाईटलर, से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर मजबूरी में कोई बात कही गई हो, तो उसका फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहिए । जब जनता पार्टी सालिम थी--अब उसके चार स्थान बने हुए हैं, पांच भी बन सकते हैं--, तो जनसंघ के नेताओं को, जो जनता पार्टी में शामिल थे, बार-बार टार-गेट बनाया जाता था कि तुम आर. एस. एस. को नहीं छोड़ते । वे कहते थे कि हमारा उनसे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है--उन्हें कहना पड़ता था । अब वह मामला खत्म हो गया है, अब भारतीय जनता पार्टी बन गई है, और स्वतन्त्र है कि वे उस संस्था के साथ अपना सम्बन्ध रखें । सम्बन्ध पहले भी था, अब भी है । इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है । सम्बन्ध रखना कोई गुनाह थोड़े ही है? लेकिन अगर सम्बन्ध है, तो नेशन को उसका फायदा होना चाहिए । वे अगर एकता चाहते हैं, तो कौम को उसका फायदा होना चाहिए ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: आर. एस. एस से हमारा सम्बन्ध है और निश्चित रूप से नेशन को उसका फायदा होगा । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जैल सिंह: ठीक है, टाईटलर साहब पुरानी बात को भूल जायें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (वाशिम) : फायदा यह है कि आर एस एस वाले हाफ पेंट पहनते हैं, इस लिए कपडा की बचत होगी। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जैल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य नौजवान हैं और पहली बार पार्लियामेंट में आये हैं। मैं इन नौजवानों से विनती करना चाहता हूं कि वे बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, बहुत एक्टिव और समझदार हैं । लेकिन जो पुराने पालिटीशन और पुराने घाघ हैं, उनमें कुछ और ही बात है । उन्होंने पहले कह दिया था कि "नथिंग टू डू विद---", तो क्या उसका मतलब है कि हर वक्त "नथिंग टू डू विद--"? उसका मतलब यह है कि बात वह कही जाये, जिसके सौ पहलू हो, ताकि कोई पहलू तो रहे बात बदलने के लिए । वे समझदार हैं, दूर-अंदेश हैं । मैं अदब के साथ कहता हूं कि अगर वे कौम की एनर्जी, नौजवानों की ताकत, उन की सोच और विचार-धारा को बदलने में सहायक हों, तो वे देश के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद हो सकते हैं । इस बारे में बैठ कर सलाह-मश्वरा कीजिए, हम भी हाजिर हैं । इस रास्ते से देश बच नहीं सकता है।

हिन्दुस्तान में बसने वाले मुसलमान भारत के उतने ही अच्छे शहरी हैं, जितने कि हम हैं । ईसाई हो या हरिजन, जो भी भारत-माता की गोद में रहता है, वह भारत-माता का बेटा है । और हमारी मां भारत-माता है, इस लिए हम उन सब को अपने भाई समझें ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: आर. एस. एस भी यही चाहता है कि हर एक व्यक्ति इस देश को अपना समझे । इसकी मिट्टी से प्यार करे । आर. एस. एस. देशभक्ति की बात सिखाता है, लेकिन आपकी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं । मैं उनको बुरा नहीं कहता हूं, लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं कि वह क्या कह रहे हैं ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस देश का मुसलमान, हरिजन और क्रिश्चियन, सब भारत-माता के बेटे हैं । इसी बात की शिक्षा आर एस. एस. देता है । आर. एस. एस इसी बात में विश्वास करता है । आर एस एस की शाखाओं में आज मुसलमान, हरिजन, आदिवासी, क्रिश्चियन सब जाते हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जैल सिंह: दुनिया में बहुत से झगड़े इसीलिए हैं कि एक दूसरे को हम समझने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं । हो सकता है कि आप हम को समझा लें और हो सकता है कि हम आप को समझा लें । मैंने एक बहुत अच्छी सलाह दी है आप को मगर बात है पक्की कर के . . .

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: (खजुराहो): इन के हृदय न चेत जो गुरु मिलहि विरंचि सम । आप चाहे कितनी अच्छी सलाह दें इन के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पडने वाला है ।

श्री जैल सिंह: खैर अभी बैन लगाने से पहले हम चाहेंगे कि वह हम को समझाएं और समझ जायं और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को भी समझाएं । . . . . **(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting him. Nothing will go on record. Nobody will get up without my permission. It is already time (*Interruptions*) **

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने नहीं कहा कि महात्मा गांधी को आर. एस. एस. वालों ने मारा । मैंने नहीं कहा कि जमशेदपुर में फसाद आर. एस. एस. वालों ने किए, मैंने नहीं कहा कि अलीगढ़ में फसाद आर. एस. एस. वालों ने किए । आप मेरे कहे

**Not recorded.

बगैर ही क्यों गरम हो रहे हैं ?
(व्यवधान)

15.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

श्री जैल सिंह : आनरेबल स्पीकर साहब, हम आप का धन्यवाद करते हैं और आप हमारा भी धन्यवाद करिए कि आप ने छुट्टी भी कर ली और फिर आ गए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुला लिया ।

श्री जैल सिंह : बहुत मेहरबानी, हम ने भी जारी रखा इस के पहले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक शेर पढ़ दूं ? हाथ पकड़ कर के लाया गया हूं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप की कृपा से भारतीय जनता पार्टी वाले भी अब शांत रहेंगे ।

एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने यह पूछा था कि शाह कमीशन और और भी कमीशन बनाए गए, उन कमीशनों की बातें भी सब रद्द हो गईं, तो सरकार बताती क्यों नहीं कि उन कमीशनों पर कितना खर्चा हुआ ? अब यह ऐसा सवाल है कि जो सेपरेट पूछना चाहिए। मगर थोड़ा सा बता देता हूं जो अब तक हम को मालूम हो सका है । कमीशनों पर तकरीबन डेढ़ करोड रुपया खर्च हुआ ।

यह है कमीशन्स का सीधा खर्चा। बाकी जो सेक्रेटेरियट में काम था, प्लानिंग को रोल कर दिया जो कि करना नहीं था, डेवलपमेन्ट एक्टिविटीज रोक दी थीं, सब-से पहले यह डेवलपमेन्ट करना था क्योंकि उनके मेनिफेस्टो में था कि हमको सजा दी जाए और मुकदमे तैयार करने के लिए सी बी आई लगी हुई थी, ला डिपार्टमेन्ट उसकी छान-बीन करने में लगा हुआ था और दूसरे मुकदमे तलाश कर रहे थे कि किसी को कैसे पकड़ा जा सकता है--तो इसमें जो खर्चा आया, जब काम के घंटे गिने जायेंगे तो मैं आज नहीं फिर कभी बता सकता हूं कि कितने करोड़ खर्चा आया और नेशन की कितनी एनर्जी वेस्ट हुई। मुझे याद आया, ऐसा एक नेता था जो कहता है:

दोस्तो जाओ घूम कर खतामें ढूंढ़ कर लाओ,

मेरे मुर्शिद, मेरे मुंसिफ, मेरे नाशेरयां बेकार बैठे हैं ।

इतना जोर लगाया था और आज मैं कहता हूं, पंजाब के कमीशन का मुझे तजुर्बा है, मैं ने उससे कहा था कि आप बहुत अच्छे प्राजीक्यूटिंग आफिसर हैं लेकिन आप जज नहीं हैं तो वह मेरे से नाराज हो गया और नाराज होकर कहने लगा विटनेस बाक्स में आवो। मैंने कहा जनाब आप क्यों इतने नाराज होते हैं, आप हाईकोर्ट के जज से रिटायर हो गए, मुझे गिरफ्तार करके लाई है आपकी पुलिस, पुलिस से पूछो मुझे कहां ले जाना है, वहां चला जाऊंगा। उन्होंने कहा, कल आवोगे, मैंने कहा यह भी इनसे पूछो। उन्होंने कहा आप वादा कर लो, मैंने कहा तारीख कल है, आज गवाही नहीं दूंगा । तो यह जज साहब की हालत थी कि नहीं, आपको गवाही देनी पड़ेगी, कसम खाकर गवाही देनी पड़ेगी। मैंने कहा जरा सीधी बात करिए अकल से, आप एक्स जज हैं, मैं एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर हूं, आप दोबारा हाईकोर्ट जज नहीं बन सकते, आपकी उम्र बीत गई और मैं दोबारा बन सकता हूं । (व्यवधान) तो वे जो कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे उनसे झगड़ा हुआ, मैंने कहा मैंने अपनी टेन्योर में 6-7 जज आप जैसे एप्वाइन्ट करवाये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब बात हुई उनसे दोबारा ?

श्री जैल सिंह: मैंने कहा तुम्हारे जज ने कोई सी एम एप्वाइन्ट नहीं किया इसलिए आप कोई अदालत नहीं हैं तो उनका वकील कहता है कि मुकदमा चलाओ, यह अदालत है । मैंने कहा चलाओ, जहां दूसरे मुकदमे हैं वहां यह भी मुकदमा चलता रहेगा । ऊंट पर से एक छाननी उतार दो तो क्या बोझा उतर जायेगा? तो जब झगड़ा हुआ, वह कहने लगे आप दबाव देते हैं, मैंने कहा मेरा क्या दबाव है, मैं तो कैदी हूं। मुझे तो पहले यह बताओ कि आपने किस कारण मुझे पकड़ कर बुलाया तो उसने बताया कुछ नहीं, कुर्सी छोड़ कर अन्दर चला गया। मैंने पुलिस वालों से कहा बताओ

भाई, मुझे कहां ले जाना है, डेढ़ बज गया है, खाना भी नहीं खिलाते हो तो पुलिस वाला कहता है पूछे बगैर नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वह कमीशन मेरे खिलाफ रिपोर्ट देगा तो उसका फायदा किसको होगा? खैर, मैं और कुछ नहीं कहता लेकिन यह बात कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जनता सरकार ने बदला लेने की भावना से काम किया और देश की तामीर की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया।

आज जो ला एंड आर्डर की बात करने वाले हैं, उन्हें जानना चाहिये कि हरिजनों के खिलाफ जनता राज्य में 6 हजार से बढ़कर 15 हजार इंसीडेन्ट्स हो गए। अब हम क्राइम्स को कम कर रहे हैं और आप इतना शोर मचा रहे हैं। क्यों? इसलिए कि हम-ने आजादी दी है, आज हरिजन भी उठकर खड़े हो गए हैं, गरीब आदमी भी खड़े हैं, उनको मालूम है कि मेरी बेटी या बहन को इसने बुरा भला कहा है तो हम थाने में जा सकते हैं लेकिन आपके जमाने में थाने में नहीं जा सकते थे और थाने वाले रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखते थे। हमने जागृति पैदा की है। जब कौम जागेगी तो एक डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री में ऐसे दंगे जो पहले छिपे रहते थे वह प्रकट होकर सामने आयेंगे।

प्रो. मधु दंडवते : एमरजेंसी की बातें भूल गए।

श्री जैल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, श्री मधु दंडवते जी, प्रोफेसर हैं, बैलेन्सड् माइन्ड रखने वाले और बड़े ही अच्छे उपदेश देने वाले हैं। मगर फिर भी वे बैठे-बैठे बोलने से हटते नहीं और मुझे याद कराते हैं एमरजेंसी का जमाना। दण्डवते जी एमरजेंसी तो लगायेंगे नहीं। लेकिन एक बात मैं आपको बता देता हूं, जनता क्या कहती है, लोग क्या कहते हैं लोग कहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी का शासन अच्छा था, आपका जमाना ठीक नहीं था।

...(व्यवधान...

मैं इस बात का सबूत देता हूं। एमरजेंसी हम लगाने वाले थे, आप इमरजेंसी के खिलाफ चलने वाले थे, उसी का नतीजा है कि हम कहां बैठे हैं और आप कहां बैठे हैं। इन्दिरा जी को सदन से बाहर निकालने वाले, इमरजेंसी की सजा देने वाले कहां बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... लोगों की राय का बैरोमीटर क्या होता है? लोगों की राय चुनाव में प्रकट होती है। इसी हाउस में कांग्रेस (आई) के 341 मेम्बर हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य): कितने परसेंट वोट मिले?

श्री जैल सिंह: बहिनजी, आप देखिए, जनता के 12 मैम्बर हैं ये 12 मैम्बर कहते हैं कि हम जनता की राय देते हैं, क्या तमाशा है। अब जिस पार्टी के दो-चार-पांच मैम्बर हों, और वे खड़े होकर कहते हैं कि आवाम हमारे साथ है। आवाम आपके साथ होता, तो आपको भेज न देता।

...(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down Don't record anything Please, wind up.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you. Nothing is to be record-ed. Nothing should go on record without my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Except when he had yielded.

श्री जैल सिंह: स्पीकर साहब, प्रो. मधु दंडवते जी को शक हो गया है कि हम ने एमर्जेन्सी की रिकमेण्डेशन की है। एक बात मैं कह दूं- मैंने रिकमेण्डेशन नहीं की है, मैंने यह भी कहा है कि एमर्जेंसी नहीं लगायेंगे।

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA (Bom-bay North): Mr. Speaker, I asked him a straight question: how does he explain the verdict of the people on the Emergency in 1977. Why does not he answer that question.

***Not recorded.

श्री जैल सिंह: आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों को खत्म किया जाए और जो बातें होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स के बारे में कही गई हैं उन के प्रति मैं कुछ कह सकूं। अगर आप को कोई भ्रम हो गया है, तो मन से निकाल दीजिये। एमर्जेन्सी लाने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

स्पीकर साहब, मैं इन की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं, लेकिन जब मेरे गल पड़ना हो तो दोनों पति-पत्नि पड़ जाते हैं। वह अकेले ही काफी हैं, प्रमिला जी आप को क्या नाराजगी है? मैं तो आशा रखता था, मधु दंडवते जी तो हमारे गल पड़ते ही हैं, आनेरेबिल महिला मैम्बर तो मेरी बहन है, मेरी मदद करेंगी, लेकिन वह नहीं करती हैं। आप तो शान्ति चाहने वाली हैं, स्त्रियां गड़बड़ नही चाहती हैं।

हमारी यह कोशिश है कि—"घर-घर जले चिराग", लेकिन उन की यह कोशिश है—"यूंही अन्धेरा रहे"।

हमारे भारत के एक बहुत बड़े लायर हैं, एंगलो-इण्डियन कम्यूनिटी को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, कल उन्होंने एक तकरीर की थी। अब समय नहीं है कि उन की तकरीर पर कुछ कहूं। सिर्फ इतना ही कहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत आला दर्जे की तकरीर की है, मैं उस तकरीर को देखूंगा, पढ़ूंगा और उस पर गौर करूंगा। इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि बाकियों के लिये नहीं करूंगा, चूंकि उन को इस वक्त जवाब नहीं दे सका हूं, इस लिये ऐसा कहता हूं।

एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा - उर्दू भाषा के बारे में . . . .

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज): मैंने कहा था।

श्री जैल सिंह: बहुत खुशी की बात है। हमारे बिहार प्रान्त में तकरीबन 6 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में उर्दू बोलने वालों की तादात काफी है और मुझे खुशी है कि वहां पर उन्होंने उर्दू को दिल्ली डिस्ट्रिक्टों की सैकण्ड लैंग्वेज मान लिया है।

मुझे आशा है बाकी प्रान्तों में भी सरकारें इसी रास्ते पर चलेंगी। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी उर्दू को मान लिया है . . . .

श्री नीरेन घोष: यू. पी. के बारे में।

श्री जैल सिंह: यू. पी. के लिये भी विचार हो रहा है। मैं आनरेबिल मैम्बर साहबान से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं - उर्दू हमारे देश की ऐसी भाषा है, जो हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में कहीं ज्यादा और कहीं कम समझी और बोली जाती है। यह हमारा सरमाया है, इस को बरबाद नहीं होने देंगे, इस को बचायेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह केवल मुसलमानों की भाषा नहीं है, यह जुबान भारी तादाद में हिन्दुस्तानियों की है और सच पूछें तो उर्दू का जन्म ही हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है, इस लिये हम उर्दू भाषा को क्यों गिरने देंगे ? उस के लिए हम योग्य उपाय करते रहेंगे।

आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, आप की महरबानी से 14 घंटे की बहस हुई और मैं ने यह शराफत की कि हर स्पीकर के नोट्स लेता रहा और जब चला भी जाता था तो अपने कूलीग से कह जाता था कि वे नोट्स लेते रहें और आप को मालूम है कि हमारे राज्य मंत्री मकवाना जी और वैंकटसुब्बया जी ने कल काफी बातों का जवाब दिया था और अब और कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाती। इसलिए यह जो बाकी कागजों का पुलन्दा पड़ा है, इस को मैं रख देता हूं और आप से इजाजत चाहता हूं कि यहीं पर इसे समाप्त करूं और आखीर में एक बार मैं अपील करूंगा . . .

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेठ (मंजेरी): माइनोरिटीज कमीशन को कांस्टीट्यूशनल स्टेटस देने के बारे में आप ने नहीं बताया?

श्री जैल सिंह: माइनोरिटीज कमीशन को स्टेटूटरी स्टेट्स देने का हम ने वायदा किया है, वह हमारे मैनीफेस्टो में है। इसलिए एक एक बात का जवाब मांगेंगे मौलाना साहब, तो बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। आप जब चाहें हम से मिल सकते हैं, पूछ सकते हैं और हमसे बातें कर सकते हैं। आप ने यह कहा था कि इस कमीशन को और बढ़ाओ।

मैंने जो महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी, वह यह थी कि कमीशन, ला, कानून सहायक नहीं हो सकते हैं इन बातों में। ये बातें तभी मिटेंगी जब दिलों में परिवर्तन आएगा। जब तक इन्सान को इन्सान समझ कर उसको खुदा का स्वरूप समझ कर, उससे नफरत करना नहीं छोड़ेगा, तब तक ये बातें खत्म नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसलिए मैं तो यही कहूंगा :

"यही है इबादत यही दीन व इमां
कि काम आए इन्सां के।"

इन बातों पर हम सब ध्यान दें। स्पीकर साहब, आप खुशकिस्मत हैं और खुशतबा भी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दोस्तों की महरबानी है।

श्री जैल सिंह: आप मेरी मिनिस्ट्री में रहे हैं, मैं जानता हूं लेकिन स्पीकर बनने के बाद हम को आप को 'सर' कहना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: चेला आगे बाढ़ जाए, तो गुरु को खुशी होती है।

श्री जैल सिंह: इसलिए आनरेबिल स्पीकर साहब, मैं अपने दोस्तों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप लोग तो बहुत अच्छे हैं और बहुत सी बातें कह सकते हैं। हम और आप भारत के कोने-कोने से चुन कर यहां पहुचे हैं। किसी को किसी ख्याल से वोट दिया गया और किसी को किसी दूसरे ख्याल से। हम अपने-अपने ख्याल रखते हैं मैं कभी-कभी शेर इसलिए नहीं पढ़ता कि उसकी जरूरत है। मैं इसलिए शेर पढ़ता हूं कि माहोल ठंडा हो जाए, गुस्सा कम हो जाए, नाराजगी कम हो जाए क्योंकि कवि अपने दिमाग के खून को निचोड़ कर एक बात दो, तीन लफ्जों में कह देता है जोकि शायद पांच, सात शब्दों में भी नहीं कही जा सकती और इतनी खूबसूरती से नहीं कही जा सकती।

मेरी प्रार्थना यही है कि यह पहला बजट सेशन है, जिसमें मुझे अपने विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहने का काफी समय मिला है। मेरे मन में गुस्सा नहीं है लेकिन मैं यही दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि विरोधी दल के नेता सारी बातों को ले कर खड़े न हुआ करें। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को चाहे रूल में ऐसा हो या न हो, आप इनको अपनी बात कहने के लिए टाइम दें और ये प्रश्न पूछ लें लेकिन बीच-बीच में उठना इन बड़े-बड़े महानुभावों को अच्छा नहीं लगता। आप तो इतने बड़े आदमी हैं कि कोई आप से कहे कि आप बोलो। जब तक कोई दावत न दे, तो क्यों बोलते हो। मांग कर तो वह बोलता है, जिस को कोई बोलने नहीं देता। अगर हम आप को कहें बोलने के लिए, तो बोलो आप हमारे दोस्त हैं, मित्र हैं और इस वक्त एटमोस्फेयर ही, स्पीकर साहब, हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा है कि हम आपस में लड़ाई न करें क्योंकि पता नहीं कि कब हमारे दोस्त हमारे साथ आ जाएं। इसलिए महरबानी कर के अपने दिलों में आप गुस्सा न रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरा काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ कट मोशंज आए हैं। उनका मैं समझता हूं कि अब परपज पूरा हो गया है। अगर वे आनरेबल मैम्बर साहिबान मेरी बात मानें तो मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे उनको वापिस ले लें। इसका एक फायदा यह होगा कि हाउस का वक्त बच जाएगा और मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा। इससे उनको नुकसान कोई नहीं होगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आपने कहा था कि सासाराम में हरिजनों की हत्या और बगल में शिव सागर में दो हरिजानों की हत्या के सिलसिले में आप होम मिनिस्टर से जवाब दिलवाएंगे। वह नहीं दिया गया है। इसको आप दिलवा दें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री जैल सिंह: मेरी बड़ी खुशकिस्मती है कि एक पासवान इधर है और एक पासवान उधर है। अगर उनकी बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है तो वे मुझे माफ नहीं करते हैं। राम विलास पासवान जी, आप ने जो कहा है उसके लिए हम डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट मंगा रहे हैं। आथेंटिक रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आ जाएं तो हम आपको बता देंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: पंद्रह बीस दिन हो गए हैं इन घटनाओं को घटे हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं दिलवा दूंगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: असम में मूवमेंट मुअत्तिल हो गई है। इसका आपने भी खैर मकदम किया है। मैं आप से कोई एम्बैरेसिंग सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता हूं। एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आप उनको बुला कर उनसे बात करिये और इस समस्या का कोई हल निकालने की कोशिश करिये। हां या ना, में मैं आप से जवाब नहीं चाहता हूं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको बुला कर बात करिये और इस मौके का फायदा उठाइये।

श्री जैल सिंह: आपका सुझाव नोट कर लिया है। लेकिन कोई गलतफहमी न रहे इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी कोई मौका होता है कि बातचीत हो सकती है तो मैं उसका खैर मकदम करता हूं। लेकिन यहां आपको डिटेल में जाना चाहिये कि उसको किस हद तक मुअत्तिल किया गया है और उस मुअत्तिली के क्या माने हैं। मैंने यह कहा था कि वे वापिस ले लेते, ससपेंड कर देते ताकि काम एटमोसफीयर बन जाता। जब सब जगह पिकिटिंग है, ब्लाकेड है, स्कूल कालेज खुल नहीं सकते हैं। इंडस्ट्री काम नहीं कर सकती है, कुछ भी नहीं है तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं? यह अच्छा होता अगर वे यह भी कर देते। अगर आपकी बात मानते हों तो आप भी हमारी सहायता करें, उनको आप उपदेश दें कि वे यह भी करें और साथ-साथ हम को भी कहिये और हम भी करेंगे। आपकी बात नोट कर ली है, भूलूंगा नहीं।

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज के बारे में जो आपने एलान किया था उसके बारे में मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं। कुछ फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज को इस बात की सूचना नहीं थी कि दरख्वास्तें देने की तारीख क्या है और आखिरी तारीख बीत चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह करवा लेंगे।

श्री झारखंडे राय : उस अंतिम तारीख को मंत्री महोदय बढ़ा दें और उसकी पूरी सूचना प्रकाशित एवं प्रसारित करवायें ताकि बचे खुचे लोग जो हैं वे भी दरख्वास्तें दे सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote together unless any hon. member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separtely.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मेरी कट मोशंज 204, 205, 208, 210, 224, 270 और 290 हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनको अलग से सदन के सम्मुख रखा जाए। इनको रखने से पहले इनको पढ़ दिया जाए ताकि लोग मत देने से पहले समझ सकें कि ये किस विषय के बारे में, मोशंज क्या है। तब उनको मत देने में आसानी होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions numbers 204, 205, 208, 210, 224, 270 and 290 in the name of Shri Ramavtar Shastri to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 204, 205, 208, 210, 224, 270 and 290 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions numbers 187, 188, 189 and 190 in the name of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 187 to 190 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the rest of the cut motions together to vote.

All other Cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will

*Nos. 3 to 6, 16 to 25, 27 to 32, 48 to 63, 76, 92, 120 to 123, 142, 148, 149, 159, 183 to 186, 191 to 196, 198 to 203, 206, 207, 209, 211 to 223, 225 to 235, 226 to 269, 271 to 289, 291 to 325, 328 to 348 and 353 to 364.

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs .	1,06,37,000	..	2,20,19,000	..
48.	Cabinet	41,71,000	..	90,32,000	..
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms .	3,37,68,000		5,51,64,000	..
50.	Police	87,18,87,000	3,29,67,000	178,41,28,000	6,59,33,000
51.	Census	6,47,40,000	..	13,20,28,000	
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	76,63,60,000	37,83,54,000	245,75,34,000	62,74,77,000
53.	Delhi	56,61,64,000	32,94,83,000	115,25,78,000	65,89,67,000
54.	Chandigarh . . .	9,41,77,000	5,25,68,000	19,31,60,000	10,51,35,000
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,20,68,000	6,39,25,000	20,61,20,000	12,78,49,000
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	1,01,22,000	1,20,91,000	2,04,79,000	2,41,81,000
57.	Lakshadweep . . .	2,18,47,000	59,78,000	5,37,41,000	1,19,59,000

15.45 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Honourable Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grant have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1980-81, in respect of the Ministry of Industry submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Deamnd	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
58.	Ministry of Industry . .	1,27,91,000	.	2,00,92,000	..
59.	Industries	14,43,48,000	89,31,64,000	14,94,12,000	190,77,29,000
60.	Village and Small Industries	9,84,39,000	71,33,000	19,17,05,000	1,42,67,000

15.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, personally I would have been happy if the Minister had made some statement regarding the Industrial policy of the Government to enable an adequate enough discussion on the subject, because as of now, we really do not have a policy of this Government on which we can have meaningful debate. We have these Demands for Grants, but in terms of a policy discussion I really do not know where one could start because there is not anything called a comprehensive or an integrated or a studied policy which this Government in its seventh month now has yet been able to present to the House and to the country. Of course, we have a lot of statements which the Minister has made and there he has been very prolific indeed. But the trouble is that all his statements and the very considered leaks or inspired reports that very often come out of his Ministry were contradicted the next day and sometimes within moments those statements are made. I think the most significant statement made by the Minister of Industry about the policy that he is going to pursue was made by him in Calcutta some time late in April or early May within weeks of his taking over his Department. But from the report that one must read in a Calcutta paper itself, it is clear that the Minister within minutes of making his statement having distributed it in a press conference, then asked the pressmen not to publish it because he was again having second thoughts on all things that he had said.

This is an extract from the *Business Standard* of 15th May. It says:

"During his maiden visit to Calcutta some time back, Dr. Charanjit Chanana made many a *faux pas*. A copy of his speech to local newsmen was circulated before he arrived at the Press Information Bureau to address them. The newsmen found Dr. Chanana's speech a big surprise as it contained many statements which were a total reversal of the hitherto declared policy of the Government. Some examples are, Dr. Chanana visualised the public sector industries providing the infracture facilities in spite of the commanding heights which had been attributed to it on earlier occasions even by the Prime Minister herself."

"(2) Dr. Chanana said that Government would take over sick industries, but not the dead ones. Many newsmen were of the opinion that when the Government took over the industries, they were already dead. What would happen to the workers then?

"The statement which caused the biggest surprise was that he would seek the expertise of the private sector to cure the ills of the public sector as he regarded the private industry owners as good economists."

And then the report concludes:

"But immediately after arriving at the press conference, Dr. Chanana set himself to the task of correcting the printed statement. He asked the newsmen to delete all the lines which had given an indication that a drastic change in the industrial policy was under way."

This is just one part of the kind of changes the Minister brings about in the industrial policy between lunch and tea time because I presume the statement must have been drafted during lunch and he changed it during tea time.

And then there have been a number of statements which have been appearing in the last few days. For instance, one said that the MRTP regulations are to be modified and the Rs. 20 crore ceiling is to be raised to Rs. 45 crores. Then, of course, the next day a further statement is put out, perhaps when the Minister gets pulled up or perhaps when he finds that the statement does not find the approval of his wn party. I do not know, that the Cabinet has shotdown the proposal which the Minister has made. And a third paper says that such a proposal was not under consideration at all. So one really does not know what the policy is.

Then there have been reports in the last few days, in fact some of them are rather frightening reports, which suggest that the entire industrial policy is being scuttled. It seems that there have been exercises,—I am quoting the Minister about exercises—that he has been engaged in a number of exercises and the Planning Commission has also been engaged in exercises—someone has called its "Operation Sabotage", I do not know what it is because I have not seen the paper—and I am told there is a document prepared by the Planning Commission which is to be discussed with the Ministry of Industry and apparently there have been discussions between the Ministry of Industry on the one side and the Planning Commission on the other in which Members of the Planning Commission conferred with industry, have participated, and there have been very clever leaks on the kind of changes that are sought to be made in the industrial policy, particularly the Policy Resolution that this House adopted in 1956 and the Industrial Policy Statement that was presented to this House by the predecessor Government in December, 1977.

I hope the Minister is aware at least in so far as the 1956 Policy is concerned that it is not something which he can through press statements or through off-the-cuff remarks try to do away with. This is a Resolution of Parliament and I hope the Minister has seen this Resolution. This Resolution refers to the Preamble of the Constitution, social and economic justice, and then it refers to the Directive Principles of the Constitution. When it speaks of the Directive Principles of the Constitution I hope the Minister will particularly note two of them. One is that "the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as

best to subserve the common good and more importantly that "the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and the means of production to the common detriment."

I also want him to know that this Policy Resolution of 1956 has two Schedules. They are an integral part of this Resolution. and I do not think that Ministers, junior or senior, are entitled to bring about changes in these Schedules which are an integral part of the Resolution without coming to Parliament.

It is necessary to make this point here today because there has been a lot of irresponsible talk at one level and a lot of inspired opinion-making at another level, to bring about changes, drastic changes in the Industrial Policy of this country. As far as the 1977 Statement is concerned and the Industrial Policy of the previous Governments, the Janata and the Lok Dal Governments is concerned, they have come in for a lot of adverse criticisms, on the floor of this House and particularly in the manifestoes and public speeches, more there than here, that is not only ill-founded and uninformed, but that is deliberately perverse. I will deal with that separately.

But I would like the Government to realise that there are different people looking at industry in different ways and to those who are today occupying the dominant position in the industrial world *viz.*, the private sector of our industry, the monopoly houses, as they are generally called. industry is merely investments and profits, and nothing beyond that. I hope that is not going to be the attitude of this Government. I hope the Government will overcome such attitudes which prevailed till 1977, where the industry was allowed to go away with this idea that industry was, what they thought, namely, investment and profits. Industry should not be looked at from that angle. Industry is one of the areas where you are going to find out answers to the problems facing us and particularly the problem of unemployment. Let us not forget that there are 50 million unemployed today. Let us also not forget that this month, from the Universities, Colleges and high Schools, at least three million boys and girls have come out in the streets and they are in search of jobs and there will be another three million boys and girls who are seeking jobs this year, from this month onwards, who have not gone to school, they are the children of cobblers, potters and weavers, people who are engaged in village and cottage industries, whom thirty three years of freedom and all that you and we together did has still not touched. When we discuss industry, therefore, let us not be carried away by what FICCI says. The FICCI's concept of industry is so much of investment and so much of profit. Please do not get lost in that kind of thinking.

What are the issues that have been debated in the last few days? One is the MRTP houses question. I would like the Minister to be categorical on this, to tell this House whether Cabinet is considering such a proposal, whether it has really shot down such a proposal, if it has not done that, as the Press and very responsible sections of the press have reported, then, why is it that the Minister or the Government has not clarified that these are inspired stories and that there is no substance in them. I would like the Government to tell us, in keeping with their own manifesto —I hope. they read their manifesto, many of them do not care to read it, —I hope, they read their manifesto, then—how they are going to bring about effective control on the monopoly houses, as they themselves have promised in their manifesto.

The second issue which is being debated is the role of the public sector. Apart from the Minister wanting the private sector expertise to be made available to the public sector, there are certain points that are being made in these papers that are now making

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the corridors of the Planning Commission building and Udhyog Bhavan.

There are three points that are generally made:

(i) The public sector is inefficient and therefore, you need experts from the private sector.

(ii) The managerial competence is available in the private sector. The public sector does not have it and so we need to bring it.

(iii) We need the private sector now to move into new sectors, particularly, sectors which were reserved for the public sector because they are the ones who have the money for investment.

16.00 hrs.

Earlier there was an attack made on the Janata/Lok Dal Governments, particularly on the question of public sector. We were told that we were trying to ruin the public sector and that, in fact, we have succeeded in ruining it. This is the charge that was made against us, by this party in its manifesto. Frankly, is that the position? I have got with me here the Public Enterprises Survey, 1978-79, which was presented by the Ministry of Finance—I am glad, the Finance Minister is here. What does it say? On p. 9, it says:

"In the year 1978-79, the second year of the Janata rule....

—you laid it on the Table of the House and, I hope, you stand by what you have written here—

"....the total investment comprising of paid-up capital and long-term loans in the 176 enterprises inclusive of textile group of companies, insurance companies, Delhi Transport Corporation, amounted to Rs. 15,602 crores at the end of March, 1979 compared to Rs. 13,389 crores in 174 enterprises by the end of 1978, that is, a net addition of Rs. 2213 crores, a record figure for any year so far, showing a growth rate of 16.53 per cent."

This is your statement. Yet, we were under a slanderous attack of having destroyed the public sector in this country when in the second year of the Janata rule you had a record investment in the public sector. You are now trying to find fault with the public sector.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a continuous process?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: These are continuing processes. I am glad, you understand it.

Now, you say, the public sector is really inefficient. Why not go to your own Annual Report that you have submitted? Take only the Department of Heavy Industry. What was the growth rate for the last three years? In 1977-78, it was 4 per cent, in 1978-79 it was 5 per cent and in 1979-80, it was 10 per cent and you have projected a growth of 13 per cent for 1980-81, for the current year, when you are holding the charge. This is for the Department of Heavy Industry alone. This is a public sector. Yet you denigrate the public sector and say that it is the private sector that is efficient.

What is the gross growth in the industrial sector in this country in the last year? It is negative, I presume. Here is the Department of Heavy Industry which is a public sector giving you a growth rate of 10 per cent last year when the gross growth was negative. And yet you denigrate it. You call it inefficient. Where is the inefficiency?

Where is the competence and the managerial capability of the private sector *vis-a-vis* or in comparison with the private sector? What about the NTC? When FICCI goes on lecturing you, you go in search of private sector executives to find the answers to the problems. Why do you forget the National Textile Corporation, 111

textile mills made sick by the private sector, which was taken over by your Government and which are giving you a profit or they are on the verge of giving you a profit. It is their efficiency and competence that made these 111 textile mills sick.

What about jute mills, including the largest jute mill in the country for whose nationalisation you came here the other day, the National Company, employing 12,000 or 15,000 workmen, made sick by the private sector, very efficient private sector? And now you have it in the public sector to set right.

What about the largest cement company in the country, the Jaipur Udyog, owned by one of the notorious industrial houses in this country, made sick by the private sector? Your public sector executives today are trying to put it in order. Yet, you go on talking so glibly about the competence and efficiency of the FICCI-owned industrial houses and the incompetence and inefficiency of the public sector undertakings. When do we stop this? At what point of time do we stop this?

Then, Sir, I come to the question of money. They are now supposed to have the resources. That is what one of the papers says—the Planning Commission's paper. I do not know who the authors are. I would like to know whether the Member (Industries) is the author of it—about whom, more later.

What is the contribution of industrial houses to their own capital base —3 per cent, 5 per cent or, at any time, anything more than that? Almost every paise that the private sector today has in its industry comes from your financial institutions, come from the public—either in terms of equity or in terms of loans which the public financial institutions are giving. And yet you talk about the private sector having money and therefore being given greater scope even by intruding upon Schedule A of the Resolution of 1956.

I am sure the Industries Minister would like to go into these questions and not be unfair to the public sector —as he has been in the last few weeks. I know there are problems. I am not saying there are no problems. But the problems are not of the making of the Managers alone. Who selects the Managers? There is a Public Enterprise Selection Board. Why not find out what is it that goes wrong at the selection point that we do not get the right Managers? Why not find out whether something is wrong with the selectors themselves, whether they are competent to select the kind of Managers that you need? Why not put your finger on the right spot?

At the same time, you have recently set up a Committee which is now supposed to go into the entire functioning of public sector enterprises. Sir, I know that the public sector enterprises need to be reformed to the extent that reform is necessary. But I am not sure whether the Finance Minister and the Government are right in having the kind of Committee they have, because the man they have appointed to chair that Committee is a man who made the biggest mess of the public sector undertaking that was given to him. On one project alone he lost Rs. 40 crores— and he is to find the answer to the ills of the public sector in this country! Somewhere, we must try at least to identify the right type of people for the right type of jobs. These jobs need to be done, but are monopolised by the wrong people.

So, I would make a suggestion in so far as public sector Managers are concerned. In order to get the right type of people, don't have a PSB which has private sector executives on it. The private sector in this country is not the supporter of the public sector. They want to destroy it, they want to denigrate it. They have umpteen ways of denigrating it: they control the media and they use that media. And yet I am told that

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you have on your new PSB Mr. Modi from one of the largest industrial houses to select executives for the public sector. Is he going to identify talent to run the public sector for you? The whole culture of this country is the culture of the large which wants to denigrate the small at one level and wants to denigrate the public sector at another level! How can you have such people? And therefore my suggestion. My suggestion is, identify Managers who have made a success of the public sector. Make them the Board of Selection and do away with the rest of the selection body. Don't have such Chairman. I think you have a Chairman who made a mess of his own undertaking, who made one company lose Rs. 40 crores, as I have said. He is now going to be a selector of Managers for public sector enterprises in this country? Whom are you trying to fool and why; for what purpose?

Then, Sir, how is this Ministry functioning? There is a debate which is going on about the functioning of this Ministry also. I would like to know from the Minister what it is that his Ministry has achieved in the last six months. I know what appears in the press—that you are having a dispute as to whether textiles should be with the Commerce Ministry or with the Industries Ministry, that you have a dispute as to whether BHEL should be with the Industries Ministry or the Energy Ministry, etc. These things are known. I know there are disputes about officers—who should be where. These are routine. But in terms of solid achievement, what has been done?

Of course, your visit to Indonesia would be a land-mark—a high-water-mark, perhaps—which, according to one newspaper, was a disaster. They said that the doctors was at sea, some one else said that Chanana was in blunder-land. Because you went and made deals, you signed a protocol to sell pellets from a unit that has not yet been set up, but you have promised to send it from this year. That is what your Press Note, which you yourself put out, says with great eloquence. It is a very interesting document which the Minister had put out immediately after his coming back from Indonesia. And, in this. the Minister had this to say:

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*]

> "We shall now be selling to Indonesia iron pellets from a project that is being put up in Kudremukh and which is getting into production in the next few months."

Apart from the *faux pas* that that is involved, look at the kind of exposure which the Government of India gets. After all, it is not Mr. Chanana who is making the commitment; it is the Government of India that is making the commitment. And signing a protocol, distributing it with great fanfare in the country and saying that we are having iron pellets that will be coming out from the factory in the next couple of months, when even the whole concept of pelletisation plant at Kudremukh is still on paper! It has not proceeded beyond paper, but the Minister has made a commitment on producing alumina, on the buy-back arrangement on alumina. I am told that the Steel Ministry was not happy with the whole idea even before the Minister went. And yet, you go and do this, and this is, perhaps, one of the high watermarks, I do not know. I would certainly like the Minister to tell us about this.

But there is another question which Indonesia raises. And I intend raising it today because I would like the Minister to tell us what is it that provoked him or prompted him to make his first trip abroad,within four weeks of his taking charge of the Ministry of Industry, to Indonesia.

(*Interruption*) I am talking of his visit to Indonesia which was the first. The proposal itself originated from the Minister that he should go immediately to Indonesia because it was important that high level talks were held. I am raising this question because it seems that, when the Minister was there, an industrialist, an Indian industrialist, who has very large industrial interest in Indonesia, was also accompanying the Minister. In fact, I am even told that the trip was made because the industrialist wanted to impress on the Government of Indonesia that he has the Minister of Industry of this country accompanying him wherever he wanted. I do not know. I hope it is not true. But was Lalit Thapar not there? And what are the Minister's associations or old time affiliations with Mr. Lalit Thapar? This question is significant not only because of Indonesia but also because of this. Even the decision of the Finance Minister, which he had taken when he was looking after the Industry portfolio, was set aside in favour of this industrial house, J.J. Glass people, for capacity expansion. It had been rejected for the last donkey's years, but it was granted the other day. Toplone synthetic, import of second hand machinery; if I am not mistaken, the hon. Finance Minister was also to reject when he was looking after that portfolio. But it was conceded the other day. I do not think you even know about it. So, Sir we want to know all these. I hope the Minister would tell us what are the affiliations, old, new, past, present, so that the House and the country knows about it.

Then, of course, there is some other achievement, and that is, the whole tilt towards multi-nationals. I held charge of this Industry portfolio for two years. One of the specific proposals that came to me was Hindustan Lever wanting to dilute their capital or not to dilute their capital. I ruled that they shall not be given exemption and they should be compelled to bring their equity capital down to 40 per cent but you have allowed them 51 per cent. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: But what about Siemens?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Siemens are not holding any foreign equity here. You can discuss Siemens. What is this? Siemens, Siemens, Siemens. What is the Siemens business? You can discuss it. . .

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): There is something behind it. We do not know.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Siemens was initiated—the hon. Member does not know—in 1976 when I was in prison. Why talk about Siemens? Educate yourself first and then ask questions.

So it is important because it is not only Hindustan Lever. The other day, the Prime Minister was to intervene when the Minister found himself at sea or some-one holding the file for him found himself at sea on the Gilette Blade collaboration. The Prime Minister had to say that these things some-times slip by—just slipped by. But what about Coca-cola? Is it also a slip-by? Because there the Prime Minister herself feels that Coca Cola is all right. . . (*Interruptions*) These are questions and these are matters which are within the purview of the Ministry of Industry and I hope the Minister will tell us what his Ministry is doing about these foreign companies, the multi-nationals and the growing tilt which the Minister has obviously today demonstrated towards them.

The other point is: what kind of work is being done to-day in the Ministry of Industry. I am told that there are 200 applications pending before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. What are you doing there? There was a statement that within 7 days these applications will be disposed off unlike in the past when it took 15 days or 45 days—I

do not know. But is it or is it not a fact, Mr. Industry Minister, that there are 200 applications pending before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs? All that we have been seeing are a few gimmicks here and there. Gimmicks are not going to solve the problem of industrialisation of this country nor are they a substitute for solid and hard work which the Minister of Industry has to put in.

Then, Sir, Mr. Chanana was to make an announcement about the special survey made of Sultanpur district. I might mention it because not only is it a gimmick but because it raises one or two other questions which I hope the Minister will find time to answer in the course of his reply. Firstly, why was Sultanpur chosen?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Backward district.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Was that the reason? Are there no other backward districts, more backward districts? Have you seen North Bihar? Have you seen Orissa? Have you seen Eastern UP? Have you seen Madhya Pradesh?. Have you seen Konkan? Have you seen Rajasthan, more particularly, the Western districts? Why was Sultanpur chosen ? We want to know so that we may know the mind and the way of working of this Minister and of the government which he represents. Why was Sultanpur chosen? And then more important—this great report—who prepared it? I have got your statement—the statement of the Press Information Bureau, Government of India:

> "In a major move to identify the industrial potential of backward areas, the Union Minister for Industrial Development has done..

this, that and what not? Now,—

> "The Survey has been conducted by a team of highlevel experts associated with the State Government and district officials with a view to serving as a model in the industrially backward districts."

This is your press statement of 15th May.

Then only the other day in June—how soon you change—there was a question in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Industry and this question was raised by a member from the other House but the minutes are the same because it is a consultative committee of Parliament. I am quoting from the minutes which your Ministry has circulated. It is signed by a Section Officer of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry. . .

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On a point of order, Sir. The minutes of the Consultative Committees are not quoted in the House. In fact, they are confidential and they should not be quoted. He can use the information but he cannot quote from the minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order is upheld. The minutes are not to be quoted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is nothing in the minutes which says that they are confidential.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The proceedings of legislature committees..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not a committe of legislature. I think you are making a mistake. On the proceedings of the Consultative Committee the Press is briefed every evening. What are we talking here? I think the hon. Minister is a little confused.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You may reserve this point. We will look into it. But it is well-settled. In the very constitution of the Consultative Committee it is stated that the discussions in the Consultative Committee are confidential and they cannot be used on the floor of the House. I am quoting it with some authority.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sorry, I will not accept the position. I

would agree that the ruling may be reserved on this point. But, it may be discussed. Let me mention that point I wanted to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. When the Members of this House are called by a Minister in his office for consultation and, when the Minister consults the Members of this House, it is in the nature of informal consultation. In the Consultative Committee, as far as I understand, the Members of the House who are members of that committee, and none else are called excepting, of course, the officers of the Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then they brief the Press.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is altogether a different thing. I have given my ruling. But, I leave the doors open and, if the hon. Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker feels that it is not in consonance with the rules well established, it may be changed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Of course, I will accept your position on that. But, let me make my point. My point is that when the hon. Members in the Consultative Committee asked a question as to who produced the report and how the report was prepared, the Minister was to say that this techno-economic survey report was produced by experts from different industrial houses who wanted to set up industries. I hope the Minister will agree that in June in his statement, he said that a study was conducted by the Centre for Research and Development—CRD—for the Minister of State for Industry. Now, what is the Centre for Research and Development for? Is this the body which has the Minister in association because, I am told, this body has been asked to produce another 100 reports? So, what is the Centre for? Who are the people who run this Centre? Was the Minister associated with this Centre as a director, as a sponsor or as a patron at any point of time, in the last three, four or five years? I would like the Minister to tell us something about this because this is all that the Minister of Industry, as far as I can see, has done in the last six months. Now there is this Demands for Grants Report. I am a little worried. Why? Because the report, the performance budget and the Demands for Grants are at variance with each other. I will not be able to cite every item because you have already rung the bell and there is no time and you will have to put up with me because some of the points will have to be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you need?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You know I am always very brief. You also know I am always to the point. Only I will refer to industries. One is cement and the other is paper because both are very critical industries to-day in terms of their production, in terms of their ownership and also in terms of the kind of problems that we are currently facing. Cement is available in the black market at Rs. 80 or 90. Now that too is not available. (*Interruptions*)

आपको मालूम नहीं है। आप काहे के लिए बहस करते हैं? जिन चीजों की जानकारी आपको नहीं है, उन पर न बोलिए।

Sir, on cement, I would like to know the role that is now assigned to the Cement Corporation of India. What is the role assigned to it to-day? To day from the budget, the total demand for cement is worth Rs. 17.69 crores. That is all. I do not find a pie more. If you go through the performance budget, you will find that the demands made by the cement industries run into something like Rs. 30 and odd crores.

I find that the money is not there. That is not the point really because maybe, you may have financial constraints. But, your Performance Budget says that you are going to commission three plants in the course of the current year in Neemuch, Akaltara and Erraguntla. These three plants you are going to commission by the end of the financial year. You will need for

these the money not less than Rs. 30 crores given the cost escalation and so on.

Your demand is for Rs. 17 crores. What is going to be the fate of the Cement Corporation of India in the current year. That is point number one. Point number two is: What is going to happen to the two plants of Adilabad and Tendur for which your total requirements are in the vicinity of Rs. 100 crores? I would like to know something on this because the total licensed capacity as existed three years ago was 22 million tonnes. It was the Janata Government that licensed another 27 million tonnes of cement capacity and one of the decisions which we took very deliberately was to give to the Cement Corporation of India a major role in the cement industry in this country. I find that policy perspective has been scuttled because the Private Sector will get its money. After all the money comes from the institutions and they will get their money but the Cement Corporation of India will starve for the money. I would like to know what is going to happen or what is your perspective about the Cement Corporation of India?

Now, I come to the paper industry. Again a very critical sector. I do not know what the premium on paper today is. We are not producing enough paper. There has not been adequate investment in this industry for a long time and we are now running into problems. I have gone through the budget proposals, the performance budget and also the report.

Firstly, if the Government is to be believed the statements that you have made in your performance budget and the Minister of Industry has laid this performance budget on the Table of the House either you deliberately are trying to mislead or you do not know what you are talking about. You have said in this performance budget that Nagaland paper project will be ready for commissioning in July 1982, the Nowgong paper project will be ready for commissioning in March 1982 and Cachar paper project will be ready for commissioning in August, 1982. But apart from saying as to when you will be commissioning the outlay for 1980-81 in respect of Nagaland is Rs. 12.83 crores, the outlay in respect of Nowgong is Rs. 41.27 crores and in respect of Cachar it is Rs. 38.86 crores. For the Kerala newsprint project, which I think you are going to commission in this month, you need another Rs. 13.01 crores. According to your budget demands, the total amount of money that you have sought is only Rs. 38 crores as against the performance budget commitment to the Parliament, to the country and to these units comes to Rs. 123 crores. Who is trying to fool whom? Someone has to answer this and it is not only in terms of investment but it is in terms of commissioning also. I would like the Finance Minister to go through these reports. In one report you say you are going to commission in July this year while in another report you say that it is July next year. You have been postponing their commissioning. But then at least the House should know how long it is going to take? Why take the House for a ride with every performance budget report and every report of the Ministry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I will mention one or two points. This great shift which is taking to the private sector is worrying us and when I am saying a shift to the private sector I am particularly concerned with the amount of budget, *viz.*, the demands for grants that the Government has come forward with. There was a charge against the Janata Government and the charge was that we were making a shift away from the public to the private. Here are the figures. In the current year's budget what is your total demand for industry? It is Rs. 309 crores. What was it last year? It was Rs. 275 crores. What was it year

before? It was Rs. 280 crores. Taking into account the inflationary situation in the country what you have given today, demands for the Department of Industry and all your Grants, are not equal to what the Janata and Lok Dal had invested last year or the year before last. They have not even come to that. And if the point is that there is shift to the rural, Sir, I find that against Rs. 70 crores that was made to the village and small scale industries last year this year the budgetary commitment has come down to Rs. 40 crores.

The Finance Minister was very eloquent in his budget speech. Lot of people admired that speech; so many articles were written till they discovered that they had been taken for a ride This is what you have done. From Rs 70 crores you have brought it down to Rs. 40 crores this year. If you tell me, Mr. Minister, that there is a new Ministry of Rural Development that is looking into it that also is not true because Demands for the Rural Development Ministry last year were Rs. 647 crores. They have come down to Rs. 638 crores in the current year. Khadi and Village industries from Rs. 38 crores to Rs. 41 crores—an increase of only Rs. 3 crores. Add the inflation, where is the Khadi and Village industries? Where are the rural and the cottage industries? Now, Sir, the point is that our party Government has been accused of having abandoned science and technology. The Minister has stated this. The President has perhaps mentioned it in his Address, I do not exactly remember. A number of members of the Government have been very eloquent about it. I am mentioning this because science and technology invariably relates to industry. So, what are you doing so far as science and technology is concerned? I am amazed to see how the members of the ruling party sometimes indulge in talks which are never related to realities, never related to truth. I find that in 1978-79 Rs 25 crores was spent by the department of Science and Technology. In 1979-80 this was Rs. 33 crores and in 1980-81 all that you put in is Rs. 31 crores. And the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had in 1978-79 Rs. 44 crores; in 1979-80, Rs. 51 crores and all that you now put in is Rs. 51 crores. And yet we were accused of putting the clock back and moving away from science and technology. So many words, so many words: Here are the Institutions. These are your budgetary provisions—it comes to the same amount which the Janata and Lok Dal Government made available and if you add the rate of inflation in the country, it would be lesser money than what we have put in, in those 2 years or 3 years when we had the occasion to take decisions in regard to these matters. Sir, there is one final point and this is very important because they have been very glibly making accusations and charges. The Economic Survey presented by our good friend the Finance Minister says this. I am reading from the Chapter on Industry. This is from page 16 of the English version of this report on Industries. While accusations and charges are made in this House and outside against the Janata and Lok Dal Governments, this is what we see in the Economic Survey. I quote:

> 'Perhaps the most important constraints upon industrial production in 1978-79 were those arising such as power, coal and transport (especially the railways and ports). . .'

And then you say:

> 'In fact, total consumption of coal by power houses during 1979-80 amounted to 33.58 million tonnes which was 14.2 per cent. higher than the consumption of 29.4 million tonnes in the previous year. However, the increase in power generation is not commensurate with the increased consumption of coal. This is because there has been a significant decline in coal quality. The calorific quality of coal supplied to power houses has declined and the ash content has increased. The decline in quality of coal reduced the thermal efficiency, and the increased quantity of coal supplied, therefore, turned out to be insufficient.'

Kindly tell us what you are doing about it. But all the time you go on

accusing the Janata and the Lok Dal in regard to this, because it is very easy to do so. We are no more in power and yet you go on pointing your accusing finger at us and you do not go into the root of the problem. Most of our elders would never understand; they would never understand this, and this is where I want the Minister of Industry to tell us what is being done so far as the power sector is concerned, because, without that, nothing can happen. You have called that 'one of the greatest constraints' that you have to face in 1979-80 and in the previous year. And as far as the transport requirement is concerned, I know, how the railwaymen are under attack. Not a day passes when the railwaymen are not under attack. Not a day passes when there is not a question on transport; somebody there gets up and says, how bad we are in regard to transport. Let me state what the Finance Minister has to say on this. He said:

> 'To an extent, the problems of the railways have been compounded by inadequate investment in the Railways over time. . .'

Mind you, not in 3 years:—

> ..The share of the Railways in gross domestic capital formation declined from about 9.6 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1964-65 to only 2.3 per cent in 1975-76 to 1977-78. This has been reflected in a much slower rate of additions to rolling stock and track mileage, since 1965-66.

You have again quoted the wagon building industry but the point is, what are you doing about it. Are the Railways going to get more money? Are you doing anything to strengthen this infrastructure to a point where, from the 9.6 per cent of a decade ago, you get the 2.3 per cent of a decade later,—that you brought about, not we, we inherited it, we tried to correct it to the extent possible—and here my colleague Mr. Dandavate will bear me out on this. What are you now going to do about it? If your entire tilt is to the private sector and if moneys from the financial institutions, from the Government, are now going to be made available to build the FICCI sponsored institutions and not provide budgetary support to industry, to energy, to transporation, then, Sir, I am afraid we are going to be in for a very major trouble. The 1977 policy plan is under attack. Very offensive language has also been used. The manifesto talked about primitiveness for asking the cobbler to produce shoes, the potter to produce earthern vessels, the weaver to produce cloth, we have been accused of primitiveness. That is what the manifesto said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From where you got this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Minister for Home Affairs just now told us that the mandate has once again proved that Emergency is accpetable to the people. But that, we will question elsewhere. But that manifesto speaks about primitiveness. Is the potter primitive to Indian Society, to Indian culture, to the Indian economy? Is the weaver, the cobbler, the village artisan primitive today? So, when we discussed our 1977 policy, what we talked was about taking the large to the small, from the urban to the rural. from the cancerous growth of these cities where crime, where water, where housing problems are there name it anything, to the rural areas. We talked of taking the industry from the urban to the rural, of taking it away from the large and giving it to the small. That is where we have got reservation for the small scale sector and we said wherever possible take the industry away from the machine to the hand. That is what we always said. What is primitive about it? We have brought the D.I.Cs into existence. I know that the Minister is not happy and his only anger is that somewhere in the coining of the phrase a man called George Fernandes also figured in it, this he does not like. Then call it any other name because you are on a naming spree. Have any name. I do not care for what name you call it. But please do not dismantle the District Industries Centres. They are

doing a magnificent job. This is your own admission. I am quoting your own report. What you have said is this:

> "....that during 1978-79, 96,013 entrepreneurs were identified to choose appropriate industrial opportunities. . . . . A total of approximately 2.75 lakh persons are expected to have been provided with additional employment....In respect of reporting DICs a total credit assistance of Rs. 86.58 crores has flowed."

In 1979-80, a year that has just gone by, with all the industrial depression, with all the shortages in production, what is the DIC's performance? According to your report, Mr. Minister, the number of entrepreneurs identified are 1.37 lakhs, about 5.42 lakhs new jobs are expected to be created and the total credit given to the rural sector through the D.I.Cs is to the tune of Rs. 360.00 crores. Therefore, when you discuss the Janata or the Lok Dal Industrial Policy, please understand not merely nuances, not merely the personalities but also understand that it was meant to take the industry from the large to the small, from the urban to the rural, from the machine to the hand, in order to put man in the centre of all things as Mahatma Gandhi wanted. Don't push the man to the periphery, don't push the man away from the centre again and put** in the Centre. Put 50 people in the Centre, put such people in the Centre.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you referring to the persons who are not here in this House?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am referring to** who signifies industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That would be unfair on your part because you are referring to a person who is not present here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But let us not put FICCI in the Centre, let us not put big businessmen in the Centre. That is what I would say.

Finally, I would like the Minister to tell us when he replies to the debate on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry firstly, that the small and village industries will get higher priorities in the Government's Industrial Policy, not in terms of words because his budget proved contrary, that he will change the emphasis, that he will come with the new proposals and that he will come with new demands for grants to see that the village and the small scale sectors get priority.

Secondly, that the District Industries Centres will not be weakened but they will be strengthened further and all the assistance that they need will be made available to them.

Thirdly, that the reservation policy in regard to the small scale sectors will not only be continued but will be expanded. There will be no dilution of that. There will be no dilution on that: (4) The textile policy where the emphasis was on handloom and on cheap cloth for the masses with the National Textile Corporation playing a dominant part. There will be no change brought about in that; and if there is going to be any change, it will provide more opportunities to the handloom and not to the sulzerloom, big industry, the big textile mill sector; (5) that the MRTP and the FERA will be directly enforced and the Sachar Committee's recommendations will be implemented. When I talk about the Sachar Committee's recommendations and when I talk about MRTP and FERA, I am also once again reminding you about the Coca Cola talk that is going on, about the Gillette talk that had been raised in this very House and about the Hindustan Lever getting 51 per cent as against 40 per cent that we have recommended for it; (6) that the public sector will be strengthened and whatever internal difficulties it has, those difficulties will be overcome by means of policies that you are going to adopt which will give to the public sector better Managers and do away with all the incompetency that may be lurking around at other level. With these words, I oppose the Demands raised by the Ministry. Thank you very much.

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the objectionable references to Mr. Lalit Thaper will not form part of the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have made a very specific point about this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The names of Tatas, Birlas are used in this House very often. I do not know what exclusive privilege you attach to it. In this House, you can say that he should have sought the permission. You could have told at the appropriate occasion. Now you cannot say that the name of Lalit Thaper is something sacrosanct and should not find place in the record. (*Interrptions*) I am sorry, this is not the way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, he made no allegation. He asked the Minister whether he was accompanied by that person.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That was figuratively used. There was no serious allegation. You must understand the spirit in which....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving my ruling here in this House. If there are any objectionable references to Lalit Thaper, they will not form part of the record or any other persons, because those people who are not capable of countering the allegations made here.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): It is a question of the House. Therefore, if you say it from the class point of view, then you cannot rule it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not concerned here with the stand and stances you take here, but from the Chair's point of view, it would be necessary for me to protect the interest of those people who are not capable of protecting themselves in this House, because they are not present here. (*Interruptions*) Let me finish it. I am giving my ruling. If you want to say anything you can say afterwards. I am ready to hear you. But let us go by procedure. Now this can cut this side; now that can cut that side. This is a double edged weapon. So, what I am saying is that if you are referring to somebody's name and if he is not able to defend himself in this House, it would be unfair; and if you are levelling any allegation against any member or any Minister in this House, the procedure is that you give him a notice; you tell him that you are going to level some objections against him. If you do that.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said that all those things which will be objectionable and which would require defending them in the House would not form part of the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My submission is that I have asked the Minister whether he was accompanied by a certain person. It does not.... (*Interruptions*) That is not a charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anything of this nature you want to ask, it would have been fair on the part of any member to give notice to that effect. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Chairman, Your words come from the Chair. Your words are invested with the authority of a ruling. Therefore, as it is necessary for us to understand....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were probably there in the House yesterday when I had to expunge certain things, that is, protecting both the members from both the sides.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Since words from the Chair are invested with the authority of the Chair and take on the nature of a ruling, it is open to us, Members, to seek your guidance. If an hon. Member makes an allegation about someone who is not present in the House or makes derogatory references to somebody who is not present in the House or refers to an official or refers to a Minister, and does not give notice to the Minister to come prepared with the material necessary to deal with any

such allegation that the Speaker may permit him to make in the House after due notice, then what you said applies.

Now the hon. Member says that the Minister was accompanied by a certain gentleman, and asks the Minister whether he was accompanied by that gentleman. There is no allegation; there is no innuendo in it. He is wanting to verify the fact.... (*Interruptions*). I am speaking to you, and not making my submission to you, and not to the hon. Member who is interrupting me. These things form part of the proceeding of the House. They lay down guidelines for us. Members who sit there as well as here, today as well as tomorrow. Therefore, I will appeal to you to consider not only this particular instance but also whether in the past references have been made to individuals without imputing any motives. According to your ruling we can refer to nobody who is not present in the House....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not said that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That creates a peculiar situation. I only want to point out to you that my hon. friend only asks the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that he was accompanied by X.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put the matter in a very nice manner before the House. Let me have my say on that point. As far as reference to somebody accompanying the hon. Minister is concerned, what was necessary is to give notice to the Minister and to the Speaker also and obtain permission from him.

SHRI K. P. UMNIKRISHNAN: That has not been the practice in this House. For allegations you give notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving the ruling. Only some days back I referred to the decisions given in this House. I referred to the commentary on the practice and procedure in this House and then I gave my ruling. Here also the same thing applies. What I am saying is this. I am not saying whether that reference is correct or not. What I am saying is, if you are alleging against any person who is not a Member of this House.... (*Interruptions*). I say objectionable thing, if a man is not able to defend himself and you allege anything against him, will it be fair?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Have I said anything about any person who is not capable of defending himself?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On that point you are to give notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If I have said anything which imputes anything against anybody. But on the limited point, to ask the Minister whether he was accompanied by a certain individual, if I need to give him notice, no debate will be possible in this House. We have here a former Speaker in this House, here; let us ask him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not confuse. If you have said that somebody accompanied the hon. Minister, there is nothing objectionable to that; if there is anything objectionable which relates to the Minister and the Members here and not to that person, it is not objectionable. But if you have said anything against any person who is not a Member of this House, if you have said that, that would not form part of the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is fair enough. But I would like the Minister to reply to my question.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to give an exposition on this point in detail. You are all learned Members, hon. Members and know what is the position. When a point arises, I give the exposition. Suppose you are saying something against some House relating to some policy, we do not object. Suppose you make certain allegations against certain person, it is objectionable. That is not to go on the records.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): While I shall reply to the hon. Member's other gimmickry later on, I would like only to inform the House that such allegations are wrong. Nobody of this name accompanied me at all and the hon. Member should go and see the flight number and see the names of people also. It is absolutely wrong. I would like only to say this to the hon. Member. I would like to advise him that he should not try to enter into scandal-mongering. I have not referred to his connections at all. He should not do this. He should withdraw it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Now he should withdraw.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have raised specific questions to the Minister. I want the Minister to give specific replies when he answers the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just to make the point a little clear I shall let the House know—

> "Allegations may not be made normally against outsiders as they are not in a position to defend themselves.
>
> Allegations may not also be normally made against officials by name as the constitutional responsibility lies with the Minister.
>
> Where, however, a Member is convinced after making enquiries that there is basis for the allegation and he is prepared to accept the responsibility for the same, he should give the details of the allegations in writing sufficiently in advance to the Speaker and the Minister concerned and in no case later than 10 a.m. on the date on which these are sought to be made. The details of the charges should be spelt out in precise terms and should be duly supported by the requisite documents which should be authenticated by the Member. Where a Member sends mere intimation of intention to make allegations without furnishing precise details and documentary evidence he may not be allowed.
>
> Where a Member persists in making serious allegations in the House without giving previous notice and without complying with the well established procedure in this behalf or without the permission of the Chair, these may not form part of the proceedings of Lok Sabha."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have held that I have made allegations. I have only asked a question—when the Minister was in Indonesia, whether Shri Lalit Thapar was with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question; we are discussing something else.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Since the whole thing has come in the context of what I said, it gives an impression that I have made allegation. I have made no allegations against the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fernandes, every day something crops up here and we are here to protect the interests of all the Members.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You must be fair to me. You have conveyed that I have made an allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is an explanation given to the queries made by the Member. Did I, at any time, refer to your name?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is an impression that is going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry about that. It has nothing to do with you.

Discussion is on record. I have given my ruling. I have read out the ruling. I have read out the agreement which was arrived at between the Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

The hon. Member has said something. The hon. Minister replied to that and he may explain afterwards if there is anything to be explained. There is no question of expunging everything from the record. Only the objectionable things will be expunged.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Will the hon. Minister tell the House who accompanied him during his recent tour to Nagaland?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): I was surprised to hear from Shri Fernandes that this Government has no industrial policy and it has not come forward with any statement. As far as industrial policy of the Government is concerned, it is enshrined in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 along with the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951, the M.R.T.P. Act, the Companies Act, FERN and all other Acts. Therefore, it is not necessary to reiterate time and again what the industrial policy is. This Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 forms the sheet-anchor of the industrial development of the country. It consists of two scheduled—Schedule A exclusively reserved for the public sector and Schedule B for the private sector, but the State also can enter that sector. This policy resolution is being followed by all the Governments, including the previous Government. There can be no doubt that there is any shift in this policy. We have got a planned economic development of the country after independence, the main objective being to achieve social justice and the social objectives enshrined in the Constitution. That being the case, there can be no question of any shift in the policy. This Government especially has no idea of making any shift. The public sector has to reach the commanding heights of the economy and the private sector has to play the limited role assigned to it in the industrial policy resolution.

Sir, I am not very happy about the way the private sector is expanding, spreading its tentacles far and wide. Its assets are growing by leaps and bounds from year to year. Therefore, it has to be checked. Take any large house. Its expansion is horizontal. Each house has a conglomeration of industries not connected with each other. For instance, a house owing a sugar industry deals in cement, automobiles, heavy machinery and also newspaper industry. Therefore, the private sector is expanding in menacing proporation, which has to be checked. The MRTP Act has no teeth in it as it stands today. I have been mentioning this repeatedly whenever I spoke on the demands of this Ministry. It has to be amended suitably so that the activities of the monopoly houses can be curbed and they may not be a menace to the society by acting as a deterrent to the social development of the country.

The public sector has been doing well in some units, not so well in other units and perhaps bad in some other units. But that does not mean that we should condemn the public sector. We have to improve its performance, so that its profits may increase because the profits made by the public sector are meant for social gain and not private profit. On the other hand, the private sector functions entirely for private profit. It is not bothered about society or the development of the people. Therefore, there is no question of allowing the private sector to enter larger areas of industries. It should be confined to the industries mentioned in Schedule B. I do not see any reason why the public sector should not expand. In every industry, the public sector is more or less a corporation as in the cement industry, paper industry, etc. Therefore, the public sector should expand. It can find resources. The private sector is making profits at the

expense of the public financial institutions. The invested capital is very small whereas the capital borrowed from public financial institutions is very large. Therefore, I do not agree with the proposition that the private sector is more successful or more competent. It should be the endeavour of the Government to see that the public sector operates well. Of course, there were difficulties last year because of shortages of steel, power, cement, etc. But all this can be made up this year and the Finance Minister has made the optimistic statement that the economic growth will be 7 per cent this year, so that it can make up for the loss of last year.

The main purpose of our economic development is self-reliance and self-generated economy. Our economy has become self-reliant in the field of industry and agriculture. The researches made so far have been spectacular. The results themselves prove that the researches made by our scientists are responsible for the growth of agriculture and industry. We have achieved nuclear capacibility. We have put a satellite in space only the other day. We should be proud of our scientists who are capable of doing all these things. They are second to none in the world.

17.00 hrs.

The public sector is very vital to our economy. The Government should try to expand it. It should not allow the private sector to come forward into these areas. Let it be reserved only for the public sector so that it reaches the commanding heights of the economy. The objectives for which we stand, cannot be achieved if the private sector is allowed to have its own say or have its own way of doing things. It is Panditji who used to say that we should create a scientific temper in the country to make our economy and country strong. With this objective and also on the advice of Dr. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar, a chain of laboratories and research institutions were established in the country. The result achieved by this step was very nicely put forward by our Prime Minister in her speech while inaugurating the Indian Science Congress in January, 1976 where she said that it had produced the 'Nehru-Bhatnagar effect'.

In the field of science and technology, Government should devote its attention and continue to see that we are self-reliant. We are not importing any technology. There is no need to import any sophisticated technology from the world because unemployment is inherant in our economy. Our industries should be labour-intensive and not sophisticated so that labour numerically is not reduced.

As far as the small scale sector is concerned, I am glad that the small scale sector has done a good job and is doing a good job. 120 items have been reserved for the small scale sector and even in the matter of commodities produced by the large scale sector, small scale sector is in a position to compete with them. There are difficulties experienced by the small scale sector *i.e.* non-availability of raw material. For this, the Government should come to their aid. If it is possible, they should have a bank of raw materials and whatever essential requirements are needed by them so that the States Small Scale Corporations can immediately look after the needs of a particular unit.

About the cottage and village industries, emphasis has been laid on the development of the rural sector. They have also to give proper encouragement and fillip to it. There is no question of abolishing the District Industries Centres which were set up in 1978. Even Mr. Fernandes read out a statement which is said to be the statement issued by the Government wherein it has been said that the DICs will be strengthened. Therefore, there is no question of abolising the DICs which are doing a good job.

They have identified entrepreneurs and the areas but the industries have yet to come up. Therefore, it is the duty of the Ministry of Industry and the Government of India to regulate the industries in the coutnry.

I would strongly urge upon the Government to see that the activities of the private sector are curbed. The MRTP Act should be amended suitably and given teeth so that the monopoly houses do not grow larger day by day, the public sector can hold the commanding heights and the economy goes in a particular direction to achieve our social objective. Our social objective is that the resources of the country should be utilised for the common good so that they subserve the common good of the country and not allow the private industrialists to make profit for themselves. Unfortunately, when we got Independence there was no industry as such in the country. Ours was a purely agricultural country though some individuals had started some industries of their own without any guidelines from the Government. That being so, this mixed economy has brought about this private sector and the public sector. At the same time, the public sector is to play a dominant role in the development of industries in the country so that the benefit goes to the larger section of the people and not to individuals.

Sir, much has been said about the development of backward areas. Whatever may be the incentive you give to the entrepreneurs, no one is willing to put up an industry there for three reasons. Firstly, the infrastructure is not available. Secondly, the distance from the place of the unit to the railway is very long, and thirdly, there is no readily available market. Therefore, only the Government should come forward to put up industries through the public sector wherever it is possible in backward areas and it cannot depend upon the private sector. Whatever are the incentives that will be offered to them, they may not come forward.

About the marketing of the commodities produced by the rural and cottage industries, markets should be made available readily. Government should come to their rescue to see that the articles produced are readily marked so that they do not suffer. Though the banks are giving them loans, they cannot withhold for a long time the articles which they produce because they have no finances to their credit.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

These are some of the points which, I think, I would request the hon. Minister to bear in mind and see that the Government enforces the industrial policy of the Government strictly and that the public sector plays a dominant role. You have executives who are good. There is nothing wrong in borrowing a good executive from the private sector. We can borrow his services for a period of years, There is nothing wrong in it. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government that they should pay greater attention to see that the public sector improves its performance so that the profits earned will serve the common good. As far as the Government is concerned, there can be no question of lack of resources. When the private sector is borrowing from the commercial banks, the public sector units also can borrow from the banks. As a matter of fact, they are doing this.

Will these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री छोटूभाई गामित (माण्डवी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं। हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद से तीस वर्ष तक विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम चला है, उसमें औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में काफी कार्य करने का प्रयास किया

गया है। हमारे देश में कई बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों का विकास हुआ है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की आमदनी से हमारी इकानोमी पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

हमारे देश में उद्योगों का विकास होता रहा है—और भी होने वाला है, लेकिन सब प्रयत्नों के बावजूद हमारे देश में अमीर और गरीब के बीच अन्तर बढ़ता रहा है। गरीब ज्यादा गरीब होते रहे हैं और अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होते रहे हैं। इस असमानता के साथ साथ हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी भी दिन-प्रति दिन बढ़ती रही है। क्यों कि अभी तक हमारे देश में जहां उद्योगों का विकास हुआ है वह खास तौर पर शहरों में और शहरों के नजदीक ही हुआ है, वहीं उद्योग लगाए गए हैं। हमारा देश 6 लाख गांवों का बना हुआ देश है और 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आबादी आज देहातों में रहती है। उद्योगों के विकास के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया गया इसलिए ग्रामीण लोगों में जितने उद्योग लगाने चाहिए वे उद्योग लगाए नहीं गए हैं। इसीलिए आज हमारे देश में शहरों और गांवों के बीच में काफी अंतर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

अभी हमारी कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट बनी है। हमें देश का संतुलित विकास करना है तो इस चीज को ध्यान में रख कर देश के जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा उद्योग लगाने चाहिए।

साथ-साथ आज देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। छटी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन करोड़ लोग बेकार होंगे और जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की प्रच्छन्न बेकारी है, वहां के जो अर्द्ध-बेकार हैं उनकी संख्या 5 करोड़ गिनी जाती है। इस तरह से छटी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक करीब - सात आठ करोड़ लोग बेकार होंगे। तो यह गंभीर समस्या है। इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए हमारे उद्योग मंत्रालय को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए लघु उद्योगों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और वहां लघु उद्योग लगाए जाने चाहिए।

जो हमारे देश के आदिवासी या पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं इन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योग लगाए जाने चाहिए। खास तौर से जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर कि कभी भी किसी प्रकार का विकास हुआ नहीं है और जो हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग हैं जिन की गरीबी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है उन लोगों को बेकारी से बचाने के लिए और उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में सरकार की तरफ से उद्योग लगाए जाएं, इसके लिए मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री से विनती करता हूं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खास तौर पर मुख्य व्यवसाय लोगों का खेती है। तो खेती के विकास के साथ-साथ जो एग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री है, ऐसी इंडस्ट्री वहां लगनी चाहिए। एग्रो बेस्ट उद्योग जो हैं उनको वहां ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए क्यों कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जब एग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री लगायी जायेगी तो जो आज किसानों को अपने प्रोडक्शन का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता और उसमें उनको जो और दिक्कतें आती हैं, वह दिक्कतें नहीं आएंगी और उनको अपने प्रोडक्शन की अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी। साथ ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बेरोजगारी है उस समस्या का भी हल होगा।

जहां से मैं चुन कर आता हूं वह सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। वह सारा सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट ट्राइबल एरिया का है। अभी दो तीन साल पहले जो देश में इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट घोषित किए गए हैं उनमें सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। मैं उद्योग मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह सूरत को इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस में शामिल करें क्यों कि सारे सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट की 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आबादी आदिवासियों की है और बहुत विस्तृत क्षेत्र में आदिवासी वहां बसे हुए हैं। लगभग दो तिहाई हिस्सा उसका ट्राइबल एरिया है। गुजरात में जहां ट्राइबल प्रोजेक्ट हैं उसमें सबसे ज्यादा आबादी सूरत जिले में है और वहां पर दो ट्राइबल प्रोजेक्ट हैं। सूरत में इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेन्ट हुआ है लेकिन वह सिर्फ सूरत शहर में ही हुआ है, जो आदिवासी पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है वहां पर कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। जहां पर ज्यादातर आदिवासी

लोग रहते हैं, जो अधिकतर हमारे भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, करीब 56 फीसदी आदिवासी भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनको अच्छी मजदूरी दिलाने के लिए वहां पर औद्योगिक विकास किया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. Every hon. member should take only ten minutes. There are 44 members to speak. You must all co-operate.

श्री छोटूभाई गामित: सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट को इण्डस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों पर जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग करने वाले हैं जिनको लोन की आवश्यकता होती है उनको बैंकों की ओर से लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। साथ ही बैंकों की ओर से जितना अच्छा कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए वह भी नहीं है। जो लोग छोटे-छोटे खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग लगाना चाहते हैं उनको भूमि की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । इसलिए उद्योग मंत्रालय की ओर से ऐसी समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे उद्योगों की स्थापना हो सकें ।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो हमारा आदिवासी क्षेत्र है वहां पर पेपर फैक्टरी है जिसमें अधिकतर आदिवासी मजदूर काम करते हैं। इस फैक्टरी को जितनी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए वह भी नहीं मिलती है । मेरा निवेदन है इन बातों की तरफ उद्योग मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am now calling the next speaker. Mr. Ajoy Biswas.

*SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while speaking on the demands of the Industries Ministry, I will have to deal with the total Industrial policy of the Government of India. The Congress (I) party through the General Elections have come to power but they were in power earlier too. Therefore I will have to discuss the policy pursued by them earlier and at present. Sir, if we survey the rate of industrial growth during the last 10 years then we will find the following

Year	Rate of growth
1970-71	5.5
1971-72	4
1972-73	2.2
1973-74	2.6
1974-75	6
1976-77	3.9

Thus the average rate of industrial growth per year during the last 10 years was 4.6. During 1979-80, the rate of growth was (—) 0.4. According to the Economic Survey for 1979-80, the Gross National Product has gone down by 1/3(?). If we compare our achievements with the Socialist countries, then we will find that in those countries there has not been any fluctuation in the growth rate as is discernable in our country—sometimes it has gone up and sometimes it has gone down. China prior to independence was an under developed country. Its economy was worse than ours. But today we find that China has gone much ahead of us. In regard to coal, China is producing 650 million tonnes whereas we are producing 100 million tonnes. So far as steel is concerned, China produces 30 million tones while we produce 8.24 million tonnes. When China is producing 106 million barrels of oil we are able to produce only 25 million barrels. Even when we compare ourselves with Korea, we find that we are producing less steel than them. Czechoslovakia with a population of 2½ crores is producing 15 million tonnes of steel whereas we are produring only 8 million tonnes.

Therefore, we have to find out the reasons which have lead to this situation. The main reason for this is the profit motive. The motivating factor of our industrial policy is to build up a nation on a capitalist pattern to

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

uphold the interest of the capitalists within the country and to invite the multinationals to safeguard the interests of the monopolists, Jotdars and Zamindars and the foreign monopolists. What is the result of this policy? As a result of this policy we find that the share of profit of the private producers is increasing and on the other hand the purchasing capacity of the people is dwindling fast and exploitation is increasing. If we are to strengthen the industrial policy, the first imperative that we will have to achieve is to augment the purchasing power of the people. Sir, 80 per cent of the country' population live in villages and unless we are able to increase the purchasing power of the common man we would not be able to lend strength to owe industrial structure. What have the Congress Government done during all these 30 years to increase the purchasing power of the rural people. The only way to achieve it is by giving more land to the landless Now let us see what the Congress Government had done during their rule. Sir, till date 51 lakh acres of land was declared surplus. Out of this 39 lakh acres have been taken over by Government and 16 lakh acres have been distributed. In 1969 Mahalnobis Committee's report was presented. What do we see from this report? According to this report it was estimated that 63 million acres of land would be available as surplus for distribution to the landless. Thus the Government pursued a policy which failed to increase the purchasing capacity of the people and on the other hand they have used industry to further the interest of the Jotdar, Zamindars, monopolists and capitalists. It is no wonder therefore that the industry should suffer from the inevitable consequence of stagnation for the last 10 years.

I would now like to say a few words about the multinations Companies and Government's policies towards them. The Congress(I) party in their manifesto had stated that they would contain the multinationals. But what has really happened. Far from containing the growth of the multinationals, they have been encouraged by the present Government. Sir, it was agreed that the multinationals should not be allowed to retain more than 45 per cent of the share capital but in reality we find that they have been allowed to retain 75 per cent of the share capital. I would like to cite one example to show how these multinational companies are allowed to loot the Indian market and feather their own nest under the very eyes of the Government. The Glaxo Laboratiries Limited had started their business in India with only 1.50 lakh. But today they have a paid up capital of Rs. 7.20 lakhs and the foreign equity share is upto 75 per cent. During their 5 years' working in India during 1969-70 to 1973-74, the company was able to repatriate Rs. 5 crores 5 lakhs. How does this Company send the money abroad? Sir, the Company purchases machinery and goods at a price 12 to 14 time more than the local price. In the name of technical assistance huge sums are given to foreigners. The Company has further build up a reserve of Rs. 7.58 crores. Sir, it would be very pertinent to note what the Hathi Committee had to say about these multinationals. The Hathi Committee said and I quote:

> "Multinational companies had an extremely favourable climate in this country when they commenced operations."
>
> "They managed for a good length of time with meagre capital investment, pushed up the sales of their products. remitted profits to their principals abroad and built up substantial reserves. Government's policy permitted payment of rovalty even on drug formulations. Whatever basic drugs they manufactured were mostly utilised for captive consumption. High prices were maintained for their drugs for several years."

It must be said that the Committe had made its recommendations when the Congress party under Shrimati Indira Gandhi was ruling the country. Nothing was done to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

Sir, let us now have a look at the import policy of the Government. It is strange that even when we have the industrial capacity to produce a thing, it is still being imported from abroad. We are using 45 to 60 per cent of the industrial capacity. Sir, the capacity in our steel mills is adequate enough to meet the country's demand but during 1978-79 we had imported steel worth Rs. 717 crores. The authorities of Durgapur Steel have complained that a very poor quality of coal is being supplied and as a result the production has gone down. During the same year we imported paper worth Re. 146 crores, custurd with Rs. 102 crores and fertilizer and chemical worth Rs. 911 crores. Then what is our policy. Whatever it is, it does not try to encourage our own industry rather it tries to help the foreign monopolist. Let us take the case of rail wheel sets. At Durgapur we have a modern plant which if utilised fully can fully meet the demand. But what are we doing? We are importing rail wheel sets for Rs. 1200 per set when those produced in Durgapur will cost only Rs. 800.

Sir, it is a very common knowledge that the private industrialists run their units in their own interest and make it sick by syphoning the profit to other industries. After one unit is declared sick loan is again given to the industrialist. I would like to suggest that all sick units should be taken over by the Government only and there are many sick units in West Bengal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry keeps a watch on the money which is given as loan to the owner of a sick industry. This is indeed very necessary.

Government's policy of assistance/ loan to industries is leavily tilted towards heavy industries although they may say something in sympathy for the small scale industries. We find that Government's financial assistance towards big textile mills amounts to Rs. 500 crores whereas the assistance given to the handloom industries is only Rs. 100 crores. In addition to this the big textile mills have been given a sum of Rs. 249 crores for modernisation. This amply shows the Government's tilted policy. But/strangely enough even though the big industries are getting more assistance, their production is low while the production in handloom sector is increasing despite small assistance. We would like to know from the Government whether they should give more and more assistance to big industries who do not produce more and this suppress production which helps them to create scarcity and jack up the price and make more profit. The Government will have to consider it seriously. Therefore I have no hesitation to say that the industrial policy of the Central Government during the last 30 years was aimed at tampering the monopoly houses only. The industrial policy was for the benefit of the Tatas and the Birlas. Sir in this house very often the Janata Party's Government is blamed for lack of industrial growth but I must say that this Government is also following the Janata line. As a result of this policy the assets of the monopoly houses have gone up steadily from year to year. Sir during 1972 to to 1976, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of our country, the assets of Birlas had gone up by 250 per cent Mafatlal's by 139 per cent, Singhanias by 198 per cent and Mahindra's by 215 per cent This is just to mention a few.

Before I conclude Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say a few words about the North Eastern States. What is the state of affairs there During the last 30 years of Congress rule, nothing was done to develop industries in these States. We have the six States of Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura and in addition we have Assam. During all these years no concerted effort was made to develop the infrastructure without which the industry can not thrive. During all these years the Congress Government did not do anything to link the State capitals by rail. How can those States thrive industrially without a rail link and cheap means of communication. In 1978 the Janata party had allocated some amount for rail expansion on its

this region. But during the current rail budget we find that the Congress Government has not increased the amount by even a naya paise. This is the apathy of the Centre towards these States. Sir, consumption of electricity, by and large, is taken as the yard stick to judge the development of any area. Let us now see how much electricity is being consumed by them. The figures of per capita consumption in kilowatt for these States are as follows:—Manipur 9.4, Meghalaya—55.7, Mizoram 4, Nagaland 38.6 and Tripura 8 2. The all India average of consumption of electricity is 108.2 kilowatt. This shows how industrially backward these States are. Sir, the whole of the North Eastern region is in a flux. There is dissatisfaction all round. Nothing as been done for these people during all these 30 years to improve their economic condition. Surely all those who are advocating for a Scessionist movement are utilising the people's anger and furstration in their own favour. In Tripura 83 per cent of the population live below poverty line and in the whole of the North Eastern region nearly 70—75 per cent of the population are under the poverty line. We are reaping the harvest of what the Government had done all during the last 30 years. Their faulty industrial policy towards these States is today leading towards a scessionist movement in this area and none but the Central Government should be held responsible for their attitude of apathy towards these States. I would request the hon. Minister to do some introspection and find out for himself how far the Central Government's industrial policy is responsible for what is happening in the North Eastern region.

Sir, the Government of Tripura wanted to set up a paper mill and the Government of Soviet Union has assured help. There is shortage of paper in the country. The mill when installed will produce 300 tonnes per day of paper and give employment to 20,000 people. We take loans from the capitalist countries on stiff terms and conditions but we have not taken any decision about the Soviet offer. A letter of intent was issued in 1975 but although the papers are with the Central Government, no decision has been taken in this regard. Sir, on behalf of the six States of the Faster zone I would like to request the hon. Minister to tell us if the Central Cabinet has considered anything positive for the expansion of infrastructure and industrial development of this area. We urge that something positive has to be done by the Central Government in this regard.

I would now like to say something about the coir industries in Kerala. The State wanted to enact a law on the lines of the Essential Commodities Act. The draft legislation sought to be enacted by the State Government is with the Central Government and it is pending their consideration Even though the Law Department has passed the draft legislation, the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Central Government have yet to Table decision in this regard. Sir, this legislation is very essential for ensuring a proper growth of the coir industry in Kerala and delay on the part of the Central Government would only cause set back to the industry in the State. I would also like to urge upon the hon. Minister that he should consider all the suggestions that have been sent by the Government of Kerala for the development of industry in the State expeditiously and give all possible assistance to them and with this I conclude my speech.

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी (सीतापुर): अभी जार्ज साहब ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में जनता पार्टी की औद्योगिक नीति की बखिया उधेड़ी। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस समय वह हमारी बात सुनने के लिए यहां सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं नहीं तो मैं उनको बताती कि किस तरह वह अपने को निर्दोष साबित करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। जितना वह ऐसा कर रहे थे उतना ही वह स्वयं अपनी बातों में फंसते जा रहे थे।

जनता पार्टी के समय इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी की जिस की बात वह बार-बार कर रहे थे, 1977 की पालिसी स्टेटमेंट की बात, उस संदर्भ में मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि 1956 में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस ने औद्योगिक नीति निर्धारित की

थी । उस समय यह झगड़ा नहीं उठाया गया था कि बड़े उद्योगों को हमें ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना है या ग्रामीण या छोटे उद्योगों को । उस वक्त देखा यह गया था कि कैसे और किस तरह से इस देश की गरीबी से हम लड़ सकते हैं और किस तरह अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं । आज भी जो नई सरकार है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार उसके सामने भी एक ही लक्ष्य है कि कैसे हम इस देश की गरीबी से लड़ सकते हैं, कैसे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं । बार-बार कहा जाता है कि मल्टी-नेशनल्ज को बुलाया जा रहा है । लेकिन मुझे याद है 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी की बात घोषित की गई थी उस में पहली बार इन्होंने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में और खुल कर यह कहा था कि हम ऐसे लोगों को बुलाते हैं, दावत देते हैं और उन्होंने यह दावत दी भी । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे उद्योग जिनको हम कंज्यूमर कमोडिटीज कहते हैं या हमारे वे उद्योग जो कि हमारे देश के लिए आगे के औद्योगिकरण के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार कर रहे थे उस में रुकावट आई ।

उन्होंने सिमेंट की बात कही है, पेपर की बात कही है । मैं जार्ज साहब से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या सिमेन्ट का आयात जनता पार्टी के राज में आरम्भ नहीं हुआ था? क्या सिमेन्ट के आयात में वृद्धि जनता राज्य में नहीं की गई थी? मेरे पास आंकड़ा है । 1977-78 में इन्होंने 3.12 लाख टन सिमेंट बाहर से मंगाया । 1978-79 में 16.55 लाख टन मंगाया। 1979-80 यानी अभी के लिए भी जो हालत ये हमारे लिए छोड़ कर गए हैं, हमारे सामने कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि हम इसके आयात को जारी रखें । मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने जो अपनी पुस्तिका हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत की है उस में सिमेंट उद्योग के विस्तार की बात कही है। हम जब अपने देश में उद्योगों के विस्तार की बात करते हैं तो इसके माने यह होते हैं कि हम नए एम्पलायमेन्ट के जरीये अपने देश की जनता के वास्ते खोलते हैं । बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि मल्टीनैशनल्ज को और प्राइवेट जो पार्टीज हैं उनकी तरफ नई सरकार झुक रही है । बाहर के लोगों को बुलाकर और उनके साथ मिलकर तो काम करने में इन्हें लज्जा नहीं आई थी या संकोच नहीं हुआ था, जिसके कारण हमारे उद्योगों के बढ़ते हुए कदम उन दिनों रुके थे । उसी का नतीजा हुआ कि देश के अंदर तमाम कंज्यूमर्स कमोडिटीज, जिनको हम पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राईवेट सैक्टर में बना रहे थे, उनमें कमी आई थी ।

आज हमारी सरकार की पालिसी यह होनी चाहिए कि देश में जो भी पूंजी है और खासकर जनता राज्य में जो नम्बर 2, ब्लैक का पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ है पूंजीपतियों के पास, उस को किस तरह से निकाला जाये और किस तरह से उसका इनवैस्टमेन्ट हो । मैं यह इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर और सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ती हूं कि वह यह नीति अपनायें कि जो इतना बड़ा इन्फलेशन है, मुद्रास्फीति है, जिसके कारण कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, जिन्दगी में लोगों को आज इतनी परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है, एक तरफ तो हम उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये जो बहुत ज्यादा नम्बर 2 का पैसा इधर-उधर पड़ा हुआ है, उसे नई इन्वैस्टमेन्ट के जरिये निकालें और उद्योगों में लगाने के लिये मौका दें । हमें इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये कि हम कितनी सीमा बढ़ा रहे हैं या कम कर रहे हैं। सवाल इस बात का है कि हम कितनी एम्पलायमेन्ट अपने देश के लोगों को दे सकते हैं । अगर हम एम्पलायमेन्ट देते हैं तो लोगों की पर्चेजिंग पावर बढ़ती है और इससे हमारे देश का आलराउंड विकास भी हो सकता है ।

सबसे बड़ा सवाल हमारे लिये यही है कि देश में लाखों-लाखों यूथ लोगों की अनएम्पलायमेंट की वजह से जो संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उनको किस काम में लगाते हैं।

जहां हमने 5 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अपने ऐसे स्ट्रेक्चर्स तैयार किये हैं उद्योग के, जिनमें बुनियादी तौर पर वह उद्योग कायम किये गये चाहे एन्जीं के फील्ड में हो, इस्पात, हैवी-मशीनरी के फील्ड में हो, जिनके द्वारा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रेक्चर तैयार करने के लिये आज भारतवर्ष के पास काफी शक्ति है, मैं चाहूंगी कि हम उस ओर फिर जायें जिससे कि वह कंज्यूमर्स कमोडिटीज जिनको हम छोड़ देते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर चाहे जितना काम बढ़ाये या घटायें, वह पूरी कर सकें । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम, वितरण प्रणाली को कैसे ठीक कर सकते हैं । उसी तरह से आज

ऐसी व्यवस्था चाहिए जो प्रतिदिन व्यवहार में आने वाली चीजें हैं, उनके उद्योग और उत्पादन पर भी सरकार का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये ।

इस दिशा में को-आपरेटिव बहुत काम कर सकती है और मुझे खुशी है कि को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर को बढ़ाने के लिये, हमें जो यह रिपोर्ट की पुस्तिका दी गई है, उसमें यह लिखा गया है—

> "The Industrial cooeratives are expected to play a very important role in the successful implementation of the new Industrial Policy."

पूरा मैंने इसे नहीं पढ़ा है, और बातें भी इसमें लिखी गई हैं । अगर गवर्नमेन्ट यह मानती है कि को-आपरेटिव से हमें ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिये, मैं भी ऐसा समझती हूं कि को-आपरेटिव के माध्यम से हम कंज्यूमर्स कमोडिटीज, प्रतिदिन के काम आने वाली उपभोक्ताओं की वस्तुओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दें तभी हम इस दिशा में अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं । प्राइवेट सैक्टर का जो कट-थ्रोट कम्पीटीशन होता है जिसके पीछे प्राइवेट मोटिव होता है, केवल मुनाफे की भावना से आगे बढ़ते हैं, उसका तभी मुकाबला किया जा सकता है। यह कहना कि हमारी सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर की तरफ बढ़ रही है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानती हूं, बल्कि हमारी पूरी नीति समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ने वाली है। हमारी सरकार ने रोलिंग प्लान और एक साल का प्लान, इस तरह की चीजों को छोड़कर फिर से एक सैल्फ कांफीडेंस जैनरेट किया है, एक आत्म-विश्वास भारत की इकनामी में पैदा किया है। हम फिर से पंच-वर्षीय योजना लागू करने जा रहे हैं, जिसके लिए योजना आयोग और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है । हमारा लक्ष्य यही है कि हम 1956 के औद्योगिक-नीति प्रस्ताव को आधार मान कर, जिसको इकानोमिक कांस्टीट्यूशन आफ इंडिया कहा जाता है, देश के आल-राउंड विकास की ओर आगे बढ़ें । उस समय भी इस तरह के सवाल उठाये गये थे, लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल इकानोमी यह कहती है कि जहां जरूरत है इस बात की कि हम बड़े उद्योगों को बढ़ायें, वहां छोटे उद्योगों का भी विकास करें । यह बात व्यवहार में भी सिद्ध हो चुकी है, इस लिए इस बारे में किसी नये झगड़े का प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा सूबा है, जिसकी जनसंख्या भी बहुत ज्यादा है। उसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । अभी तक केन्द्र से उत्तर प्रदेश को औद्योगीकरण के लिए जो मदद मिलती रही है, वह उसकी जनसंख्या को देखते हुए काफी कम है। जब हम आल-इंडिया प्लान एलोकेशन्ज को देखते हैं, तो पता लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को उद्योगों के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये, जबकि देश भर में इंडस्ट्रीज के क्षेत्र में 12,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए । मुझे आशा है कि उद्योग मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखेंगे ।

मैं सीतापुर से मेम्बर हूं । मैंने अपने चुनाव के दौरान देखा है कि वहां कितनी गरीबी है और वह कितना पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। मैं चाहती हूं कि वहां पर कुछ उद्योग लगाये जायें, जिससे वहां के गरीब लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट मिल सके । सीतापुर में दो तीन ऐसे कारखाने लगाये जा सकते हैं, जिनके लिए वहां रामैटीरियल मौजूद है। एक तो वहां जूट का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। वहां काफी जूट पैदा होता है, जो कलकत्ता और दूसरी जगह भेजा जाता है । वहां पेपर मिल भी लगाई जा सकती है । उसके लिए भी वहां पर काफी सामग्री और रा मैटीरियल है । सीतापुर में दरियों का काफी अच्छा केन्द्र है और उनका व्यापार होता है । अगर को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर में स्पिनिंग मिल लगाई जाये, तो बुनकर भाइयों और वहां के लोगों को काम मिलने में आसानी रहेगी और उस उद्योग को भी इससे लाभ होगा ।

सीतापुर मूंगफली की खेती के लिए भी मशहूर है । वहां बहुत छोटे-छोटे मूंगफली का तेल निकालने के कारखाने हैं, लेकिन कोई बड़ा वनस्पति का कारखाना नहीं है । अगर वहां पर पब्लिक सैक्टर में या को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर में वनस्पति का कारखाना लगाया जा सके, तो वहां पर उत्पादकों का जो एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है, क्योंकि उन्हें फायदे से कीमत नहीं मिलती है वह खत्म हो सकेगा और वहां की जनता को लाभ होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A list showing the numbers of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to adopt a pragmatic policy regarding cement industry with a view to remove the acute shortage of cement. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in nursing the sick units and their management. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to evolve and effectively implement a policy to promote industrial activity in backward areas of Maharashtra (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to promote labour intensive industries in view of the unemployment problem in Maharashtra (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to run the District Industrial Centre Scheme more effectively and vigorously (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to rationalise the licensing policy (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give boost to the small scale industries in the country. (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to assist small scale industries in export promotion activities. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to meet the urgent requirement of sick units of small scale industries of Maharashtra by the Government of India. (56]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Slow implementation of the "action-plans" of various D.I.C.'s in Maharashtra. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to start centrally sponsored industrial projects in the backward areas of Distt. Thana Maharashtra (58)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Appointment of worker-Directors in the industries—Specially in Public Undertakings. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the feeling of frustration among the entrepre-

neurs of Small Scale Industries in India (60)]

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re.1".

[Failure to give necessary impetus to the growth of new industries in the country by giving finance and technical assistance. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have a well-organised scientific system to regulate the industrial promotion and development of industries in the country. (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to properly organise and foster rural industries. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to allow regional imbalance in respect of industrial development in the country. (14)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to find out alternative measure to run factories when there is power cut. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to press effectively with the Railway authorities for allotment of wagons when there is wagon bottleneck to get raw-materials and finished products dispatched. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take steps on war footing to produce the required quantity of essential goods to help consumers and save foreign exchange. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to appoint top executives in public sector industrial concerns, such persons who have ability and technical knowledge of business management. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to mitigate the hardship to publishers and students caused by paper shortage and high cost of paper. (35)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Under-utilisation of the capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ltd. Ranchi. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Lack of orders for Heavy Engineering orporation, Ltd. Ranchi. (37)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide suitable employment to engineers particularly in Bihar. (38)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to start industrial estate and yarn producing factory at Pandaul and Madhubani district of Bihar. (38)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to open subsidiary industries of paper from bagasse and industrial alcohol from molasses around sugar industries in North Bihar and U.P. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of opening brick-Kiln industry in Madhubani, Sitamarhi Darbhanga, Saharsa and other district of Bihar. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to open subsidiary industries for industrial alcohol paper from bagasse near sugar mills in North Bihar. 47)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to reinstal pulping plants at Rameshwar Nagar in Darbhanga district of Bihar. (48)]

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in promoting nucleus industries in bacward areas particularly in the under-developed districts of Madhya Pradesh like Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna. (68)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Failure to set up coordinating machinery to give sufficient raw material to small scale industries in backward areas. (69)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up coordinating machinery for marketing and sale of the products from small scale industries. (70)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to identify items of production for the small scale sector and promote such industries. (71)]

SHRI R. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100'.

[Failure of Mitco to set up the proposed mica-paper factory at Jhumari Telaiya with foreign collaboration for boosting up export of insulating materials. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up a Mica-bonded glass factory at Kodarma for developing scientific use of Mica-implements. (75)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-start the Gayday Iron and Steel Co, Kodarma for manufacturing spigon pipes of various sizes and diameter which is under 'lay off'. (76)]

'That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to utilise the acquired 30 acres of land at Domchanch

Hazarigagh (Bihar) for manufacturing electrical and electronics equipments. (78)]

'That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide constant work to the workers and employees of H.E.C. Ranchi as requested by the Hatia Shramik Sangh. (79)]

'That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide orders of machinery and other engineering equipments for setting up plants in the country by H E C., Ranchi for its constant running. (80)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Village and Small Industries in the districts of Giridih, Hazaribagh, Santhal Parganas, Palamau and Singhbhum. (81)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to allot materials and equipments received in aid from Denmark and Germany to Hazaribagh and Giridih Districts of Bihar which are most backward districts. (82)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to set up a Paper mill in Bihar in order to utilise the forest wealth between Kodarma and Giridih. (83)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Indifference to set up proposed H M.T. watch factory in the backward area of Hazaribagh. (84)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to provide practical training to rural entrepreneur by taking them round the industries in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat. (85)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to give electricity and necessary implements and provide information about marketing to industries. (86)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Indifference towards removing backwardness by promoting small scale industries in Ichak, Baikatha, Jainagar, Makcho and Satgawon of District Hazaribagh in Bihar. (87)]

"That the demand under head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Need to bring under the purview of National Small Scale Industries Corporation, Tisri, Gavan, Deori, Birni, Bagodar, Dhanwar, Jamna, Bengabad and Shandey which are the most backward blocks of district Giridih. (88)]

'That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Failure to direct every district industrial centre to set up at least 5 industrial units under the area of every police station]. (89)

'That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be

reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce the policy to promote officers of the district industrial centres with a view to increase production in Village industries]. (90)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take into account the importance of traditional metal utensils industry of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in rural economy]. (91)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the present paper industries of Nadia district, West Bengal]. (93)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to new paper mills of Nadia, West Bengal]. (94)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban manufacturing of Cigarette totally by statutory legislation]. (95)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure supply of raw materials to the manufacturer-cum-labour owner of the metal utensils industry of Nabadwip, Dharma, Matiyari and other centres of West Bengal]. (99)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove acute shortage of cement in most of the districts of West Bengal]. (100)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a branch of the Mineral and Metal Corporation of India at Bakharia, a village in Basti of Uttar Pradesh and at Nabadwip, a town in Nadia, West Bengal to solve the raw material problem of the traditional metal utensils industry]. (103).

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop industries in the backward districts of West Bengal such as Nadia, Murshidabad, Bankura, Malda and West Dinajpur]. (104)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply raw materials like pure copper, tin, zinc, nickel, brass, bronze to metal utensils industry at controlled price]. (105)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate financial assistance to metal utensils industry]. (106)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the Nadia district industrial centre more effective in respect of traditional and non-traditional industries of the district]. (107)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the traditional brass and bell-metal industry of West Bengal]. (108)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukandpuram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include workers' representatives in the Board of Directors in industries under public sector]. (92)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Allowing intermediaries who have no stake in the industry in the export trade of coir and coir products]. (101)

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give sufficient financial aid to the development programme proposed by the Kerala Government for Coir Industry]. (102)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for not amending the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956]. (109)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make policy changes in the joint sector of Industries]. (110)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to do away with the capitalist system in industries]. (111)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise all the basic industries]. (112)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to break the stronghold of Indian and foreign capitalists in industries]. (113)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to nationalise more industries in the country]. (114)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the country]. (115)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise the industries of foreign capitalists]. (116)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the remittance of profit by multi-national industrialists. (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to control bureaucracy and check malpractices/corruption in public sector industries]. (118)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to include the representatives of labourers in the Board of Directors of public sector industries]. (119)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check wasteful expenditure in public undertakings]. (120)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give incentives to set up small industries in Backward areas of the country]. (121)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to nationalise Bata Shoe Company]. (122)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to prevent Bata Shoe Company from sending profits outside the country]. (123)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up industries near all district headquarters in Bihar]. (124)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to procure raw materials for small industrial units]. (125).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to lay a net work of small industries in the country]. (126)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to put a curb on the profit of Industrialists]. (127)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to realise the tax-dues from industrialists]. (128)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the expansion of capital by monopolists]. (129)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give an opportunity to the unemployed to start industries]. (130)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to expand the village and small industries in rural areas]. (131)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to lay down an industrial policy for all round development of each State]. (132)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to frame State-wise schemes for industrial development]. (133)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to increase the number of industrial establishments, in the public sector in Bihar]. (134)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up industries near Patna town]. (135)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a button factory in public sector in Mehsi in Motihari district in Bihar]. (136)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up industries in North Bibar]. (137)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up a paper factory in the cane-growing areas of Bihar]. (138)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to nationalise the Dalmia Cement Factory in Bihar]. (139)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a cement factory in the public sector in Bihar]. (140)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to ensure proper supply of power to the industries]. (141)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up industries in the backward areas of the country]. (142)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up H.M.T. watch factory in Bihar]. (143)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up industries between Moghulsarai and Patna]. (144)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to remove the shortage of cement in Bihar] (145)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to nationalise the cigarette factories]. (146)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has requested that as all the Demands for Grants are expected to be voted by the House by the evening of 23rd July, 1980 after which the Finance (No. 2) Bill will be taken up for consideration, it will be possible to pass the Bill without a sitting of the House on Saturday, 26th July, 1980. He has suggested that the sitting of the House fixed for Saturday, the 26th July, 1980 may be cancelled. I think the House agrees to it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has agreed. Now, I call Mr. Neelalohithadasan to speak. He may take the rest of the 7 minutes and conclude his speech and at 6 P.M. the House will adjourn.

Mr. Neelalohithadasan.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum): Sir, the present Government has not so far declared its industrial policy. If the pronouncements made by some of the Ministers of the Central Cabinet here and there are taken as the industrial policy of this Government, I think, it is clear that this Government is going against the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Congress Government of 1956, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the policies pronounced in the election manifesto of the ruling party in the 1980 elections. The Government is not having any idea in regard to the development and growth of the public sector. Even in his budget speech the Finance Minister is keeping mum about basic developments of the public sector. For example, take Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels and Bharat Heavy Engineering. As regards the development of these basic industries in the public sector the Government is not having any idea at all. And as regards the problems of States like Kerala, the Government is continuing its negligence. Kerala is having very good advantageous circumstances for industrial development. Kerala is the only State in India which is having surplus power; it is having water in abundance; it is having skilled and trained manpower; there are no pollution problems in Kerala. In spite of all these advantages, compared to other States, the Centre has not started enough public sector industries in Kerala. Always negligence has been shown to Kerala—whether it was the Congress Government, the Janata Government or the Lok Dal Government. During the time of all the Governments Kerala has been neglected. Even now the Central public sector investments fall far short of the percentage which is legitimately due to them on the basis of population. So I request the Government to have more public sector undertakings in Kerala and expansion of the existing undertakings like the Instrumentation Limited and Indian Telephone Industries. Sir, even national financial institutions are also showing a step-motherly treatment towards Kerala. They are having only small investments there.

Sir, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has applied for so many letters of intent and approval for the foreign collaboration, in respect of projects like, Refractories Project, Fibre-Glass Project etc. I do not understand why this delay is there. I request the Government to speed up these things and give their approval to the letters of intent at the earliest.

There are traditional industries of Kerala like coir, cashew, handloom, bidi etc. and no steps have been taken by the Government to help them.

Although it has been brought before the Central Government by the State Government of Kerala through the Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties, the Central Government has not taken any step to solve the crisis endangering the very existence of these traditional industries.

As regards Coir industry, I would like to point out that it plays a very important role in the economy of the State and it provides employment to about 5 lakhs of people. This industry helps in earning foreign exchange to a substantial amount. The problems of Coir industry has been gone through by a Study Group and a Task Force appointed by the Planning Commission and also by the Sivaraman Committee. The Kerala Government has also forwarded a scheme for the development of the Coir Industry to be implemented dur-

ing the Sixth Five Year Plan for the approval and financial assistance of the Central Government. The intention is to bring 60 per cent of the industry under the co-operative fold during the five year period. The Sivaraman Committee had strongly recommended more and more co-operativisation to prevent exploitation of the poor workers by the private traders. I request the Central Government to accept the scheme at the earliest and provide financial assistance.

Sir, disparities in the levels of wages fixed for workers in various States have also affected adversely the Industries of Kerala, like Coir, Beedi, Handloom and Cashew. I request the Central Government to bring out the necessary amendments in the Minimum Wages Act so that the Central Government may be provided with adequate powers to pass appropriate orders to narrow the disparities.

Similarly Fatex Foam Industry reserved for small scale sector is now being neglected and is in sad plight. The ruin of foam manufacturing industry in this country is due to the encouragement given to polyurethane foam industry which uses hundred per cent importer raw materials whereas Fatex Foam is a hundred per cent indigenous industry. So, in this case the Central Government should change its policy and encourage the basic indigenous rubber-base industry. Otherwise thousands of workmen would be rendered unemployed due to closure of Foam industries and the economy of Kerala and Tamil Nadu would be affected adversely. I would request the Central Government to take immediate action to save the Fatex Foam Industry.

Now, a third force in the industry has been introduced as tiny match industry with all Government patronage. I am not opposing the encouragement of these tiny units, but actually what is happening today is that the big industrialists and businessmen themselves are manipulating and migrating to tiny sector complex only to obtain some more benefits from the Government This should not be allowed and this should be avoided.

Sir, I request the Central Government to pay special attention on the Industrial development of Kerala. Similarly Trivandrum and Cape Comerin are two southern-most districts of our nation. One is part of Kerala and the other is part of Tamil Nadu. Both these districts are industrially very backward and the people of these two districts have begun to think whether they are part and parcel of India or not because they are neglected in such a way in the matter of industrial development of their States, after independence. Sir, if this tendency and thinking of the people is allowed to continue, then I am afraid that that may pave the way for parochialism. To avoid this kind of tendency being nurtured in those people, I would request the Central Government either to appoint a special committee to prepare a master plan for the industrial development of Trivandrum and Cape Comerin Districts or ask the respective State Governments to prepare such a plan and send the same to the Central Government for its approval and implementation. I would once again request the Central Government to pay special attention for the industrial development of Kerala. Thank you.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 23, 1980/Sravana 1, 1902 (Saka).